D-1791/6

Form No. 3 G. 25,000-1-34

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Brank,

### REPORT

, उन्हार होती है।

I MUMUPAL POLICE

	and Forwarded by D. I. Ross
	I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers"
	Correspondence, " Vol.4, No.21, dated June 8, 1934, which was
	obtained from the Chinese Post Office on July 24, 1934.
- 54	The journal which was posted on June 8, 1934, (address of
	post office being undecipherable) and addressed to "Mr. Ekin,
	United Press, Ic Kiukiang Road, was returned to the Dead
	Letter Department in consequence of the addressee refusing
	to accept delivery.
	The contents of the above issue comprise the
	following :-
	(1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.
	(2) Highway Construction Under the Soviets.
	(3) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil
	for Workers in KMT China.
	(4) Comrade Now Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's
	Hands Off Policy.
	(5) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934.
0-	(6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.
MA	(7) Red Army Entered Ewelchow.

Form No. 3 G. 25,000-1-34

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

### REPORT

***************************************	The state of the s
Date J	Die William
Date	To the grant of the last of th

AL MUNICIPAL POPULA

lade to	And Forwarded by D. I. Ross
	I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers"
141	Correspondence, " Vol.4, No.21, dated June 8, 1934, which was
	obtained from the Chinese Post Office on July 24, 1934.
4	The journal which was posted on June 8, 1934, (address of
	post office being undecipherable) and addressed to "Mr. Ekin,
	United Press, Ic Kiukiang Road, was returned to the Dead
	Letter Department in consequence of the addressee refusing
	tc accept delivery.
	The contents of the above issue comprise the
	following :-
	(1) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.
	(2) Highway Construction Under the Soviets.
	(3) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil
	for Workers in KMT Chins.
•	(4) Comrade Now Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japan's
	Hands Off Policy.
Λ.	(5) Workers! Struggle in KMT Chins, May, 1934.
Y	(6) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.
MA	(7) Red Army Entered Ewelchow.

### CONTRACTS

### THE CHARAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT SHANGHAI

(1)	The Bir Rimancial Conference at Renking
(2)	Highway Construction Under the Soviets
(3)	\$ 30,000 Gelle in Workers on Seviet Soil
(4)	Conrade New Ste-Fung & Declaration on Japan's Mands off Policy P.3.
(5)	Workers' Stroggle in The Chine, May, 1934
	The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai
(7)	Red Army Entered Escience p. 8.

### THE THE PERMUTAL CONSTRUCTE AT HANKING Another Propaganda for Home Consumption

In face of the rising tide of the peasant riotings against unbearable taxation and oppression of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the Kar deemed it necessary to launch a demagogical campaign just at this juncture---when the deepening of the national crisis and further successes of the Chinese Soviets make the fate of the ILM regime more uncertain than ever, The said demagogical campaign began with the convocation of the videly heraled financial conference at Manking which lasted from Tay 21 to May 26 (just a week).

The conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tex, the abolition of the exprbitant taxes, the regulation of the provincial taxes similar to the old Likin (onerous tax), the improvement of the taxation system, etc. As a result of one week's delibrations the conference declared to stand by the promise of 'never increasing the tax any more', to investigate the excessive land surtaxes (exceeding the normal tax by as much as 30 times) through the department of finance, to abolish the unpopular exorbitant taxes before the end of 1934 with the proviso that these taxes still found in existence on the expiration of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finance for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the central government before the end March every year. By the way it shall be recalled that even the national government at Hanking does not, co trary to its propaganda, have any real budget in the sense of the term used in advanced capitalist countries, to say nothing of the provincial governments which do not take the trouble of making formal budgets at all.

### EPTY PROUSES

The hallowness of such promises may be seen from the wording of the declaration. The abolition of the exorbitant taxes, for example, is practically rendered null and void by the provise that they may not be done away with if local conditions do not permit. In the past highly demagorical declarations have repeatedly come from the mouth of the national government. The KM has announced the imposition of 1% on land values and limited the surtax to an amount double the normal but has never gone beyond the talk stage. In fact, the KM has been and is increasing the tax day in and day out.

In practice the KM makes no choice of the means for raising the money to

fill its empty coffers. It not only continued the opium tax but increased it enormously. A member of the Kiff legislative chember is quoted saying that "0-ium is sold under the name of opium-suppression" (The Shun Pao, May 28). The scient government in Kiengsu has recently reorganised the "opium suppression" initialistration in such a way as to raise more tax from this fat source. The stranged conference made no mention whatsoever of this opium tax which forms a leading item in the K.T revenue although it is not found in the formal but.

\*\*Nor does the financial conference dare to say anything concerning the huge

to the interest to take conference of the grievances of the delegates of the conference of the grievance of the delegates of the conference of the grievance of the delegates of the delegates of the delegates of the self transport workers in northern Riangua who, numbering some 500, knelt for before the gate of the conference. By abolishing the transportation of salt by junks the Gabelle Office under the department of finance cuts off the liveli-

heed of the junk workers. 200,000 workers are affected. The financial conference simply ignored the appeal of the aggrieved workers,

### Huge Beficit

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the restive masses and to fight the expending Soviets the RMT must squeeze harder and harder every day but not enough to cover the huge deficits of the national and local governments. Colassal leans from the imperialist powers have failed to help in balancing the real budget of the RMT. According to recent reliable stastics Hunan's deficit amounts to 32,500,000, Rupeh gets 7,200,000 from Manking. Suiyuan reports a deficit of 31,000,000, Riangau needs two or three millions, Kansu is debt to the extent of 31,000,000. Reminally, Manking claims a deficit of 3150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a reduction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The KMT apparatus and the army must be calarged to hold a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tottering rule of the landlord-bourgeoisie in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of kkk power on a national scale. Suite forwardly the governor of Mopei, Yu Msuch-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the exorbitant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Ma Kung Pao, May 21). For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Ma Mung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, points out the hallow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinwanpao of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bilk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation.

In the opinion of the journal the high-sounding theses of the conference will prove inpractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist

suqeeze.

The French Journal de Changhai forcasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Hanking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Manking in 1933 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency to further inflation -- which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.

Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the MAT increases

its exploitation.

### HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION UNDER MICH SOVIEWS 22 Trunk Lines As Planned

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th campaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government promulgated on Movember 12, 1935, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Juikin, red capital, as the radiating centre, and required the completion of the project within five meaths. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to build up supplementary roads in the village and being to construct buildess. and haien, to construct bridges, etc.
The 22 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from

The 22 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from Julkin bringing the big cities and towns under Soviet jurisdiction into a vast network of well built highways. The reads are divided into two classes, the first not narrower than 5 Chinese feet (equal to 6 feet) while the second not narrower than 4 ft (equal to 4.8 ft). Trunk lines of the first category are 14 in number while those of the second class are 7 only.

As set out in the easter of the Soviet government the leadership of the highway construction falls on the government the leadership of the highway construction is henceforth in charge of a commission composed of delegates from 'internal affairs', commissions, land, maticual estimate, military affairs, trade unions, youth vanduations, land, maticual estimate as the presiding officer.

White the head of internal affairs as the presiding officer.

White the head of internal affairs as the presiding officer.

White this end in view they may go to register any time. 50-50 people make a compositive shall such as sub-corps, all working not less than six hours nor more

while 8-15 make a sub-corps, all working not less than six hours nor more

eight hours a day.

Such issues as the road plan, the width of the road, the land and appropriations required, sets, have been brought to the discussion of the masses, and one districtions, challenged the college for making a sentract of competition, resulting in the sairly satisfactiby progress of the read construction progresse. As presented by the plans the transmission behind the transmission of the read construction progresse. As presented by the plans the transmission label. Judging from the progress thus for many tenths of the research sent to be described within progress thus far. seven testhe of the programs on be decomplished within "go, a rem tiest a of the 'regreene ton to three months;

> COURADE HOT STITUE & DECLARATION OF JAPAN'S MANDS OFF POLICY An Interview Greated to the Red China News Agency Appearing in 'The Struggle' May 21, 1954.

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the imperialists have displayed more or 1 33 indignation out of their desire to defend the spheres of influence in China. D. ven the national government at Ranking was compelled to make a shameless declaration in pursuance of its traditional betrayal of national interests. A representative of the Red China News Service interviewed Comrade Low Contact tun . Chairman of the central Soviet Government, on the subject and received collowing reply:

The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest manifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China. Japan's move in this direction apparently aims at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in

the rear so that Japan can preceed with the war on the Soviet Union.
"The appointion of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis.a-vis China means no more and no less than their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the So-

viet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

"Here the betraying KIT made the most shameless declaration. Its spokes-man at Manking said on April 19 that "the KIT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquility, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the acsurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation. He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and ammunitions bought from abroad together with the fereign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of mational defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly meeded by imperialism).

"This statement of the KHT is perfectly in accordance with actual facts. Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the KHT has never

spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight against Japanese aggressions in North China and Manchuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Yunnan and Tibet. In face of imperialist invesion Man-

king has long replaced national defence with capitulation.

"The RMT's plea for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tentament to the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, with special combacts on the offensive against the Chinese Soviets and Rot Army.

The ringlender of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the armed forces of the entire country in Kiangei in the so-called 5th drive, thus showing his loyalty to imperialism and paving the way for imperialist division of China. On this point the Kiff displays ususual clarity in its response to

Japan's declaration of the hands off policy.

"To reality, the Kill has gone a step further than WEB expected of it from Japanese imperialism. It pleads for satisfaction to be done imaximplemic and the aspirations of the two countries (China and Japan). By pledging itself to satisfy the common aspirations of the two nations the RT talks like a perfect alays to Japan. Thus it grovels on stomach before Japanese imperialism.

"In behalf of the workers and peasants as well as of the red army the central Soviet government takes a firm stand against the Japanese hands off policy, and at the same time points out that (here two scatteness are emitted out-

ing to equivocal sounds in the broadcisting) in striving to secure freedom and emencipation all the masses of the country shall rise as one men in a struggle under the guidence of the deviets against imperialism, and that they will a void the road to colonial slavery and schieve a national victory for the Soviet revolution by smanging the 5th compaign of imperialism and Mill.

> \$30,000 COLLECTED FROM TORIORS OF SOVIET SOIL For Workers in Knomintang China, A Clear Demonstration of Solidarity Among the Workers of China

Under the leadership of the All China Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable prestige and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been emancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their soliderity with the workers in KM China in the common struggle against the rule of imperialism and KM by collecting \$30,000 for the workers in the MM controlled territory

to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised lat February from the following terrifories: 010,000 from Kiengsi, 03,000 from Ewangtung-Kiengsi, 05.000 from Fukien-Kiengsi, 03,000 from Hunan-Kiengsi, 0,000 from Kunan-Hupch-Kiengsi, 03,000 from Fukien-Chekieng-Kiengsi, North Lukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Hiangsi as the centre. This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being domiciled in regions now enveloped by allost 1,000,000 Kiff bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in KMT China against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-KMT-capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emancipation of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their willingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds.

### The Lessage

Together with the threey thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their prothers and sisters in K 2 China through

the care of the All China Fedration of Labour:

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have waged struggles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in defiance of the imperialist-Rff terrors and despite the betrayal and demagagey of the yellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Tangu agreement (KaT surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Continuing, it appreciates the help of the workers in KaT China to the Soviets and red army by furious struggles against imperialism-Refr-capital.

Next the message makes mention of the call of the All China Fedration of Labour to the workers and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the collection of \$30,000 in support of the struggles in MIT China. It reminds these workers who have obtained emancipation of their duty to support the

strike move ent within KM China.

Furthermore the message lists the following points as decided on by the

ACFL in connection with the collection campaign:

In the first place, the significane of the collection must be explained in detail to the workers approached in accordance with the agit-prop. outline of the ACFL. The collection seeks to raise the class consciousness and sympathy of the workers. And it must be voluntary.

Secondly, the drive must find its way into the other organisations such

as the Soviets, the party and league, the anti-imperialist league, the red aid, the league is defence of the Soviet Union, the red army, etc.

Thirdly, to make the drive a success the cultural-educational departments of the trade unions shall turn out handbills and slogans, pictures, wall papers; organise entertainment meetings and evening meetings, with a

view to making propaganda more widely spread and deeply menetrating.

Finantly, a detailed report shall be rendered on the amount of money collected and posted on the bulletin board. Corruption in whatever form shall

be outlaned and stopped.

Heedless to say, the workers in KM China will respond to the offer of 30,000 on the part of the Soviet workers by a greater enthusiasm and ability to carry on the struggles against imperialism-KMT-capital. They will feel bound more than ever with the Soviet workers in a solidarity front.

### MORITARS' STRUGGER IN EUCHINEANG CHINA MAY, 1934.

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of worki by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5) Days in Strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of votitions, (8), Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

### I. Strike Continued from April

(1) April-May (2) Juchov (3) Section (4)600 (5)— (6)— (7)— (8) Spontenous (9) Against the competition of steam lighter, pickets organised to stop the loading and unloading of the steam lighters. (10) Unavailable.

(1) April-May 10 (2) Chinking No., Kiang No. Province (3) Carpenters and brick—laiers of the whole Hsien (4)2,000 (5)32 (6)64,000 (7)? (8) Sp. (9) Against wage—cut:hundrods of workers concentrated and demonstrated in city, wage for one day reduced to 50 cts for man worker and 45cts for young worker as the result of conciliation by local camber of commerce.

March-May 20 (2) Trientsin (3) Pai-yang Cotton will (4)800 (5)— (6)—(7)2 (8) Sp. (9) Against lockout: The factory was re-opened on May 20, but only 800 workers were called back. 800 workers were called back. SUB-TOTAL: (2)3 (3)3 (4)3,400 (6)64,000

### II. Strike Started in May

### III. Petitions Started in May

(1)2(2) Tientsin (3) Yung-chan Match Factory (4) Representatives (7)1 (8)? rainst dismisal: rages reduced as the result of reconciliation by NHT (2) Thentsin (3) nun-yuen Cotton H, 11 (4) representatives (7)1 (8)? (9) nst lockout (10) Failure nat lockout

(2) Tientsin ()) Tientsin Electric Co. (4)24 (7)1 (8)5p. (9) Against to every discharged worker
(3) Yu-Tson Cotton Will (4) representative el (3) Yu-Tson Cotton Hill (4) represent (10) Unavailable (3) Boatmen of Salt lighter, 1-chier (6) Sp. (9) For relief: (10) Failure I-chien, Liangeu

### IV General Ledger for Workers! Struggle in May

	of		No.of peti- tion	To- Tal	No. of strik- ers	peti- tioners	Total	lost in strike	Clean, Demons- tration	Injured, Arrested
May	21	15	5	20	23170	524	23,694	251,340	6	?
LuZ:	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10	290

### V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	10^0-4999	5000	Wotal
May	. 4	7	7	3	21
April	88	7	. 7	5	107

	Cot-Silk Weav Toba Sum Foet Trans Juni - Mach- handi-Rick-Oth-To-													
	Cot- ton	Silk Fila ture	THE	Ťoba c <b>c</b> c		Post Tele- Gress	Trans- por- tation	duni cipa	1	Maca-	nandi- craft- men		OTT	To- tal
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	21
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	2.	3	0	56	2	2	107

			VII. Can	uses of St	rugle				
	dis-	Cgainst wage-	Against	Against Foremen, Contracto	For Better	For higher		Poli-	Other
	misal	cut	DOCKOGE	Contracto	rtreatmen	tra e	pay	causes	Cause
May	3	1	5	1	2	0	4	0	6
Apr.	2	7	· O	1	2	6	2	6	5

### VII. Remerks

1) At Titsen (Sei-er-yean), Kirngei, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the transpertation of salt by junks (the salt junks), Titsen being one of the ceatres for the distribution of salt. Since the MAT changed its policy of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of employeert. The lift made the change as a measure of increasing the salt tax. For the past five months the unemployed salt people received not a single penty. They called on the hsien government in the first instance but estaining the relief as expected. Then they march to Nanking for relief and mot with no sympathy whatsoever from the topheavy bureaucraey. Later on they turned to the Eanking financial conference held from May 21-27 but were equally unsuccessful. 500 delegates of the salt people brought beddings along with them and made the last efforts at Manking. At the same time the serchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlors salt people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old practice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vacant land in fruit of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until Eung Heinng-hei, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the procession of salt-shipping by junks in finance light of the ground until Eung Heinng-hei, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the procession of salt-shipping by junks in finance light of the ground until Eung Heinng-hei, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the spectration of salt-shipping by junks in finance light of the spectration of salt-shipping by junks in finance light of the ground until Eung Heinnge salt after the return of the delegates.

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Ohangton more than yo. The Kallan disaster took a coll of 2, workers thru sufformation.

3) Accounding to the Ta Kung Pao, of Tientson, of May 24 three works leadens named Su Yu tang, Ma Teh diang, et als, were executed by order of the KMT Hoped provincial government, their sole guilt being "faght egainst Japanese imperialism and British capitaliste".

4) The KMT foreign trade bureau at Shanghai gave the information that otton weaving plants in Chekiang which were made necessary through the cas of market in Manchuria. These cotton plants are as a rule engaged in wurning out sacks, towels, thin shirts, cloth, etc, and their number has reached the peak of 1,400 during the period of prospecity. But since the Japanese solutes of Manchuria a catastrophe befell them forcing jow of them cut of business.

5) From the above stastics we may form a fair opinion of the extent to who have been and are explicited and

opprisse.

### THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE BAT at SHEYGHAT Involving 15,000 Workers, Man . . . Women

On May 23. 5,000 workers in the No2 plant of the British American Tobacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest against the closing of the No. I plant which laid off some 3.000 operatives on May 1.2. Accoused by the sense of solidarity, the workers in the No. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in support of the strikers. The walk out means a general strike involving 15.000. According to a telegram from Yinkow, the Manchucian branch of the BAT also struck work some time before liey 28. Than it is clear that the struggle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in China.

The Strike Last Year

Two major strikes took place last year in the BAT in China, one in May and the other in August. These strikes ended in a failure under the oppression of imperialism and KNT. The May strike was called by the workers of the No 3 plant in protest against dismisals and supported by the other two plants, Many workers were placed under arrest. Four workers of the 3rd plant wrene thrown into prison under comminist charges. In August the 1st plant went on a strike against dismissal and for a grant of money to the worker shbooks. Imperialism, NHT and ylkow unions played a decisive role in breaking the strike. The workers returned tow work without securing sadisfactory condutions.

The RAY in line with all others resorted to rationalization and cutthe working week to 40 hours. In the 1st plant the hours were reduced to 50 he. The workers protested. On May 12 the BAT shut up the plant charging the workers with insubordination. As expalined by the yellow unions. the real reasons lying back of the lock out are: employment of new hands at lower wages in place of the old hands with higher wages, repudiation

of pensions to mich the workers are entitled.

### The Mammouth Enterprise

The BAT represents one of the most important investments in China. It is capitalized at £20,000,000 with branches at Shanghai. Tientsin, Hankow, Tsingtao and Mukden, holding in its hands the destiny of the tobacco industry in China. It even dominates the hangang Tobacco Bros Company, the largest of its sort owned by Chinase capitalists. What is more important, the BAT exercises a considerable control over Manking through the payment of 21,000,000 in term Water the case of payments are a payment. of \$30,000,000 in text. Tere the case of taxation as an example. In com-pliance with the demands from the ast Nanking changed the old system of three grades tax on tobacco into two grades, shifting to a large degree the burden of the BAY on Chinese compatitors. As a consequence Chinese to-bacco companies are raising a loud classer against discrimination and for a speedy revision of the tax schedule.

In consequence of reduced texation the BAT samufactured the three castles! (a rather high brand of its products) at Shanghai instead of importing from abroad, the out in tax in favour of the BAT enabled it to importing from abroad, the out in tax in favour of the BAT enabled it to import in the BAT enabled it in the samufactured the start in the samufactured the samufac port more tabacae. Now it imports 48,808 cases as against 18,336 previously or twist as most. As to the tex paid to Manking it also enjoys a great advantage. Now it pays 82,720,000 a month as against \$2,410,000 previously

or only a little move. The association of Chinese tabacco companies accused the Bar of Baving saved \$21,640,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Back of China Monthly in its financial reports. According to the Monthly the stocks of BAT have gone up to the neighborhood of 120 shillings or appreciated six times owing to the super profits it resped in China, and 20% net divident (besides the income tax) has been paid by BAT (The Bank of China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

### The Powerful BAT

Through Sir Cadogan, British minister to China, the BAT has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chiang Kai-shek issue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact, Chiang has telegraphed to Shanghai to stp the strike immediately. Cadogan went to Nanchang in a conference with Chiang discussing concrete measures to mash the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAT as he is the husband of the daughter of Earl of Gosford, the largest stock-holder of BAT in London. Chiang Kai shek blunt-Gosford, the largest stock holder of BAT in London, Chiang Kai shek blunt-ly told Greater Shanghai to and the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why

the KMT should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Thus, the KMT 5th tobacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike and persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the surprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to

the 3rd plant though with a little variation. The seamen union under the yellow domination refused to accept the request of the BAT workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAT. This split is purposely engineered by the yellow leaders. Another thing—The yellow leaders called a halt to the agit.-propa. corps of the BAT who tried to go to west and east Shanghai to enlist the sympathy and support of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task of breaking the strike by, among other things, refusing the offer of aid from other workers. They kept out all delegates of workers from other mills who came to comfort and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they appealed to Chiang Kai-shek for intervention (to crush the strike the soonest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

#### THE RED ARMY ENTERED KWEICHOW

The red army under Comrade Ho Lung, assisted by the peasant partisans in Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuan, has achieved many significant victories over the white bandits. According to the Ta Kung Pao Comrade Ho captured two Hsiens in Kweichow; Wowping and Wuchman, on May 9. The NAT bandits withdrew to points some 200 li away.

The red army in Kiangsi and Tukien won many battles during kay. On May 10 a pertion of the red army defeated the KHT 10th division capturing 200 rifles, 6:machine guns, 5 automatic rifles, 10 searchlights, 22,000 rounds of amountion. The EMT bandits suffered 800 wounded, killed and prisonners. In west Fiangel: the red army put three regiments of the EMT 62nd division in flight after annihilating one whole brigade of the 5th division. The red fighters operating in Kiangel-Chekiang smashed three regiments of the enemy; capturing 500 rifles and 35 machine guns on April 21. Going in the direction of Annhel a part of the red army captured Huliang Issien, Kiangel, together with the EMT magistrate. At the same time nother part of the red army attacked Chimen, Annhel, scaring the EMI ban-

In which of the new tactics adopted by the red army more fresh vic-lories will be added to the long list which we have been compiling in the

	Fm. 2	
G.	35000-1-34	

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

And S. B. REGISTRY.

Section 2, Special Brand

i	REP	ORT	Date Av 31 /934
Subject (in f	ull) "Chinese Workers' Corresp	ondence con	tained in letters
•	obtained from the Chines	se Post Offi	ce.
Made 🅦	and Forward	led by D.	1. Ross
	I forward herewith	ı eight type	written copies of the
	"Chinese Jorkers! Correspo	ondence, " in	English, which were
	contained in letters obtain	ined by the	undersigned from the
	Chinese Post Office on Aug	gust 31, 193	4. The letters, which
	were posted locally and ad	idressed to	persons in London, Paris
	and Amsterdam, were in each	h case retu	rned to the Dead Letter
	Department after attempts	at delivery	had failed.
	Particulars of the	e letters ar	d contents are given
	hereunder :-		
~			rmond Yard, London, C.W.1."
	Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.		
			bout the Capture of Samsien
,			tional Revolutionary War.
X			d, Naval and Air Forces
			imperialism.
,			ary War in Manchuria.  carried on Rural Recovery.
•	(2) Addressee: "Secy. A-L	L. 3 Rue Pa	rmentier, Neuilly, Paris."
į	Enclosurel Vol.4, No.	18, dated I	iay 18.
J)	Contents : (a) Heroic	Defence of	the Soviets by Workers.
	(b) C.P.C.	's Appeal to	Toilers of China against
+	Japane	se and other	Imperialism.
	(c) The Ti	ghtened Japa	mese Grip on the Whole of
,	China.		
-hi)	(d) Manchu	rian Peasant	s in Self-Defence.
17	(e) The Rec	1 Army Reass	serted Themselves.
	(f) Worker	s' Struggle	in Kuomintang China, April

1934.

	Fm. 2
G.	35000-1-34

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File	No	·	 	 -	-	

Ī

REPORT

	 Station,
Date	 19

-2-

- (3) Addressee: "M.Gerard Vanter, 359, Singed, Amsterdam (c)"

  Enclosure: Vol.4, No.18, dated May 18.

  Contents: (a) Heroic Defence of the Soviets by Workers.

  (b) C.P.C's Appeal to Toilers of China against

  Japanese and other Imperialism.

  (c) The Tightened Japanese Grip on the Whole of

  China.

  (d) Manchurian Feasants in Self-Defence.

  (e) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves.

  (f) Workers' Struggle in Ausmintang China,

  April 1934.

  (4) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."
  - Enclosure: Vol.4, No.18, dated May 18.

    Contents: Same as Above.
  - (5) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."

    Enclosure: Vol.4, No.19, dated May 25, 1934.
    - Contents: (a) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight during 5th Drive.

      (b) Peasant Rioting against Taxes.
      - (c) Violent Push of Red Army.
  - (6) Addressee: "Secy.W.Educational Ass., 16 Harper Street.London
    C.W.l."

    Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 19, dated May 25, 1934.

    Contents: (Same as Above)
  - (7) Addressee: "M.Gerard Vanter, 359 Singed, Amsterdam (c)"

    Enclosure: Vol.4, No. 20, dated June 8, 1934.

1

1 %

	Fm. 2	
G.	35000-1-34	

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File	N	0.	_	 	 _	
4 000		-		 	*	

R	E	P	o	R	T

......Station,

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Contents: (a) The KMT Financial Conference at Manking.

(b) Highway Construction under the Soviets.

(c) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil for Workers in KMT China.

(d) Comrade Mow Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japanese Hands off Policy.

(e) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May 1934.

(f) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.

(g) Red Army Entered Kweichow.

(8) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Murray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."
Enclosure: Vol.4, No.21, dated June 13, 1934.

Contents: (a) A Dramatic Story about the Capture of Samsien

(b) The Struggle on National Revolutionary War.

(c) Mobilizing all Land, Naval and Air Forces

against Japanese Imperialism.

(d) The Renewed Nationary War in Manchuria.

(e) How the Kuomintang carried on Rural Recovery.

The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was undecipherable, (2) was posted at the C.P.O.Branch Office, 41

Yu Yuen Road, at 10 a.m. 25.5.34, (3) and (4) were posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 304 Fokien Road, at 12noon 20.5.34 and 1 p.m. 15.5.34 respectively, (5) and (6) were posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre, at 12noon 21.5.34 and at 11 a.m. 25.5.34 respectively, (7) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road, at 1 p.m. 9.6.34, and (8) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Jaffre, at 3 p.m. 14.6.34.

Officer i/c Special Branch. leopus rem O A, D, 7, # of. 19934

D. 1.

### CCTT NAS.

### THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

$\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\}$	A Dramabic Story Atomt The Capture of Samsien p. 1. The Struzgle on National Revolutionary Var p. 2.	
(3)	Mobilizing All Land, Naval and Air Forces Against Jupanese Imperialism	
	The Lenewed Mationary Wer in Manchuria	
(5)	How The Kucmintang Carried on Rural Recovery	

## A DIGIUTIC STORY ABOUT WITH CAPTUL. OF SANSWER Tre-Therm Heroisa of Sed Arby

Our brave red fighters at last succeeded in treating Schaien, mudden, from the stubborn enemy after some two weeks hard righting around the city which, needless to say, is of considerable strategic importance to the red army. Our armed comrades showed unusual sacrifice and endurance during the course of the ptotracted fighting. Fone had displayed any sign of fatigue or disgust. The laboured day and night in the construct or of earth defence works and also for the spread of agitation twong the white soldiers. During this unusually busy work at the front they even had not a little time left for washing face, yet they felt as fresh as ever.

### Sahsien Fell At Laut

At first our offensive proved fruitless owing to failure to observe the a wointed time, to open routes for the attack as well as to a number of defect. in technique. But, generally speaking, our leaders at the front are highly praiseworthy as, for instance, the shock brigadiers who in spite of the pangs of hunger and the enemy's fire from above never vacillated in fighting the white bandit troops right below the city wall. They persisted in the fight-

ing, never daunted by reverses.

Closely following the first offensive against the city came the second which terminated with the capture of the city by the brave red army. During the second attack the short-comings in technique years corrected. Our leaders and soldiers rushed on in face of the severe fusilade of the enemy. Our shock brigadiers chimbed on the wall at once. The enemy showred grenades on us but failed to stop our advance. At this critical moment one commander of the batalion, comrade Chu Fuson, shouted loudly, "Forward, capture Fen. In Shir-bun (commander of the garrison of the city) alive". Then all red fighters jumped forward in response and administered the enemy the crushing blow---so crushing indeed that he could hardly recover from it in spite of repeated attempts.

The beaten enemy retreated into the walled city to put up again a deperate resistence. But our comrades, heroic and fearless, climbed on the tops of the houses and fought hand to hand with the enemy troops right there. They threw grenades on the enemy and put him on flight. At the same time our agitators

also rushed on, now fighting, now propagandizing. Six red agitators disarmed 300 soldiers of the enemy.

As a result the division under Lu Shinbun who has ordered to guard the city was entirely smashed to pieces, leaving to karrix our hands 3,000 rifles, 10 machine guas, 4 field guns, 1 wireless sets and a large quantity of ammu-

The Magistrate Taken Prisonner In the booty was also found the magistrate of schoien by the name of Lui Chimen together with quite a large number of military officials of the LLT bandit army. This victory liberated the masses of Scheien from the yoke of militarism and scalt a vital blow to imperialism and RaT, organisers of the 5th campaign. It opened a further perspective for more successes in an east-

Ouse within the walls of the captured city the workers'and toilers' red met with a hearty welcome trem the people highly oppressed by ha Shin-The city was descrited with red flags everywhere. The inhabitants of the delivered city treated our fighters with wines and delicious food.. They enumerated their grievances against In Shin-bun the had had the life of a bandit before joining the NHT. The mances offered to give information of the where-abouts of the counterrevolutionary leaders as well as to sid in carrying things for the red army. In one village alone some 300 such people took part in aiding transportation for the red army of their own accord. The seas enthusians was observed electrone. Whenever a mass meetings was called, the desire responded quickly and the meeting-place was sure to be filled to overflowing. Under our agains the masses enthusiantically participated in the struggle of division of property taken from the Tubso.

On the third day after the capture of Synties us yasaked the magintrate honning a high hat and a red gove on the street in compliance with the request of the enraged masses. When the man out of the throng tried to hold out his fists as a strike sign to strike, the magistrate translind and knolt down to ask

for mercy.

(The above letter came from Sahsten, dated January 28, 1934,)

### THE STRUGGLE ON THE PATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The flame of the national revolutionary war in China is at present smouldering here and there although the III is boasting of its achievements in suppressing every high of anti-imperialist lovement among the wide masses. Recently, the open subrender of the IM. to Japanese imperialism regarding the recognition of kanchuluo has called forth a storm of protests from the asses and afforded a great impetus to the commencement of a wide national revolutionary war movement which is rapidly taking concrete shape. This renewed movement no doubt owes its origin to the call of the Chinese communist party. And on this burning question the Struggle, organ of CC of CFC, gave a series of concrete opinions in 70rd issue, published. On May 21, 1934. The following is a resume of such theses---IM.

# The Possible Success of A Lational Revolutionary Mar On the Part of China

The IIIT fascists will never nucceed in spreading its propaganda about "the impotence of China to resist Japan" in order to conceal its betrayel of national interests. In the opinion of Lenin the emancipation of the oppressed nations in the Far East is in pratice quite possible although they appear to be very weak, although the oppressing nations may have powerful and invincible means of a military nature at their disposal, provided they stir up millions and millions of the workers and oppressed to a national revolutionary struggle. The last named factor is the most decisive.

dage just a ted. From 1775 to 1783 nations of north and south America secured complete independence by stubborn fighting with the Eritish army whose equipment was immensely superior. In 1919-20 the young US. broke throught the blockade and intervention of the imperialists under the most difficult conditions and with far inferior equipment. Of decisive importance in this connection is the waging of a national revolutionary struggle by the libions of working and oppressed people fully awaken up and mobilized as taught by Lerin.

In fact, we dont need go to America or Murope to find confirmation of Lenin's statement on the success of a national revolutionary war. Examples may be found here in China, even in Shanghai. The great revolution of 1925-27 series as a good illustration. With workers and peasants drawn into the revolution be campaign against the Mukden and Un Peifu militarists ended in complete victors. The capture of Shanghai in 1927 was made possible through the revolt of the Workers who were then revolution-inclined. The militant workers at Hankow and Kiukians wreated back the British concessions in those two ports. The then fritish conservative government could not but bow to the demands of the Chinese militant toilers.

The defence of Shanghai by workers and soldiers of the 19th route army in the spring of 1932 against the Japanese offensive in still fresh in our memory. It shows that only a vast army composed of workers and toilers can triumph over the imperialists with modern superior equipment. At that time the Japanese and over 40,000 troops to Shanghai with 350 mans, 70 tanks and armed cars, 130 planes, 11 cruiers, 36 destroyers, 11 gun boats in opposition to 50.000 soldiers and recriuts of the 19th route army with 36 mans, 80 armed core in the soldiers are crists of the 19th route army with 36 mans, 80 armed core in the soldiers are crists.

dinery motor car), I modern armoured car, 15 planes. As to equipment, the Chimose army is markedly inferior but it never yielded an inch of territory to the Japanese in the centre, that is, the Chapel section and its environs. But ref on this front the Japanese had to strike through the back of door of Liu

The far away from Chapei.

The participation of the workers, toilers and city poor in the defence of Shanghai was considerably instrumental in stopping the Japanese offensive.
The anti-Japanese bodies and volunteers or maised by the duaghai workers played the leading role in reputling the Japa, though the 15th route army showed considerable heroism in the course of fighting. Following the example of the workers the students and city poor also organised their own volunteers orientated against the Japa. The masses joined the war in defence of Stanghai by the tens of Shousands and made a lot of trouble in the rear of the Japanese army.

The unarmed masses plunged into the struggle by cutting off the Japanese telephone communications, destroying bridges and the food supplies of the Japanese telephone communications, destroying bridges and the food supplies of the Japanese at night. Furthermore they built up barricades with send bags, logs or atones, or dug tranches to stop the march of Japanese amoured cars or to staye off the machine gum fire of the Japanese. They organised soldier committees among the ranks and files of the regular troops with a view to fostering a spirit of voluntary resistence among the soldiery (Officials sabotaged the war with all sorts of plots). Joseph also came up for the struggle and comforted the soldiers with food.

comforted the soldiers with food.
The enigers or plain clothes volunteers organised by the Uninese masses made openings in the tops of their houses and shot the Japa from above, infricting a great damage on the latter. Other units of the suipers lottered about the crossings and kept a close watch on the Japa, shooting them then ear fit but rapidly withdrawing to a certain safe place after the chesting was

These facts, when taken tegether, are a clear proof of the mighty force of the masses when thrown into a battle against the invasion of imperialism. The Manchurias volunteers which have fought against the Japa for the past three years with partial success and the red arm thich repulsed the estacks of importance and REP for the pant seven years with complete success are examples directly contraligating the Inff's theory of "impotence to fight" which only server as a comoudlage for its betrayal.

### Mobilizing All Land, Bavel & Air Forces against Japanese Imperialism

The slegam of mobilizing all forces against Japanese imperialism is quite practical. True, Chiang Kai-shek commands the land, naval and air forces under the RET rule. True. Chieng will not use these forces in a battle against the Japa. But it is nevertheless true that we can still mobilize forces these forces in a national revolutionary war against Japan. We mobilize them by on unusual method. We win the soldiers over to our side by patient work among thems

Actual conditions prevailing among the white troops do favour cuch a step. In face of the desposing of the national crisis and the growing struggle of workers and peacents along with the successive victories of the red arm on all fronts the KMT army even including the personal troops of Chiang is now round in a state of restiveness and decomposition. It shows a tendency tenant

revolution,

Last year reliable stastics place the mutiny of troops in north Chine at 10,000. In 1933 the new 20th division stationed in Konan was, after defeat by the red army, withdrawn to Hau-chang where a brigade mutinied. February last several companies of this division mutinied in Sinchen. Information emanating from Hankow says that soldiers of the 26th army under Reiso Tse-chu, despondent over their sufferings and indignant at the betrayal of Mil. refused to fight the red army,

Vacillation is found in the KM air force. The pilots of the planes flying over Nanchen, Kiangei, expressed pessimist views and refused to make mean-

ingless sacrifices after being fired on by the red nray.

Such a state of things offers us opportunities to carry our work among the white soldiers and to win them over with comparative ease. We can not depend on the red army to dissolve all the units of the enemy. We must break into the Kiff troops. Whether we can or can not mobilize the land, navel and air forces in a war against the Japa is largely determined by the success in this respect --- success of our work among the white troops.

### THE RESPECT NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WAR in Hanohuria

The national revolutionary war in Manchuria is now carried on with renewed vigor by the anti-Japanese volunteers who have been fighting the Japanese under most difficult conditions for the rest two cars. This renewed vigor calls forth more Japanese re-enforcements. Whe United Press, American, has just flashed out the news that Japanese invertalism concemplates sending more re-enforcements to attack the volunteers operating in Guan Island, a region located on the borderland between Japanese operating in Guan Island, the Japanese occupation of Manchuria the Guan Island has served as one of the bases for the anti-Japanese volunteers who are a combination of peasants and soldiers dissatisfied with the Japanese rule, these volunteers fight and soldiers dissatisfied with the Japanese rule. these volunteers fight not only the Japa but the Manchukuo (their erection) as well.

With the participation of more workers and pensants the volunteer army is swollen up considerably. Its policy of enforcing the united front from below has been popularized widely among the masses. As a result many scattered volunteer units joined the main body in response to the call for united front. In some regions a people's government has been set up with unified control over the territory under its jurisdiction. In other regions some of the volunteer units have become revolutionary-inclined and held high the red banner. They carried on partisen warfare against the Japs and Manchulauo puppets. Their activities administered a big blow to the

Japanese unification campaign.

The Echistrate Filled

according to a Reuter message of May 19 the magistrate of Antu hsien, eastern Fengtien, was killed by some 1,000 reds operating in the wicinity On may 25 the China Times carried the report that the volunteers organised a government between Linho and Shanchen sin with Su sesui at the head, a government between Liuno and Spanchen sin with Su Sesul at the head, bent on resistence to Japaneso imporintism. This step constituted a sorious threat to the Mukden-Muilar line. A wook later it was reported that some 1,000 Forean independent army offected conjunction with the Chinese volunteers under fur Tsesul. In the three pears past Japanese imperialism experienced little difficulty in clearing the Kaff in Manchuria but could not call a halt to the expansion of the influence of the Chinese volunteers. Here is found a strong argument against those who regard the struggle of the volunteers as hopeless, Here is the argument clearly refuting the Raff's plea of 'impotence to fight the Japs'.

How the volunteers, indigenant over the Laft's oven surrender to Japan.

Now the volunteers, indignant over the AR's open surrender to Japan, are ready to turn their rifles against the treacherous Ruomintang.

Besides the Guian Island the volunteers use other pases such as hishan, Ilan, Fulin, Wah-chuan, etc. all located in the territor, lying to the east of the Peony river. As reported in our previous issue, several tens of thousandsm of the peasants rioted and revolted in march against the attempt of Japanese imperialism to confiscate the arms of the peasantry for selfdefence and to expropriate their land without compensation. On Harch 11 the Hajor-general (1416) together with 108 officers and men suffered death at the hands of the volunteers. Four Japanese planes sent to rescue the Japanese were all shot down by the volunteers,

Spread of Ilan Revolt

The Ilan peasant revolt spread rapidly just like a bonfire in the prairie. The neighboring districts joined the revolt. And the armed volunteers showed more activity. According to the Tawanpao of May 19 the city of Fulin fell into the hands of the volunteers as a result of the aid rendered by

the revolting peasants in Ilan and Fuchin.
In fact, the volunteers are active everywhere and anywhere in Hand un-

ria. The above sketch is based only on the major activities of the volunteers. According to Korean sources the volunteer armies appeared near the Antung-Rengtien line and Yalu River 102 times from January to February, 1934, with a fighting strength of 35,703 men. In hearth they appeared 473 times with 13,756 men. 676 times were observed in April with 6,014 men. With incomplete data at hand, we are unable to ascertain the exact number as to men and times of appearance. But for one thing we are sure that the activities of the volunteers in teneducing have been increasingly on the ofactivities of the volunteers in manchuria have been increasingly on the of-fensive since the opening of the current year.

In May the local press was full of reports from Manchuria and Peiping telling of the heroic struggles of the volunteers against the rule of the Japs through their puppet, the Manchukuo government. The casualties on both sides are rather heavy. Sometimes Japanese armed units were completely annihilated by the volunteers well versed in guerilla warrare. The gradual formation of the united front contributes largely toward the success of the

## HOW THE FUORINTANG CATRIES ON BURAL RECOVERY by a more rathless exploitation of the mass of the peasantry

In the past couple of years the ruling class of China pretended to take measures for rural recovery. On the one hand, they desire to give comfort to a vast restive population ruined by the sharpening of the agrarian crisis coupled with the increasing exploitation of the had landlord. On the other, they design to divert the masses from going over to the side of the Soviets which in spite of the successive attacks of imperialism and have succeeded in parrying through concrete measures for rural accovery in Soviet

succeeded in carrying through concrete measures for fural incovery in solice soil. Hence the loud clamour of the half for rural recovery.

In pratice, the banks of Shanghai have displayed an unusual tendency towards rural investments. Imperialists, KMT and compradore capital of Shanghai have set up credit cooperatives and peasant banks calculated to "ameliorate rural economy" or "to improve agricultural production" but their main objective is to pocket more profits from that source.

### The Imperialist Lead

As a matter of fact, imperialism stands squarely behind the mural i covery of the KM. Of course immerialism has a considerable inveres: the economic recovery of the village which offers a vast market to the goods from the imperialist countries. The measants constitute over 80, of the population, a fact that imperialism has never lost sight of. The International Relief for China (commission) under imperialist control has long since undertaken to carry on activites in the village under the guise of famine relief. First of all the commission undertook to build up highways by employing the famine sufferers without pay in order to afford facility to the transportation of imperialist goods. The it organised cooperatives in the internation with the Tsinwah eratives in pei, operated rural schools in conjunction with the Tsinwah and Yenchin universities and put over a certain measure of irrigation in Suyuan. Supported by the same source of money, an agricultural department was set up in the University of Manking to be ongaged in the improvement of agricultural production, These two importalist organs hold a leading position in the KMT rural recovery compaign.

Since its betrayal to the Chinese revolution the Kar at Manking has joined hands with imperialism in exploiting the peasurery. At the same time it fostered rural credit cooperatives not only to deceive the peasures but to exploit them more relentlessly. In 1928 the Kiangsu Peasant Bank came into existence now with some 25 branches scattered all over the province but its capital was raised by allotment among the ruined peasants at the rate of 20 cents for each Now. Later on the Chekiang Peasant Bank was formed in the same way. Thus before receiving relief, if any, the peasants have to make a substantial sacrifice. Of course the relief promised will never

be forthcoming.

To raise more money for the offensive on the Soviets and to help the landlord and kulaks in the neighboring districts of the Soviets Familing established the se-called Four Province Peasant Link with more than 10 branches in Hupeh, Honsa, Kiengsi and Ammhei (where the red armies are still operating) at the instance of Br. Rajchman, the liason officer of league of nations in placing China under effective interrational control. The Bank has so fer issued no less than \$20,000,000 to finance the sideh-

Barring Capital Active

The extreme deflation of credits in the village, the shrinkage in industrial investments and the considerable relaxation in land speculation at Shanghai caused the banks and compradores of the great metropolis to seek other outlets for their capital. These blood cackers perfectly know that they can still squeeze more out of the ruined easentry. Chang Kung-chuan, manera of the bank of China, boldly put forward the slogan: "Con-quer the interior with men and money as a way out for Shanghai" (The Bank-ing Weekly. April 17. p.13). Chen Kwangfu, manager of the Shanghai Bank, favours large loans to the village after his thorough tour of the northern

provinces.

Reliable stastics place the rural loan of the Shanghai Sank at some 21,000 000 or more, and it is predicted that in the current year this sort of loan will reach the three million mark as the rate on rural investment

is much higher than that on public bonds. The leading financieus and bankers both at Shanghai and Fientsin contemplated establishing the North Unina Bank to rescue the rural economy in north China from debacle. According to the Sinwanpac of June 4 the bank of Clina, the bank of communications, the Chekieng industrial bank and others consider the proposal of organising a bank to finance cotton raising in Mantung, Shensi and Honan.

These attempts of the Shanghai bankers needless to say, are primarily coined at rural explicitation.

aimed at rural exploitation.

### Scanty Achievements in the Past

The KMT rural recovery may be summarked: road construction, irrigation, cooperation between production and warksting, rural werehouse, etc. Boad construction and irrigation wore undertaken by the international re-Road construction and irrigation were undertaken by the international relief commission as a measure to afford relief to famine sufferers. The banks confine their activities to cooperation between production and marketing, and rural warshouse. The credit cooperatives figure largely in the RMT's rural recovery (out of the 6,4% cooperatives, 1935, there are 5,720 credit cooperatives. Are these activities in connection with rural recovery really beneficial to the peasants who are of course clamouring for genuine relief? This question is worthy considerable attention. They pay 50%-80% (out of their crops) in rer; to the landiord, Besides, they are subject to usury and crushing taxation. That they want most is and together with the overthow of internalism LMT.

The construction of highways facilitates the flow of imperialist wares while the bulky agricultural products are excluded from this benefit. Yes, the improvement in irrigation and the betterment of the seeds may have a good effect on the hard pressed peasants but how far the RMT has gone in

a good effect on the hard pressed peasants but how far the RMT has gone in that direction, how far has it succeede? And oftentimes the RMT authorities have under the guise of improving irrigation increased the exploitation of the peasants. The irrigation in Suiyuan is a good example. There the local authotiries charged the peasants high rates for the use of improved inrigation. In Mid-China the RMT regime as a rule assessed the peasants for river conservancy and collected the assessment regularly in connection with river conservancy and collected the assessment regularly in connection with the land tax.

Banking Rural Loan

The banks orientate themselves on the village because they can charge a rate of over 10% to the passants who need the money badly. The Shanghai banks which are directly interested in rural recovery are few in number—the bank of China and the bank of Shanghai. Owing to the fact that they invested heavily inth the cotton mill, they must needs be drawn into the scramble for the control of raw cotton. Hence the project for the cooperation between cotton production and marketing. In 1934 the project is designed to cover 180,000 mones (of cotton field). The main object of the banks in this project is number to secure raw cotton at cheaper prices and then to turn it over to the cotton mills at a great profit

then to turn it over to the cotton mills at a great profit.

As to the rufal warehouse system, it may be said that the passants reap little benefits from it. The warehouse is a pawnshop charging usurious rate. It loses its significance as a factor of stabilizing the price of agricultural produce. Cwing to the steady decline in the price of agricultural produce the peasants prefer to sell his crops right way because the rice attack in the warehouse will depreciate in price later on. For this reastored in the warehouse will depreciate in price later on. For this reason the peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, borrowed only \$61,228 from the banks with rice offered as security in 1933 (The Bank of China Monthly, March, 1934, p.192).

The KMT rural credit cooperatives of which the KMT isboastingly proud are another institution offering no benefit whatsoever to the poor peasants. The cooperatives require accurate for advances, thus harring the

sants. The ecoperatives require security for advances, thus barring the poor peasants from the benefit of loans, he wonder that members of the

cooperatives are classes above the middle peasants.

In one word, the KMT rural recovery whether carried on by the banks or by the government itself has been going on rather at the expense of the peasants, especially of the power strata of the peasantry. It is disappointing the peasants as well as those who hope for speedy recovery in the village. Rural recovery only under the Soviets is showing brilliant and chievements.

### COME MARS

### THE NATIONAL RIVORDETONARY WAR

(1) A Bramatic Story About The Capture of Samsien	2.
(3) Mobilising All Land, Neval and Air Forces Against Japanese Imperialism	3.
(4) The Renewed Nationary Wer in Manchuria	4. 5.

## A DRAIGHTIC STORY ABOUT THE CAPTURE OF SAMSTER Examplary Heroism of Red are V

Our brave red fighters at last succeeded in wresting Salisien, Mukien, from the stubborn enemy after some two weeks' hard righting around the city which, needless to say, is of considerable strategic importance to the red Our armed comrades showed u usual sacrifice and endurance during the course of the ptotracted fighting. None had displayed any sign of fatigue or dispust. The laboured day and night in the construction of earth defence works and also for the spread of agitation among the white soldiers. During this ususually busy work at the front they even had not a little time left for washing face, yet they felt so fresh as ever.

### Sahsien Fell At Last

At first our offe sive proved fruitless owing to failure to observe the appointed time, to open routes for the attack as well as to a number of defect in technique. But, generally speaking, our leaders at the front are highly presented as, for instance, the shock brigadiers who is spite of the pangs of hunger and the enemy's fire from above never vacillated in fighting the white bandit troops right below the city wall. They persisted in the fight-

s, never dounted by reverses,

Closely following the first offensive against the city came the second which terminated with the capture of the city by the brave red army. During the second attack the short-comings in technique were corrected. Our leaders soldiers rushed on in face of the severe fusilade of the enemy. Our shock brigadiers climbed on the wall at once, The enemy showred grenades on us but failed to stop our sevance. At this critical moment one commander of the base ich, courade Chu Fuson, shouted loudly, "Forward, capture Gen.Lu Shin-Communder of the garrison of the city) alive". Then all red fighters and forward in response and administered the enemy the crushing blow--so crushing indeed that he could hardly recover from it in spite of repeated

he beaten energy retreated into the walled city to put up again a deperate resistence. But our comrades, heroic and fearless, climbed on the tops of the houses and fought hand to hand with the enemy troops right there. They threw greatles on the enemy and put him on flight. At the same time our agitators also subject on, now fighting, now propagandizing. Six red agitators disarmed soldiers of the enemy.

s a result the division under Lu Shinbun who was ordered to guard the sentirely emashed to pieces, leaving to kente our hands 5,000 rifles, Man gome, 4 field gubs. I wireless sets and a large quantity of amounitions.

The Mar. strate Taken Pris ner by the name of Lui This victory liberated the masses of Sehsien from the yoke of Limit a vital blow to imperialism and KMT, organisers of the spened a further perspective for more successes in an austreferring to Fukien),

the walls of the captured city the workers and toilers red a hearty welcome from the people highly oppressed by La Shin-was decorated with red flags everywhere. The inhabitants of the stay treated our fighters with wines and delicious feed .. They e-

numerated their grievences against Lu Shin-bun the had led the life of a bandit before joining the KMT. The masses offered to give information of the whereshouts of the counterrevolutionary leaders as well as to aid in carrying things for the red arm, In one village alone some 500 such people took part in adding transportation for the red with of their our accord. The case enthusiasm was observed elsewhere. Themerer a mass meetings was called, the misses responded quickly and the meeting place was sare to be filled to overflowing. Under our ages the masses enthusiastically participated in the struggle of division of respect taken from the Taken.

On the third day after the capture of Station we paraded the magistrate denning a high hat and a red-gorn on the street in weightance with the request of the saraged masses. Men one sum out of the throng tried to hold out his fiete as a right sign to strike, the magistrate transland and knelt down to ask for marcy. abouts of the counterrevolutionary leaders as well as to aid in corrying thin

for mercy.

(The above letter came from Saheien, dated January 28, 1934.)

with the contract of the same of the same

### THE STRUCKER OF THE NATIONAL REPORTEDURERY WAR

The flame of the national revolutionary war in China is at present smouldering here and there although the MIT is boasting of its echieve with in suppressing every sign of anti-imperialist movement among the wide hasses. Resettly, the open surrender of the LLT. to Japanese imperialism repeating the recognition of Lanchukuo has called forth a storm of protests from the manses and afforded a great impetus to the semencement of a vide national revolutionary wer movement which is rapidly taking concrete shape. This renewed . movement no doubt owes its origin to the call of the Chinese communist party. And on this burning question the Struggle, organ of CC of CPC, gave a series of concrete opinions in 73rd issue, published on May 21, 1934. The following is a resume of such theses---Ed.

### The Possible Success of A Mational Revolutionary far On the Part of China

The LAT fascists will never succeed in spreading its propaganda about "the impotence of China to resist Japan" in order to conceal its betrayal of national interests. In the opinion of Lenin the emancipation of the oppressed nations in the Far Bast is in pratice quite possible although they appear to be very weak, although the oppressing nations may have powerful and invincible means of a military nature at their disposal, provided they stir up millions and militare of the workers and oppressed to a national revolutionary strugte. The let maned factor is the most decisive.

Historical events have time and again confirmed the truth of Lenin's addage just cited. From 1775 to 1783 nations of north and south America secured complete independence by stubborn fighting with the British army whose equipment was immensely superior. In 1919-20 the young USSR broke throught the blockede and intervention of the imperialists under the most difficult conditions and with far inferior equipment. Of decisive importance in this connection is the waging of a national revolutionary struggle by the millions of working and oppressed people fully awaken up and mobilized as taught by Lenin.

In fact, we dont need go to America or Europe to find confirmation of Lenin's statement on the success of a national revolutionary war, Examples may be found here in China, even in Shanghai. The great revolution of 1925-27 serves as a good illustration. With workers and peasants drawn into the revolution the campaign against the Makden and Du Peifu militarists ended in complete victory. The capture of Shanghai in 1927 was made possible through the revolt of the workers who were then revolution-inclined. The militant workers at Hankow and Kiukiang wrested back the British concessions in those two ports. The then British conservative government could not but bow to the demands of the Chinese militant toilers.

The defence of Shanghai by workers and soldiers of the 19th route army in The defence of smangaal by workers and soldiers of the 19th route army in the spring of 1932 against the Japanese offensive is still fresh in our memo-y. It shows that only a vast army composed of workers and toilers can triumph ever the imperialists with modern superior equipment. At that time the Japanese state ever 40,000 troops to Etanghai with 350 guns, 70 tanks and armed cars. 130 planes, 11 cruiers, 36 destroyers, 11 gun boats in opposition to 50,000 soldiers and recriuts of the 19th route army with 80 guns, 80 armed cars (ordinary motor car), I modern armoured car, 15 planes, As to equipment, the Chinese army is markedly inferior but it never giolded on inch of territor to the Japanese in the centre, that is, the Chapel section and its environs. Ter on this front the Japanese had to strike through the back of 100 of 100

Ho far away from Chapel.

The participation of the workers, toilers and city poor in the defence of flanghal was considerably instrumental in stopping the Japanese offensive. The anti-Japanese bodies and volunteers organised by the Shanghai workers played the leading role in reputicing the Japa, though the 18th route ar a showed considerable heroism in the course of fighting. Following the entries of the workers the students and city poor also organised their our wellshiesers orientated against the Japa. The masses joined the ter in defence of Warryhei by the tens of thousands and made a lot of trouble in the rear of the Japan. 

The unarmed masses glunged into the struggle by cutting off the Japanese telephone communications, destroying bridges and the food supplies of the Jape at night. Jurthermore they built up barricades with sand bags, logs or stones, or dug transhes to stop the march of Japanese armoured cars or to stave off the machine que fire of the Javenese. They organised soldier committees among the ranks and files of the regular troops with a view to fostering a spirit of voluntary resistance major the soldiery (Officials sabotaged the war with all sorts of plots). James also come up for the strapple and

conforted the soldiers with food.

The enipers or plain clothes volunteers organised by the Chinese masses made openings in the tops of their houses and shot the Jama from above, inficting a great damage on the latter. Other units of the chinese loitered about the crossings and kept a close tatch on the Jama, shooting them when car fit but rapidly withdrawing to a certain safe place offer the shooting was

done.

These facts, when taken together, are a clear proof of the mighty force of the masses when thrown into a battle against the invasion of imperialism. The Manchurian volunteers which have fought against the Jays for the past three years with partial success and the red army which required the attacks of imperialism and Kiff for the past seven years with complete success are examples directly contradicting the Kiff's theory of "impotence to fight" which only serves as a camouflage for its betrayal.

### Hobilizing All Land, Maval & wir Forces egainst Japanese Imperialism

The slogan of mobilizing all forces against Japan be imperialish is quite practical. True, Chiang Kai-shek commends the land, navel and air forces under the KM rule. True, Chieng will not use these forces in a bartle are inst the Japa. But it is netertheless true that we can still mobilize frames there forces in a national sevelutionary war against Japan. We mobilize than by an unusual method. We win the goldiers over to our side by patient work among

Actual conditions prevailing emeng the white troops do favour such a step. In face of the despening of the national crisis and the growing struggle of workers and peacents along with the successive victories of the red army on all fronts the EMF army even including the personal troops of Chiang is now found in a state of restiveness and decomposition. It shows a tendency toward

Last year reliable stastics place the mutiny of treops in north Chine and lens at 50,000. In 1955 the new 20th division stationed in Honen was, after defeat by the red army, withdrawn to Hau-chang where a brigade mutinied. February last several companies of this division mutinied in Linchen. Information emmating from Hambow mays that soldiers of the 25th army under Haiao Tes-chu, despondent over their sufferings and indignant at the betrayal of RMT, refused to fight the red army.

refused to fight the red army.

Vacillation is found in the KHT air force. The pilots of the planes flying ever Easten. Kingsi, expressed pessimist views and refused to make meaningless sacrifices after being fired on by the red army.

Such a state of things offers us opportunities to carry our work mong the white soldiers and to win them over with comparative case. We can not depend so the red army to disselve all the units of the enemy. We must break into the fifth treeps, whether we can or can not mobilize the land, navel and air force in a var against the Japa is largely determined by the success in this comparative ease.

### THE REMERFED HATIOHAL REVOIUNIONARY WAR in lianomria

The national revolutionary war in Handwaria is now carried on with removed vigor by the anti-Japanese volunteers who have been fighting the Japanese water most difficult conditions for the west three cars. This weneved vigor calls forth more Japanese re-enforcements. The United Press, American has just flashed out the news that Japanese imperialism convemplates sending more re-enforcements to attack the volunteers operating in Guan Island, a region located on the borderland between Pengtism, Kirin and Romea. Since the Japanese occupation of Mancharia the Guan Island has served as one of the bases for the anti-Japanese volunteers who are a combination of measures.

the bases for the anti-Japanese volunteers who are a combination of peasants and soldiers diseatisfied with the Japanese rule. These volunteers fight not only the Japanese to the Handmann (their creation) is well.

With the participation of more workers and peasants the volunteer army is swollen up confidenably. Its policy of enforcing the united front from below has been popularized widely among the masses. As a result many statistical volunteer mains joined the main body in Tesponse to the call for mainted front. In some regions a people's government has been set up with unified control over the termitory under its jurisdiction. In other regions come of the volunteer units have become revolutionary—inclined and gions some of the volunteer units have become revolutionary-inclined and held high the red banner. They carried on partisen warfare against the Japs and Hendander puppets. Their activities administered a big blow to the Japanese wrification campaigm.

the Makistrate Filled

According to a Reuter message of May 19 the magistrate of Antu hsien, castern Jengtien, was killed by some 1,000 meds operating in the wicinity. On may 25 the China Times carried the report that the volunteers organised a givernment between Links and Spenchentsin with Su massui at the head, bent an resistance to Japanese invertalism. This step constituted a serious threat to the lighten Brilar line. A week later it was reported that seem 1,000 Kepsan independent army effected conjunction with the Chinese volunteers under an Industria. In the three years past Japanese imperialism constituted little difficulty in clearing the Keff in Manchuria but could not call a halt to the expansion of the influence of the Uninese volunteers. Here is found a strong argument against those who regard the struggle

not call a halt to the expansion of the influence of the Uninese volunteers. Here is found a strong argument against those who regard the struggle
of the volunteers as hopeless. Here is the argument clearly refeting the
half's plea of 'impotence to fight the Japs'

Now the volunteers, indignant over the ATK's open surrender to Japan,
are ready to the their rifles against the treacherous Rusaintang.
Besides the Gunan Island the volunteers use other bases such as highen,
Ilan, Fulin, Tah-cham, etc. all located in the verritory lying to the
cast of the Petry river. As reported in our previous issue, several vers of
thousands of the peacents rioted and revolted in march against the actually
of Japanese imperialise to confiscate the arms of the peacentry for selfdefence and to expansite their land without compensation. On March 11
the Major-general (Mar) together with 108 officers and men suffered death
at the hands of the first land without sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the four lands are planes sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent to rescue the Japanese all shot down to the second sent t at the hands of the were all shot down

of Ilan Revolt

The Ilan peasant revolts are added just like a bonfire in the prairie. The neighboring districts joined the revolt. And the armed volunteers showed more activity. According to the Tavannae of May 19 the city of Pulin fell into the hands of the volunteers as result of the aid rendered by the revolting peasants in Ilan and Fuchin.

In fact, the volunteers are active everywhere and anythere in Manchuria. The above sketch is based only on the major activities of the volunteers. According to Kersan the volunteer armies appeared near the Antung Fengtien line and Value 102 times from James to February, 1934, with a fighting at the 13,705 mem. In March they appeared 473 times with 13,756 mem. 676 times with 25,705 mem. In March they appeared 473 times with 13,756 mem. 676 times with the acceptain the exact number as to men and times of approximate the acceptain the exact number as to men and times of approximate the acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers of approximate the acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers of approximate the acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers of approximate the acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers of approximate the acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers of approximate the acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers of approximate the acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers of approximate the same thing we are sure that the activities of the volunteers are acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers acceptain the exact master activities of the volunteers acceptain the exact master acceptain the exa as to men and times of apparent the since the opening of the local many telling of the hereis here been increasingly on the of-

from munchuria and Peiping against the rule of the Japa through their The cosualties on with sides are rother he nibilated by the veloci cornation of the walker-fr

# HOW THE EUOHINTANG CAPRIES ON RURAL RECOVERY by a more mathless exploitation of the mass of the peasantry

In the past couple of 'ears the ruling class of China pretended to take mederes for rural recovery. On the one hand, they desire to give comfort to a vast restive population ruined by the sharpening of the agrarian crisis coupled with the increasing exploitation of the EmT landlord. On the other, they design to divert the masses from going over to the side of the Soviets which in spite of the successive attacks of imperialism have succeeded in carrying through concrete measures for rural recovery on Soviet soil. Hence the loud clamour of the EmT for rural recovery.

soil. Hence the loud clamour of the half for rural recovery.

In pratice, the banks of Shanghai have displayed an unusual tendency towards rural investments. Imperialists, KMT and compradore capital of Shanghai have set up credit cooperatives and peasant banks calculated to "amcliorate rural economy" or "to improve agricultural production" but their

main objective is to pocket more profits from that source.

### The Imperialist Lead

As a matter of fact, imperialism stands squarely behind the rural recovery of the KMT. Of course imperialism has a considerable interest in the economic recovery of the village which offers a vast market to the goods from the imperialist countries. The measants constitute over 80% of the population, a fact that imperialism has never lost sight of. The International Relief for China (commission) under imperialist control has long since undertaken to carry on activities in the village under the guise of famine relief. First of all the commission undertook to build up highways by employing the famine sufferers without pay in order to afford facility to the transportation of imperialist goods. The it organised cooperatives in Ropei, operated rural schools in conjunction with the Tsinwah and Yenchin universities and put over a certain measure of irrigation in Suiyuan. Supported by the same source of money, an agricultural department was set up in the University of Manking to be engaged in the improvement of agricultural production. These two imperialist organs hold a leading position in the EMT rural recovery commission.

and Yenchin universities and put over a certain measure of irrigation in Suiyuan. Supported by the same source of money, an agricultural department was set up in the University of Manking to be engaged in the improvement of agricultural production. These two imperialist organs hold a leading position in the IMT rural recovery compaign.

Since its betrayal to the Chinese revelution the KaT at Manking has joined hands with imperialism in exploiting the peasantry. At the same time it fostered rural credit cooperatives not only to deceive the peasants but to exploit them more relentlessly. In 1928 the Kiangsu Peasant Bank came into existence now with some 25 branches scattered all over the province but its capital was raised by allotment among the ruined peasants at the rate of 20 cents for each Mow. Later on the Chekiang Peasant Bank was formed in the same way. Thus before receiving relief, if any, the peasants have to make a substantial sacrifice. Of course the relief promised will never be forthorning.

be forthcoming.
To Thise have Money for the erreneive on the Soviets and to help the landlord and kulche in the neighboring districts of the Soviets Hanking established the so-called Four Province Peasant Bank with more than 10 branches in Hunch, Komen, Kiangui and Amshei (where the red armies are still operating) at the justance of Dr. Rajohnan, the liason efficer of the league of nations in placing thing under effective international control. The Bank has so far issued no less than \$20,000,000 to finance the offensive against the feviets.

Bearing Capital Active

The extreme deflation of credits in the village, the shrinkage in industrial investments and the considerable relaration in land speculation at Shanghai caused the banks and comprehers of the great metropolis to seek other outlets for their capital. These blood spokers gerfeely know that they can still squeeze more out of the rained peacentry. Chang know that they can still squeeze more out of the rained peacentry. Chang know that they can still squeeze more out of the rained peacentry. Chang know that therior with men and money as a way out for Shanghai (the Banksing Weekly, April 17, p.13). Then Banggau, manager of the Shanghai hank, is yours large loans to the village after his thorough tour of the manager provinces.

Reliable startics place the rural lean of the Shanghai Sant of some 1,000,000 or more, and it is predicted that in the consent root will reach the three million mark as the rate on small furthermark

is much higher than that on public bonds. The leading financiers and bankers both at Shanghai and Fientsin contemplated establishing the North Wine. Bank to rescue the rural economy in north China from debacle. According to the Sinwanpao of June 4 the bank of China, the bank of communications, the Chekiang industrial bank and others consider the proposal of organising a bank to finance cotton raising in Nantung, Shensi and Honan.

These attempts of the Shanghai bankers needless to say, are primarily

aimed at rural exploitation.

### Scanty Achievements in the Past

The NMT rural recovery may be summarized: road construction, irrigation, cooperation between production and marketing, rural warehouse, etc. Road construction and irrigation were undertaken by the international re-

Road construction and irrigation were undertaken by the international relief commission as a measure to afford relief to famine sufferers. The banks confine their activities to cooperation between production and marketing, and rural warehouse. The credit cooperatives figure largely in the KMT's rural recovery (out of the 6,496 cooperatives, 1933, there are 5,720 credit cooperatives). Are these activities in connection with rural recovery really beneficial to the peasants who are of course clamouring for genuine relief? This question is worthy considerable attention.

The peasants of Ghina are still under severe fendal exploitation. They pay 50%-80% (out of their crops) in rent to the landlord. Besides, they are subject to usury and crushing taxation. What they want most is—land together with the overthrow of imperialism—NAS.

The construction of highways fecilitates the flow of imperialist wares while the bulky agricultural products are excluded from this benefit. Yes, the improvement in irrigation and the betterment of the seeds may have a good effect on the hard pressed peasants but how far the KMT has gone in that direction, how far has it succeeded? And oftentimes the RMT authorities have under the guise of improving irrigation increased the exploitatio of the peasants. The irrigation in Sulyuan is a good example. There the local authotiries charged the peasants high rates for the use of improved irrigation. In Mid-China the KMT regime as a rule assessed the peasants for river conservancy and collected the assessment regularly in connection with river conservancy and collected the assessment regularly in connection with the land tax.

### Banking Rural Loan

The banks crientate themselves on the village because they can charge a rate of over 10% to the peasants who need the money badly. The Shanghai banks which are directly interested in rural recovery are few in number—the bank of China and the bank of Shanghai. Owing to the fact that they invested heavily insk the cotton mill, they must needs be drawn into the scramble for the control of raw cotton. Hence the project for the cooperation between cotton production and marksting. In 1934 the project is designed to cover 180,000 mows (of cotton field). The main object of the banks in this project is summent to secure raw cotton at cheaper prices and then to turn it ever to the cotton mills at a great profit.

As to the rural warehouse system, it may be seid that the peasants reap little benefits from it. The warehouse is a pawashop o arging warrious rate. It loses its significance as a factor of stabilising the price of agricultural produce. Owing to the steady decline in the price of agricultural produce the peasants prefer to sell his crops right way because the rice stored in the warehouse will depreciate in price later on. For this reason the peasants in Wusih, Kiangan, borrowed only 561,228 from the banks with rice offered as security in 1933 (The Bank of China Monthly, March, 1934, p.192).

The KMT rural credit cooperatives of which the KMT isboastingly proud are another institution offering no benefit whatsoever to the poor peacents. The cooperatives required for always the remarks the recovery the poor peacents. The cooperatives required for always the remarks the remarks.

are another institution offering no benefit whatsoever to the poor peasants. The cooperatives require security for advances, thus barring the poor peasants from the benefit of loans. No wonder that members of the

cooperatives are classes above the middle peasants.

In one word, the KMT rural recovery whether carried on by the banks or by the government itself has been going on rather at the expense of the peasants, especially of the power strata of the peasantry. It is disappointing the peasants as well as those who hope for speedy recovery in the village. Rural recovery only under the Soviets is showing brilliant and the peasants. chievements.

Þ

### COMTENTS

### TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRID ON CHINA

(1)	Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers	P.	1.
(2)	CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese		0
( = )	and Other Imperialism	p.	= -
351	The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of Chills	TO	3.
>21	Man Pad Asser Passents III pell-relence	70	5
> 3 <	The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China Hanchurian Peasants in Self-Defence The Red Army Reasserted Themselves Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China,	70 -	1.
(0)	April 1934	D.	5.

## HEROIC DEFINICE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the 5th imperialist-KMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepared for the second stage in an effort to save themselve: from the final defeat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the route from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chianning, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmoshere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to repulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 29, 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

### The Strike Committee

For strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different tasks is a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most active elements for numbership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' empessed of the agitation, the organisational, the mebilisation, the aid departments. The mobilisation department consists of the red youth vanguard, the carriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the relief, nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started functioning immediately.

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal markers and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection with war. They launched a wide campaign collecting mency for the strikers. They have and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the

The Vendite who threatened to envirole the city.

A portion of the sixed workers immediately wrest to the front and teak part in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the sed gar, ar shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They oberged the enemy populately. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy populately. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy to a built and received a decisive blow. At the same time they eperated in Thankslow and eastweed two Takeo together with the instructor of the Big Small bandits.

### Guarding the Rear

Another part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to maintain order and empress counterrevolutionary activitaies in the rear. They tighteened the watch on the emers of the slope, empaining the may corps, farned trumport carps is aid of the red army. Here negative the may corps, farned trumport carps is aid of the red army. Here negative at the front, all about writings formation callected for the red fighteen at the front, all characterists. At the case time they collected samething like a cipty delicated for 3 strikers and 40 finalities of the red armists. The Michael Co. September 1811 organizations down the like tensor of the same and the present of the same tensor of the

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen tays rouling the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers retuned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the course of the revolution and the red army as wall. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Coviets in Chienning grew much stranger out of the fight with the KHT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves stremuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, mais greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the land-lord-counterrevolutionaries.

## CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AMAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KMT government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonisation, to publish shead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the energy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention against the USER.

With the concurrence of Nanking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Hanking, Japanese imperialism openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The hangman of Hanking desire tow sell the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attached to the Peiping legation told Huang Pu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientsin is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Soviets Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Hanking. Somatime ago Gen. Araki boasted of the surre support of Hanking in the event of a war against HEEM. Paving the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Hanking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Soviets in the borderland between Honan-Anwhoi-Empeh.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an enotion sale of Chinase mational interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an enction sele of Chinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japan is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Jakiem and to intervens gainst the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Remintang (now prime minister under the vitual dictatorship of Chiang Ka-shak), wired his thanks in behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its friendly attitude towards China.

Now all RMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation emousing themselves on the ground of impotence to fight the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may full under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betraval of lenking.

### THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis—a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course bohind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Ehinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukie en owing to its geographical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formose. The Cormation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debaole of that regime under Chiang Ksi-shek's pressure earnly this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonisation of Fukien and intervention against

the expanding Soviets within that province.
Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shang hai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of China's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an at-

na's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese chame representatives of American and European capital such as MOT. Johnson (US minister), J.H.Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc. gathered in the RMT capital (now virtually moved to Hanchang where Chiang Kai-shek mays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the RMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Hanking, Y.Buma, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Hanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on Hay 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptious direct negotiations. tictions.

mo.anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Manking and Tohyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resuntion of
reilway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of
the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices
to forward the Manchurian lecters to the recipients in China but tear off the
Manchukuo etamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the PelpingHankow line. Chang Esuch-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troops
from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Hupeh and Honan, These are additional evidences testifying to the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo
by Manking in full compliance with the Japanese desands. The time will not be
distant when Benking will accord the Manchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the China Weekly Review (merican) reported the Japanese
desand of bringing Emiting into the anti-Soviet alliance. This is in line
with the inferention given by the London Daily Express to the effect that
material the desire of military) to Chinag Ind-chek, will train and control the Chinace army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in once
the latter should decide to stack that
The solid decide to the solid decide to the solid that the solid decide to stack
The solid decide to stack that
The solid decide to the solid decid The subjects under discussion between representatives of Manking and To-

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an acrodrome at Mientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese now. The IMT is actively abetting the supeness in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

### The Southward Policy

On H 12 the To War Pao of Changhai carried the report that the Japanese till like he of and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukion) into Japanese mayal base, within one or two months, And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shancen, the foreign settlement near Canton, According to the Reuter near sage dated Hay 4 the Japanese will hold an sopposite shore (referring to Fukien and Frangtung) conference to be attended by consula from Foochow, Amoy, sanday, hong, one and Canton, and the foreign office and colonial ministry at the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the sanday of the conference includes formation a south China chember of comments of comments of the conference includes formation a south China chember of comments. agenda of was conference includes formation a south China chamber of commo mexico liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China. development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the of the be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May attached and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

ing to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite basiy in sending men to the interior of the province of Jukien. A number of Japanese were found in Charachem, Putien, Yimping, Chienac, Yiman, etc., all situated far in the berior. They were engaged in making survey-e. By the way more Japanese battle—ships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese battle—ships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so the accomplished one thing: exposure of the Ewangtung sutherities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp control this the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to decaye the mornile.

Coive the people.

The the tree of influential Japanese capitalists at Ebanghai like Takayana of the Isla Colonisation corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Line-Manchurian-Nipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

### MANCHURIAN PRASANCE TO COMPANY THE

In spite of the KMT suppression in the intenset of Japanese imperialism the toilers in Manchuria have been expected finishing the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more visited in the lower Sungari and in the Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteent operated from a firm base in

Invaders. Their fight has become more violents in the lower compart and less than the anti-Japanese volunteer experated from a firm base in Panchi.

Onling to the breakout of the volunteer and rivides in Villages in Ilan, the Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bentantiannt seastime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese billad the peasantry on masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a mouter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of lanchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body. Japanese war preparations against Usfa have been speeded up all the time. At present Handwrite is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 20,000 to 300,000. Uninese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are were susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Scattine in Earch a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed by late mustained and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicind-late mutined and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicind-late and peasants refused to be lambed, still making a stand in Ilan.

The peasants are determined to be used to be successful to the Riff control of the peasants are the standard to be still making a stand in Ilan.

The peasants are the standard to be the peasants. The Evantuage and control to the life of the peasants are the standard to be the peasants to the Riff control of the peasants are the standard to be the peasants are the standard to be the peasants are the standard to be standard to be standard to the Riff control of the peasants are the standard to be the peasants are the standard to be standard to be standard to the standard to the Riff control of the peasants are the standard to be standard to the stand

#### THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating: the reported success of the KMT troops, the med army has seen a defeated the list, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army address in Hos ng, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the nest army took back Wan-yuan, Szechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured conshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A. Smith.

### WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CRINA APRIL, 1934

Nor the lack a page we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as. for instance, (1) standing for late, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of potations, (3) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Resorts.

### I. Strake Unrecorded in Last Month

(1) Mar. 24 (2) Wushih (3) Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8) Sporteneus (3) Against prolongation of working hour (10) Victory.

(1) Jan. April (2) Wuchow (3) silk weaving workers (4) \$.500 (5) 10 (6) 45,000

(7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage out by 12.5%

### II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.14-April22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailain Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks. (1)Mar.2-22,April (2)Shanghai (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000, (9)0 (8)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and RMT forces, over 100/wounded and another 100 aressted. see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed. workers (1)Jar.10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory, discharged workers (4)86 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable. (1)Mar.27-April11 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrallar worshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6) 13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wuonded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions: Tage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike; and two others. (10)Victory. two others. (10) Victory.

(1) Mer. 31-Acril 9 (2) Changhai (3) Coolie for carrying facture. Western district (4) 506 (5) 10 (6) 5,000 (?)— (8)— (9) Against Public Safety Bureau.

Occlic Accountrated Refere the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers ted. (10)Not evallable. sotal: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,000 (7)1 (2) Example (3) Wraneporterion ecolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)18,400 (9) Action to see out (10) Victory (4)2,000(5)2 (6)4 East (4)10 (6)18 ( Othi-ship Coment Basesay (4)2,000(5)2 (6)4,600 (7)0 with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better (5) Man - Mile Coetag Hill (4)11, 360 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)

(5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage out, sympathenic with

(6)40 (7)0.

(2) change (3) fally men, s.s. Tinsen, Ewo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0. (9) mars increase by 105 (10) Victory (2) change (3) Driver and conductor, Change Ens (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (2) Change (3) Driver and Conductor, Change (4)300 (5)1 (6)

(1)25-39 (2) Washih (3) Tai-son Milk Fikature (4)359 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8) 68. (9) For full pay, 10 workers arrested (10) Upavailable. (1)26-30 (2) Socohow (3) Mickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bureau. 30

opelie arrested (lo)Unavailable (1)26-30 (2)Kaleing (3)Hickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)8p. (c) or lower remt (10) Reconciliated (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (6)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in Antil ur.)1, April 6 (2) Chemiciang (3) Representatives of boatmen, Shih-erh-yu market (4)65 (7)2 (8)8p. (9) For relief (10) Wo result (2) Chemical (3) Representatives of unemployed, silk filature (4)550 (8) Yellow (9) Sent petition to Social Affair Bureau for relief (10) Mangael (3) Wagoo Weaving Factory (4)450 (7)1 (8) Yellow (9) Against mica leaders, sent petition to Yellow Union (10)No result thai (3)S.L.T., no.1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (8)Yellow (9) too Of 4-days-one-week instead of 5-days, reconciliated by 200 (10) Feil (4)1065 (7)5

### V.General Ledger for Workers: Strummle in April

	No.	Mo.of strik	Mo. of peti- tién	To-	strik	no. of peti- tioners	TOPET		TO COLUMN	Wilescer
-	307	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,835	252,890	10~	290
Name of the	122	20	12	32	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,536	9	49

VI. Volume of Business

	0-499	500-999	10^0-4999	5000	Total.
Ageril	88	7	7	5	3.07
derek	106	6	9	1	122

### VII. Classification of Trade

		214	12	lobe cos		21	por-	emi- pipal	tine	Lands Land Brank		100	-	tal
ATT	3	2	37	1	7	0	3	. 1	3	0	56	2	2	107
۳.	3	1	19	1	1	0	6	2	8	0	03	0	4	220

### VIII. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismisel	Against Wage-cut	Against	Againe	fore-	For better treatment	For higher
April	2	7	0	1	Concractor	2	6
aarch	10	6	4	2		5	2
				Bernam same same	and the second second	Printed to be a second	

DAY FOR FREE	Political	Other
2	6	5
1	2	3

II. Remarks

The stastics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clastes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongkiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tangkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fuel. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared w... Over a dosen of worker-leaders were arrested by the Hiff under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British ambern). The Hiff tried to aliemate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by cashing calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsoly the Melin with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Received with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism.

The Meyers strike at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayer strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale stringle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist-MiT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work until April 22 when the MiT faccists and police cooperated in fragging the workers back one by one and declared workers have all returned. In support of the Mayer workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in 8. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram over the signature of the All-China Pederation of Labor, of the Assistium Maion, etc., was disputched to the Mayer strikers together with 3 100 holdstaked for then

last Petring the rickshew coelies in Southow called a strike in protost aminet the tenter of the police which put a bem on their solicitation of basis of mailing station. They proclaimed a strike once more against the estimated the police in intensisting capty richeshese to run on the strike was routed when estimating to interfere with the pickets. The strikers

of the lat orthon will a fundame, of the parting detten Mill in Chemohow, providing the boundary of the order of the following of the providing the boundary of the control of the said bounds in the control of the con

on the part of water with the police and military, has clathed or tempestrations have impressed by 10, resulting in the arrest of 290 weathers or six times as many as in the precing month.

### COULTINIA

### TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON CHINA

(1)	Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers	p.	1,.
(2)	and Other Imperialism	P.	3.
145	Menchurian Peasants in Self-Defence	P.	<b>2.</b>
(5)	The Red Army Respected Themselves	ν.	9.
(6)	Workers' Struggle in Adomintant unine,	D.	5.
(3) (5) (6)	The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China idenohur an Peasarts in Self-Defence The Red Army Reasserted Themselves Workers Struggle in Knowintang China, April 1934	P.	4.

### HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS The Branche of Workers at Chicaming

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the Sth imperialist-Ehr compaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively prepard for the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final deto They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the te from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chien-Bullion. They marched on the city in great numbers.

In small a tense atmosphere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend the state of the city in great numbers.

the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to regular the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the lendership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 1954. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

### The Strike Committee

Bor strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different to a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most act of the agitation, the organisational, the modilization, the aid ments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, meriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the seto marse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started funcing immediately.

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal se and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection

s. They launched a wide campaign collecting maney for the strikers.

They and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the strikers of the strikers is a striker of the strikers of but brave efforts worth of our admiration the ed a destaire blow. At the same time the and expensed two Tuhao together with the instructor of the

Guarding the Rear or part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city for and suppress counterrovolutionary activities in the rearand the which on the emers of the shepe; organized the apy composit carps in aid of the red army. More notes orthy is the language and articles collected for the red fighters at the front, to the counter the first time that collected something like eighty delically have and the families of the red armists, the Blingan IP, families misstions down the line tendered a ten party in home of their military. of their militar

all of the t days 1,400 years as expended the origin differes most of the The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening denger was over, the strikers retuned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triummhantly called off the strike.

front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Meedless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stringer out of the light with the Kar bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves stremuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade compaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnests of the land-land-counterrevolutionaries.

## CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILING OF CRIMA AGAINST JAPANESS AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

(In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise and gainst the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---Mt.

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the EMT at Manking which openly surrenters to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite themselves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as will as against their tool, the EMT government at Manking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete colonisation, to push ahead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without in inch of territory being yielded to the enemy, to build up a Seviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Seviets in Chima.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of as imperialist war for the begament in the Pacific and an armed intervention a

gainst the USER.

With the concurrence of Manking Japanese imperialism has finished the moJor portion of its war preparations in North China against the Seviet Union
as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the
agreement of Manking, Japanese imperialism spenly amounced its intention in
the said statement to central the whole of China emalmateuty.

Toposition information design the series that the trilings of thing to emport of Japanese information design the Series Union. The Japanese ellitery ellings to the Policies lengths filld thong the head of the Policies printing or an ellipse that the respective of the secondary is the efficient against the Series Union, a view that is entirely to appropriate against the Series Union, a view that is entirely to appropriate of the servent of a new against Unio, buring the my servent of the servent of a new against Unio, buring the my servent the Appendix aggreeaters in the servent, their gentlement is an attent on the

the state of the KHT government to Japanese imperialise for its friendly states to Japanese imperialise for the states of the st

pass of liver leaders and papers preach the dootries of compression with Japan W direct repotention excusing themselves on the ground of impulation for the liver on the property of the country of the leaders of the country of the leaders of the country of the c

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately aainst the further appressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of entring.

### THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHIMA Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in present of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Enimese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been sized at the south, particularly Fakie en owing to its geographical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure earnly this year have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonisation of Fukien and intervention against the expending Seriate attitude for their expending Seriates at their intervention of Fukien and intervention against the expending Soviets within that province.

Purthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shang hai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of Chima's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an at-

na's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese shheme representatives of American and European capital such as Mer. Johnson (US minister), J.H. Mogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc., gathered in the RMT capital (now virtually moved to Memohang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the well scramble for more concessions from the RMT diotator.

According to the beurgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Manking, Y. Sama, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-well without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Manchang to have an interview with Chiang unloubtedly on the question of the division of Chian. The return of Buang Fu, band of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on Kay 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a moted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the regid progress in the botraying surreptious direct negotiations. tistions.

To anti-forist Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Nanking and Tokye are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resuntion of
reliusy and postal service here been almost settled to the satisfaction of
the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices
to featured the Manahurian ledwar to the recipients in China but tear off the
Manahuma stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, trayellars from the ministry the ministry of communic at Hamber, has withirson his troops
from the Feiping area to fight the red among in Hughs and Monan, Those are additional evidences testifying to the de Thoto recognition of the Manahumas
by Manking in fall compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be
distant man Manhing will account the Manahuma a de jure recognition.

M'the time of the Emohang conference between Chinag and Buang Fu the
communication of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese
the information given by the Louise Baily Express to the effect that
continuous distance instructions of German imperialism Com., von Beecki, now
acting as chief shrings (military) to Chinag Lai-chat, will train and control the Minness and with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case
the interest should denice be attack Week.

mily end complimently talked about the Japanese with north and said that the sale objective of said years official circles are no doubt ready to give the sid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to a construction of a line into Jean) ten east Chaker, I had been completed. This is of course fully agree. The chin, head of the military in the north. The

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an asrodrome at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese mow. The KMT is actively abetting the Japanese in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

#### The Southward Policy

On May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Mamoi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months. And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shameen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an opposite shore (referring to Fukien and Ewangtung) conference to be extended by an executive of the consular to the first and the conference to be extended by th Fukien and Ewangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton, and the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo us well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch represandatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of comme nerce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with

development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May is the military attaches and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busiy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found in Chuanchow, Putien, Vinping, Chienao, Xin-an, etc, all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making survey—s. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battle—ships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: expessure of the Kwangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp centrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to deserve the people. seive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayana of the Asia Colonisation corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian Hipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

### MANCHURIAN PEASANTS IN SELF-DEFENCE

In spite of the KMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperialish the toilers in Manchuria have been cesslessly fighting the Japanese inwaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in

east Mancharia. The anti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Panchia.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer activities 17 villages in Handower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese benchardment sensitine ago. 20,000 possents were slaughtered. The Japanese benchardment sensitine ago. 20,000 posses they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fast, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of Kanchuria, especially the morth where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations against USSE have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Ohinese passants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The limiteers was passants are more succeptible of the influence of the velunteers. Sensitine in March a estachment of Nanchurian troops stationed ut Han sutiaised and fought hand in hand with the persents in the violatity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Emmung army detailed 40 planes and a large number of treops batthe volunteers and almost marfire deventeed to be denoted, still making a stead in Han. The Japanese was a large number of treops batthe volunteers and almost marfire deventeed to be denoted, still making a stead in Han. The Japanese was a large number of treops batthe volunteers and almost marfire deventeed to be denoted, still making a stead in Han. The Japanese deventeed to be any their improvement of the marfire deventeed to be denoted to say the first projection. The Web-lieu news give out the information the still rest. The rounteers are forced to the say the life of the amounter Japanese peasants here even give to the fift of the say of the s

#### THE RED About REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan yuan, Grechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Panshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A. Smith.

### WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA

#### APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

#### 1. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1) kar. 24 (2) wishih (3) Chan-feng Silk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8) Spontenous (9) Against prolongation of working hour (10) Victory.

#### II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.-April (2)Wachow (3)silk weaving workers (4)\$,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.76.

(1)Jan.14-April22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailain Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage in sease and better treatment, see Remarks.

(1)Mar.2-22,April (2)Shanghai (3)San. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)88,000, (9)0 (3)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Figh's against French Police and KMT forces, over 100/wounded and another 100 areseted, see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed, workers (1)Mar.10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory, discharged workers (4)36 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable.

(1)Mar.2/-Aprill (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrallar worshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6) 13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wounded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions: Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike; and the strikers. (10)Victory.

(1)Mar.11-April9 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faccus, Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolie demonstrated Refore the Eureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Wot available.

```
1)12-16 (2)Bhanghai (3)Hung-Feng and other 14 Bilk weaving factories (4)
2,000 (5)4 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage cut, sympathising with

Mary Strike (10)Buppressed
1120 (2)Shanghai (3)Tallymen, s.s.Tinsen, Ewo Co. (4)40 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0
(8)Bb. (9)wage increase by 10% (10)Victory
(1020 (2)Bhanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapel Bus (4)500 (5)1 (6)300
(7)1 (8)sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Pressive Carp,
Demanded:compensation, etc. (10)Victory
(1)21-30 (2)Canton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6).

10,000 (7)— (8)Bp. (9)—— (10)——
(1)20 (2)Ealsing (3)Highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (5)1,000 (7)
(8)Bp. (9)For full pay. Contractor beseiged and beaten to death. (10)Univaliable.
(1)22-29 (2)Wushih (3)Tai-sen Bilk Fikature (4)359 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8)

10,9For full pay. 10 workers errested (10)Univaliable.
(1)26-30 (2)Bocohow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)15,000 (7)0 (8)Bp.
(9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Burean. 30

coolle arrested (10)Unival.able
(1)26-30 (2)Kaising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Bp. (9)

for lower rent (10)Reconciliated

mb-total: (2)14 (3)33 (4)20,490 (5)101,890 (7)2

III. Petition Started in Autil

1)Arr. 31, April 6 (2)Unemkiang (3)Bepresentatives of beatmen, Salb-erh-ya

set arrested (4)55 (7)2 (8)Bp. (9)For relief (10)Be result

100 (4) Fellow (9)Bent petition toSocial Affair Burean for relief (10)

101 (2) Hamphai (3)B. 1. 7., no. 1. (4)Representatives (7)1 (6) Fellow (9) Fellow

10 (1) Fellow (10) Fail.

10 (2) Hamphai (3) Fail. 7., no. 1. (4) Representatives (7)1 (6) Fellow (9) Fellow

10 (10) Fellow (10) Fail.

10 (2) Hamphai (3) Fail.

10 (4) Hamphai (4) Fail.

10 (4) Hamphai (4) Fail.

10 (4) Hamphai (4) Fail.

10 (5) Fellow (10) Fail.

10 (6) Fellow (10) Fail.

10 (7) Fell
```

### V. General Ledger for Workers' Struggle in April

report.	No. of	Ho.of Strik	No. Of peti- tien	To- tal	No.of strik	no. of peti- tioners	Totel.	abrike	Demons	Tropic Control
April	1		4					252,890	10-	290
Serch	122	20	12	. 52	44,794	1,540	46,334	697,556	9	49

VI. Volume of Business

	0-499	500-999	10^0-4959	5000	Total
Ageril.	68	7.	7	5	107
and the same	106	6	9	1	1,92

### VII. Classification of Trade

	1000	711a	11.0	coo	760-	Post, Pole-	Trans- por- cation	iuni- cipal	line	Macb in Roza	STREET-	shar miles	-	
2	3	2	27	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	56	2	2	3
	3	1 .	19	1	1	0	6	2	k	0	93	0	4	182

VI.I. Causes of Struggle

	Against dismisal	Against wage-cut	Against lockout	Against forc- men or contractor	For better treatrent	For higher wage
April	2	7	0	1	2	6
March	10	6	4	2	5-	2

For full	Political causes	Other
2 ·	6	5
. 1	2	3

The stastics for the der review are compiled on incomplete in-

pather any data from south China.

big strikes have broken out in North China and altogether struck work demanding higher wages of the struggle the strikers smashed of the struggle the strikers smashed of the strikers and soldiers. f Siling went on a strike and raised ack from work, the Tongkiachun workers i robbed of their coal which was usually granted mal. Amored by this fresh outrage, the workers g armed police, suffering one death and several flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were are direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan concern). The Kiff tried to alienate the mass of works hers and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid sting calmanies on the fongkiachum workers and falsely traiterous actions in favor of Jepanese imperialism.

Keilen mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

Keilen mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

Strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale striggle, details been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the expense almost unequalled haroism and set to naught all instrumpts to break the strike. Bolding stiff to their demands, efused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists r strike at i the workers back one by one and declared art of the Mayer workers the operative struck work. With the same end in view r Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 kers the operatives a of Labor, of the

a strike in proon their solicitation krike once more again ws to run on the On April 27 the popickets, the strikers

Cotton Mill in Chemohou

### CONTINIA

### TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRID ON CHINA

(1)	Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers	p.	1.
(2)	CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese	ъ.	2.
(3)	The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of China Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence The Red Army Reasserted Themselves Workers' Struggle in Kuomintang China,	P. P.	4.
<b>\\$</b> {	The Red Army Reasserted Themselves	p.	5.
(6)	Workers' Struggle in Knomintang Unina,	p.	5.

### HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY PEKERS The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the Sth imperialist-EMT campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively preparfor the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final de-

feat. They decided to Ettack the Soviets from directions. By taking the reute from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chianging, Jukies. They margised on the city in great numbers.

In such a tense atmoshere the workers in Chianning resolved to defend the Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". In addition of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to handles the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the leadership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 1936. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

### The Strike Committee

Ber strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different tacks in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most active elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee percent of the agitation, the organisational, the mobilization, the aid interests. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vangue carriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the of, marse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started func-

The strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The pestal kers and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer considered a war. They leanched a wide campaign collecting manay for the strikers. It was and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the building who threshough to encircle the city.

to the threshout to encircle the carry most to rtice of the effect workers immediately won't to estend flating against the bundits, They estimate the later to display with the partisons. They of of the front and took bours offerts worth of su a to the brove etroive blow. At the be stated two Tukeo together with the instru

Guarding the Rear part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to wess counterrevolutionery activitaies in the re an the owners of the si LODG, COL in aid of the red army. More action collected for the red financial to the red amusing and time they collected something like sight families of the red armists. The Bile to firm the line tendered a ten pe of their militer

w thereans of Sollows Jose sell of the w y 4. And they game the

hie workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fifteen days routing the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening da ger was over, the strikers retuned to work on the revolutionary production

front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.
Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning grew much stranger out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted the selves stranuously for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, teo, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expending the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remember of the landlord-counterrevolutionaries.

#### CPC'S APPRAL TO TOILIRS OF CHIMA AGAINST JAPANESE AND OTHER IMPERIALISM

(In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokic fereign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise against the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement release for publication on May 5 --- Md.

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to pumish the chameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KMT at Hanking which epenly surrent to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite the selves in revolutionary action sgainst Japanese and other imperialism as the second state of the second sec of timperialism in the division of China as well as in its complete color tion, to push shead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive eall imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified with un inch of territory being yielded to the energy, to build up a Seviet to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defend the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of China to a new phase likely to hasten the outbreak of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Pacific and an armed intervention aminet the USSR.

with the concurrence of Manking Japanese imperialism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North China against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Manking, Japanese imperialism spenly assessed its intention in the said statement to obstrol the whole of China amilestruly.

The hangeon of Manking desire tem sell the tellers of China in support Japanese intervention against the Seviet Union. The Japanese military when to the Priping legation teld Manag Fu, head of the Despite political country. The Japanese military when that the securation of Chinar, Survey and Tientens is based on an absolute secretty in the effective against the Soviets Union, a view that is secretty in the effective against the Soviets Union, a view that is secretty in the effective against the Soviets Union, a view that is secretty in the effective against the Soviets Union, a view that its manufacture against the Soviets Union, a view that its manufacture against the Soviets Union, a view that its manufacture against the Soviets Union, a view that its manufacture against the Soviets Union, and the secret that the secret the secret that the secret the secret that the se nt with I in the

10 10 H gainet the growing Soviets in that province. In fe woder the vitual dictatorship of Chiang Ka-shak), behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its frien mards Chine.

Now all Bir leaders and papers preach the doctrine of on by direct negotisties exemping themselves on the ground We They observed the be fight the investors. They consider the between at a local matter. At the time they advance the theory that the smartly my full taster foreign rule the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred. Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of

#### THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHIMA Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japansee invertalism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in
"mescar of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doers) more Japansee invitages and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to
while Hinnes territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the
whorth, Japanese aggressions have been simed at the south, particularly Fukie
as owing to its geographical proximity to the Japanese colony faiwan or Forwhore. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the
debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-shek's pressure earnly this year
have contributed largely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in
that province. Complet with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonization of Fukien and intervention against
the amounting Soviets within that province.

time facilitates Japanese colonisation of Fukien and intervention against the emeanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of Chima's economy to the emulusion of American and European capitalists. In an attack to occurre not the Japanese chiene representatives of American and European capitalisms and as Ref. Johnson (US minister), J.H. Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc., gathered in the MMF capital (now virtually moved to Hanchang where Chiang Rai-chek steys) in the med screenble for more compositors from the RMF dictator.

Associating to the betypools press the Japanese consul-general at Manking, Y. Suma, took a bold stey in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-well without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, british minister, will arrive Manchang to have an interview with Chiang undemittedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Bueng Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan (a moted summer recort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptious direct magotiations.

-- Inc. auti-feriot Allience

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Manking and To-are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resuntion of may and postal empire here been almost settled to the satisfaction of Japanese. The minimum of communications has instructed the post offices Shenghai Shun-pao, trav-ne remains on the leiping has withdrawn his troops and Bonen. These cipients in China but teer off e time will not be

o the effect ten. von Beed all tenin as

of the militery in the north

the consent of the same authorities the Japanese are now constructing an acredrome at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese now. The KMT is actively abetting the Japanese in robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSA.

### The Southward Pelicy

In May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seize Mazzi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Pakien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months, And the report is said to be based on good authority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shameen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter message dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an copposite shore (referring to Pakien and Kwangtung) conference to be attended by consuls from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despetch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the agenda of the cenference includes formation a south China chamber of comme merce, liquidation of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in south China, development of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offensive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May the military attaches and residents in Fakien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for pretection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese wase quite busiy in sending men to the interior of the province of Pakian. A number of Japanese were found in Chuanchow, Putien, Yinping, Chienao, Tin-en, etc, all situated far in the interior. They were engaged in making survey—e. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battle—ships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Ewangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invesion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to your out to deceive the people.

ceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonisation corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian Hipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

### MANCHURIAN PRABANTS IN SMLT-DEFINEDE

In spite of the RMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imperial-ism the toilers in Nemoharia here been cocaleasly fighting the Japanese invaders. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in east Manchuria. The enti-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in

Panshi.

Owing to the breakout of the volunteer agtivities 17 villages in Ilan, lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry on masse because they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. As a matter of fact, Japanese immigrants flooded the whole of kinchmria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war proparations against USSE have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 500,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colonists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

eptible of the influence of the ve pries troops stations. lunteers. at Ilan s rounds. Lat-

o. The Wah-Lion dimution to fight inter. The volunteers eften seared victories in face to forces, On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers stormed at it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April victories in face of way captured fung-king city in lower fungari.

#### THE RED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating: the reported success of the KMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Szechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan guan, Szechuan. In south Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Panshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A. Smith.

### WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

#### I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1) Mar. 24 (2) Wushih (3) Chan-feng Sijk Fileture (4) 300 (5)1 (6) 300 (7)0 (8) Spontenous (9) Against prolongation of working hour (10) Victory.

#### II. Strike Continued From March

(1)Jan.-April (2)Wachow (3)silk weaving workers (4)8,500 (5)10 (6)45,000 (7)6 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 12.5%.

(1)Jan.14-April22 (2)Tangshan (3)Kailain Mines (4)30,000 (5)15 (6)300,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase and better treatment, see Remarks. (1)Mar.2-22,April (2)Shanghal (3)Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayar Silk Weaving Co. (4)4,000 (5)22 (6)83,000, (7)0 (3)Red T.U. (9)Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces, over 100/wounded and another 100 aressted. see Remarks. (10)Cruelly suppressed. workers (1)Mar.10-April (2)Shanghai (3)Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory discharged workers (4)a6 (5)— (6)— (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)For relief (10)Unavailable. (1)Mar.27-April11 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Umbrallar worshops (4)1,200 (5)11 (6) 13,000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wuonded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions: Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike; and the strikers. (10)Victory. (1)Mar.31-April (2)Stanghai (3)Coolis for carrying facous. Western district (4)500 (5)10 (6)5,000 (7)— (8)— (9)Against Public Safety Bureau. Coolis demonstrated Before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers arrested. (10)Not available.

The total: (2)6 (3)70 (4)40,280 (6)151,800 (7)1

III. Strike Started in April (4)500 (5)18 (6)10,400

```
(1)12-15 (2)Shanghai (3)Ring-Feng and other 14 Silk weaving factories (4)
2,000 (5)4 (6)8,000 (7)0 (8)Red (9)Against wage one, sympathiaing with
1120 (2)Shanghai (3)Duppressed
1120 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapel Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)40 (7)0
1220 (2)Shanghai (3)Driver and conductor, Chapel Bus (4)300 (5)1 (6)300
(7)1 (8)sp. (9)Protest against three workers beaten by Safe Pressave Corp,
121-0 (2)Causton (3)General strike of gum factories (4)2,000 (5)10 (6)
10,000 (7)- (8)Sp. (9)-- (10)--
1121 (2)Assising (3)Highway constructing laborer (4)1,000 (5)1 (6)1,000 (7)
18)sp. (9)For full pay. Ountractor beseiged and beaten to death. (10)Univallable.
(1)22-39 (2)Sushih (3)Sai-sen Silk Fikature (4)359 (5)5 (6)1,750 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bursen. 30
1225-30 (2)Soochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)3,000 (5)5 (6)13,000 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bursen. 30
1225-30 (2)Saising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(9)Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Safety Bursen. 30
1235-30 (2)Saising (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(2)Saising (3)Sochow (3)Rickshaw puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(2)Saising (3)Sochow (3)Sochow puller (4)500 (6)5 (6)2,500 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(2)Saising (3)Sochow (4)A90 (6)101,690 (7)2

III. Petition Started is Assistant (4)Sp.
(2)Shanghai (3)Sepresentatives of unsupplementatives of unsupplementatives of unsupplementative (4)Sp.
(2)Shanghai (3)Saisysochus (4)A90 (7)1 (8)Saisysochus (4)A90 (7)1 (8)Saisysochus (5)Saisysochus (7)Saisysochus (7)Saisys
```

### V. General Ledger for Workers' Strumple in April

	20.	Ho.of	Ho.of	To- tal	No.of strik	no. of peti-	Total	TOST W	Towns of the last	
April 2	107	20	4					252,890	10-	290
-	1.22	20	12	52	44,794	1,540	46,354	697,536	,	49

VI. Volume of Business or of workers sunleyed in each factors

	0-499	500-999	10~0-4999	5000	fotel
April	88	7	7	5	107
Parent.	306	6	,	1	122

### VII. Classification of Trade

100	723 a	11.0				POZ-	na4-	ILEO	Mack-	SCHOOL ST	at law	<u>-</u> -	Sec.
<b>3</b>	8	37	1	7	0	3	1	3	0	36	2	2	307
- 3	1	20	1	1	0	6	2	2	0	43	0.	4	1.20

VI.I. Comses of Struggle

	Against dismisel	Against Wegg-out	HAGELIAD C	Against fore-	TEON LUNCH	Lor E gher
April	2	7	0	1	2	6
March	10	6	4	2	5	2

For full	Political causes	Other causes
2	6	5
1	2	3

IX. Remarks

The stastics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete in-

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages man better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police ard soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tongkiachum and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachum workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fuel. Angered by this fresh outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dosen of worker-leaders were arrested by the EMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The EMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongliachum workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism. The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Kailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale stringele, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist—RMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in B. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai hubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 a telegram goes the dispatched of the All-China Badgration of Labor, of the Agricultural Morkers Union, the Handicraft Workers Union, the Transpark Workers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with

Last Policiary the rickshaw coolies in Socohow called a strike in protest emisst an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station. They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in interdicting empty rickshaws to run on the street. They organised pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the polies was routed then attempting to interfere with the pickets. The surikers

of the let fotten Mill at Backeng, of the around at Triman, the volume of the let fotten Mill at Backeng, of the around at Triman, the volume of providerable has been smallen up considerably. The error of all the salt books in Data-orbora, Riangen, was, owing to failure in competition with contract with unexplayment. The collapse of the silk filetoniat at Backeng has thrown out 60,000 unclass. Thoughput figuress are now-ing power by the providerable of the silk filetonian.

on the part of mathew with the police and military, finth clashed or manner of chapter of chapter of the police and military, finth clashed or manner of the process of the arrost of 290 numbers or the chapter of the process of the carrost of 290 numbers or the carrost of 290 numbers or

### CONTINTS

### VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(1)	Our Viet	torious	Stubborn	Fight	During	5th Drive	•••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	).l.
(2)	Peasant	Rioting	g Against	Taxes					.5.
(3)	Violent	push of	Red Arm						.6.

### OUR VICTORIOUS STUDDOESS FIGHT DURING STE DRIVE

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichman last Occober with the central Soviet district (Klangsi) as their main shiper tive. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a prelude to the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactice took places a stubbern struggle plue the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the common next of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the successive defeats suffered daring the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactics as advancement step by a offensive on a joint front, simultaisous attack from different directions launched by crack units, etc, have all failed to eave the amount from daring at our kands. As a consequence, large number of officials and non very failure and the varieties of amountions fell into our heads. These prisoners, large quantities of amountions fell into our heads. The extensions the varieties white sould not recover from the later of the divisor. The countries of two or three years. Our success always between the countries of the divisor. The countries of the divisor of the divisor of the varieties of the var. Then and efficers of the white army hour confidence the success of the var. Seen the Tuhao-landlerd-benganish are found in the success to be because the utter impotence of the RMT, to may nothing of the proposition the loss faith in the ruling classes.

Tempts by the lesson of encoursive failures, the Elf, particularly a rightim, has become full, graken to the impossibility of destroying the vithin a short period. Hence the adoption of the tastice of the protection of the are supported to be wiped out by this war supported by the factor than the blocked. The following changes are observed to have taken in the engunisation of the enemy troops, calculated to increase the entire of the Elff bandits in fighting us.

In the first place,

Into enture Chiang Kai-chek reorganised his army to meet the difficulty
into enture Chiang Kai-chek reorganised his army to meet the difficulty
into enture in fighting the red army. The size of the division was
light entured in enture to be suited to the fighting enture the mount
into enture the each carried guns, Chiange the sach company has there have
light machine man then before. The non-compatent elements within the army
have been cut will the compatents have increased.

As to tactice, Chiang decided to strike us principally from the north we with the east route (Tukian) in addition. He put his brack and religible divisions are now officered by the fascist capes endets) but assigned the duty of defence to other unreliable units, always assemble by the red army, are now used to act as a cheek.

the red anay only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chinng relied on the orth route as the main gainstay in the offensive against the Soviets with the opt, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted out three mouths during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Essent three and Easteen, all located in Kiangsi. Within the same period the 19th route my mutimied, All these facts upset the plan of Chiang in the initial stage? The effensive. With the collapse of the 19th route any Chiang arranged attack from the east (from Fulkism). Chiang's north route aims at Evenguism while the east route at Tailin, Chianning and Lieuchem (cities in Fulkism).

The enemy has thrown 820 regiments into the bettle against us, distribut-mong the following four routes:

NORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments.

The KMT bandits are concentrated here and, for the most part,

form the erack units of Chiang.

EAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments. These are fork the most part Chiang's personal troops.

WAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Russm.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments

all coming from Canton.

Thus the enery forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigades, tetalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 men. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMF 2/3 have been sent at the front against the Seviets. 70% of the KMF soldiers are compelled to fight us now.

Through the let and 2nd divisions now fighting the 6th red army in Sections, except the 25th division defeated in Jehol, Uniong's personal troops have prestically all some to Riemgsi. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops:

The north. According to the starties published by the beadquarters at Sanchang some 100,000 new recenits were calisted from Noman, Annhai and Kiang-main enter to make up the leases of the defeated units. in order to make up the losses of the defeated units.

### Training of Gaires

Bellowing the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang received to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the tactics of climbing mountains, searching, reconncitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence e-plant the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more elever and tions then the old who always suffered erashing defeats in succession. pointies forte afforded a ourtain measure incitor of protecties to the EST troops. Monocod by a defeat from the red army, the EST troops may withdraw into the forte immediately. In spite of these improvements the EST will suffer inwritable reverse during the 5th drive.

Ching also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the \$80,000,000 on and theat loss from U.S.) as well as from Orinoce ballotre the benefit may'b benefit or gave him ready each theorem he called for it. Besider buy-lines constities of arms and committees from imperialist countries Oricalised the grounds of Hamber and Reagther to west day and night for any to the Element front against the Soviets. her to week day and sight for sup-

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a tiny place but he can not secure e-fied to feed it. The blookede enforced by the red army is quite and a cutting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from change. in outting off the rice supply. Chinng must import rice from a loss impressed by Chinng for carrying Flodyalitary end up one the carry on their shoulders. Here is another disadventage for the riching.—Chinng is forced to organise a large master of carriers many to carry things for the seldiers. One fifth of the selder many to carry things for the seldiers. One fifth of the selder many to carriers, cat of 15,000 men of a full division 5,000 are that of read facilities is another weak point. A rice carrier is another weak point. A rice carrier is a manufactured by and provision of feed. The seldiers must be another without pay and provision of feed. The seldiers must be another than a seldiers must be another than a seldiers must be another than a seldier must be another than a seldier.

the preparations of the IM for a prelonged war under the

22.1 . 31

Relying on the economic blockade to strangle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on news blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the RM has prepared to carry on the protracted war. While recognizing to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up ou of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperislism and NMT sooner or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the summy perception of the energy our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militarcy and ere tive power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and beurgeoisie who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

#### Our Struggle Victorious

That successes have we scored in the past five and a half months of sus-

tained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the KMF our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the energ. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expended tremsudenely to the great disappointment of the KMT. The red army desisted from the usual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for sest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless emalenged my, Besides, the red army has improved its military training and political level.

as to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not solute the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have iscussed in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever resided in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expension the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quota of new red cornits for February has exceeded the original plan in Klangsi. The red army Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Fukien has enlarged by 50%. All seighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greatrear lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the vilage do not need much time in learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the preses of learning. This is made possible through the political class condities s of learning. This is made possible through the political class congrues or less than one mouth the newly formed young commists division has wis out the units of Chew Tso-chun by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 46th front has for two mouths recisted successfully the attack of the energy has three times langer. The Juikin division composed of new recruits will fought against five divisions of the energy at Lichese. In the light has the red army always won the stubborn fight.

The tracking and educating the red armists four military schools were as

ly in existence with the at efficers. And seme of the selection of new divisions. emical warfare, etc, h milted by four times as compared w are sufficient in maker to do the many than before. At present we have

so fire or alz

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could

ceeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Not we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 20% and thus upset the original plen but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 60% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fast that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we don't need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chienning collected 20,000 eatty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 enly.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The output of assumittens is enlarged considerably, especially since February. We turned 100% more assumitions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand grenade increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,200%.

1,200%

our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign prolucts.

All such facts signalize the schievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

### Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the INIT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in vest Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and worth Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in both Fukien have held up three KAT divisions. Red partisans have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up throng defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperclism and RM. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course i hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, and and 3rd drives of imperialism and Kar we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transshipment of war booties. Now we have reserve regiments and red youth guard such more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during april ver 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have et up offices for the training of enemy prisonners. We have more hospitals han before. In sumitation the KM army is far behind us. Our success at Ea 3ien last year emabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable de-

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite ficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this gard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the stance from Juikin to Sintien (how many lif) within 40 hours. They finit walk at because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the

la campaign.

The above achievemen's enumerated, together with the growing militancy of workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education the cadres, the sufficeency of war supplies, the coordination of the fight-; units, etc, will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the is of these fundamental factors our red army fighting all the time and on fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the my. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-toid fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the
rest phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This
imply tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red y of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly so the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a rational scale.

on the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th diviof Kar has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divi
228 by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd

1210 by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 59th by 1,600. Thus the crack

228 of Chiang Kai-shek have received kinematangualterysalamany heavy blows. red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the my has consumed large quantities of augustion and money.

#### PRASART REOTTER ASALWST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical phrases of the KMT to abolish coorbitant Manage and to relieve sural districts the emploitation of the peasantry by the KMT has been steedily on the increase. According to the investigations distincted by the central agricultural station in 687 hairns of 22 provinces that burden of the peasant in the form of Land tax has been increasing from year to year:

Low	Field		 0 0	.High	Field
				47 -	

de famo v	C	-3	40		Ç.			Will Go	3/10	. 6	Và.	- 6	8	00	0	0		0	0	Sing Julians
7077								53	W. T. 2003											a End
<b>エアノブ・・</b>	49	0	10		0	3	43	war 10	217	B 6		20	di	m	0	-		0	69	60 26330
7074								0	L CONT.											2 000
1933	40			10	Ф	EP.	0	50	0070	9 5		0	0	ø	0		19	46	40	20 0U%

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No esubt this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse then those just cited. In Shensi, Kensu, Honen, Annhei, Kiangsu, Hunan, Bupeh, Ssechwan, Wunnen, Mudchow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the RMT government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The RMT always beasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1953 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These highways only facilitate the transportation of imperiolist goods. They impose Missame hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing lighways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the mad-building. He pays the tax on his land which has been robbed from him.

Emorbitant taxes so much cupsed by the common people have been piling year in and year out. In Hobbit there are 300 such taxes out of which 300 are judged rational by the financial authorities of the province (The European Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax callector has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tax callectors have usually come to the village one after another for the same

7020

Under the increasingly cruel exploitation of the KMT peasants have staged isolated riotings in the past two months. The peasants in Chan hairn, and in Seiyang, Kiangsu, fought fierce battles with the KMT armed bandits the attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Wusih, Kiangsu, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south Ropei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

#### Compulsory Poppy Cultivation

Under the name of banning opium the KMT used to sell opium in public. It used tox compell the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolises the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in them helen paid the tax as poppy in compliance with the orders of the KMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 13 over 10,000 peasants the country and put up a stiff resistence to the 1,000 KMT coldiers who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The bettle lasted three days and nights. 100 peasants were killed and wouned, and several villages wiped out by the soldiers. out by the soldiery.

out by the soldiery.

The above information emanates from the Simmanpeo of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Salyang, northern Kiangea. There the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angarment of the interest of the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angarment in a still gaing along (The Taxanpeo, or Shanghai, April 14 & 19). On April 24 the passants in the merthern entaints of Wasih, Kiangea, assembled together by the beating of the sange against in protect against the convenient of the last for highest construction. They attached the survey of the passants as a demanstration. One farmer complained of his land (two mans) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more, to have 10 the passants against themsel can the survey ors.

According to the far kings fac of May 11 the possants in Koo-an and Changea, more, seemed the movement. Of late the anti--- movement has found its way into southern Mogad, i.e., in Faighten, Yin-mion and Changes in the year into southern Mogad, i.e., in Faighten, Yin-mion and Changea has been using their own strength to shake off the yoke of the possants have been using their own strength to shake off the yoke of the

KMT. And the anti-tax movement of the peasantry hard presend by the IMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the Mar bandits.

### VIOLES PUE OF RED ABIL

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have been attended with significant successes every where from Pukien to Saechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the IMF on its victories.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Pukiem and hopes to attack the Soviets from that direction. But the red army operating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Kweilma last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of Im Shin-pum. At the same time the seven being along the coast in northern Pukien have been sovietised, thus creating a serious situation for the IMF authorities at 2000how, capital of Fukien.

At Poochow, capital of Pukien.
This section of Pukien is usually called east Pukien covering seven baiens, all located close to Poochow. The 'local committee' organised last haiens, all located close to Foochow. The 'local committee' organised last year against taxes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a waltitude of Soviets in the neighboring beions, later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organised. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants, joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the commend of Comrade Fan Teb-mien. The military organisation as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline, Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shaovin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 50 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pissors and spears. 60% of the area in each haien has been brought under the dominations of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the lift bandit troops, Becently, the struggle in these regions has become more violent comming great excisty to the lift government at Feeders, According to Tempuse of May 19 the majistrate of Poochem, more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an extensit to rest the attack of the red army under Comrade Fang Teo-mien.

The Red Army in Hunch

The Red Army in Happels

On may Day the red fighters under Courade Kao Tin-son attacked Tanglu See, an important point on the Changehe-Ruchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the Ref garrison. On the same day another pertion of the red army captured Shassekai, Luiyang, only 30 miles from Changeha, capital of Shann. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the lime

Just named.

The red army in Bonan has built up strong bases around Samohan haden and recovered bit by bit the territory lest to the RMF during the ciasomic offensive last year. In the middle of May Leties, a house in cost land, fell into the hands of the red army, the maighboring city. Chisui, was small in any in the emodus of almost all Tubes and equitalists. Bed 5-nits in Anghei also have been active, apparently operating in conjunctions with the red army in cast Rupeh, On May 6 about 100 militia in Lakiesis, Anghei, sutinied and joined the red ferces there.

In Angil the red units in southern Hunes displayed more activities, Anghei, sutinied and joined the red ferces there.

In Angil the red units in southern Hunes displayed more activities, Anghei stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisens under Company to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisens under Company to out off the communications between Hunes. Company to the effected conjunction with Company Li Lin in Temphow and the units elementary. In response to the activities of the red cary in northern Recommendations redicalised possents and subdiers in conthern Buchman (anlat, Fortiers, In-em, etc) have organised anti-ter partisens. Bullisting the sympthy and their agenticy around, they have become increasingly collection and themselves and their agents. Allocations is subdiered another agents and their agents. Allocations in sections. Their and their agents. Allocations is subdiered another agents and Tubes.

#### COMP NTS

### VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

1.	Our Viet	t rose	St. 17 177.	Differ f	During	51': I	Dr. 140	 	6	.p.l.
(2)	Peasant	Rioting	Against	Tares						. 2.5.
(3)	Violent	push of	Red Army	7				 		p.6.

#### OUR VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING STE DRIVE

(This is an article by Comrade Chow En-lai, head of the political) cal department for the red army, specially written for the red star, organ of the Soviet military council, which published it) (on March 18, 1934--- Ed.

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichman last October with the central Soviet district (Kiangsi) as their main objective. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a preluce to the major war, that is, the 5th campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactics took place: a stubborn structle plus the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the commencement of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the successive defeats suffered during the lat, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactics as obvencement step by step, offensive on a joint front, simultakeous attack from different directions at our hands. As a consequence, large number of officials and men were take prisoners; large quantities of assumitions fell into our hands. Force still launched by orack units, etc, have all failed to mays the one oftentimes the ranguished units could not recover from the course of two or three years. Our success always brought day the Surieta, The crushing blows delivered to the country well as the trees, his and officers of the units success of the majority the country of the units success of the majority the Poles-Landlard benefits the country of the count course of two or any drughtman course of two or the foriets. The drughtman of the frame the function of the last two to recognize the last impresses of the last ty bourgesise who loses faith in the ruling clast pourgesise who loses faith in the ruling clast pourgesise who loses faith in the ruling clast raught by the lemma of encountive failures, rialism, has become fully amaken to the impossible a short paried. Hence the adoption of the man a short paried. Hence the adoption of the rule of the standard of the rule of th

within a short period. Hence the adoption of the tackle war. We are supposed to be wiped out by this war support tom and the blockman. The full owing changes are observe in the difficultienties of the enemy troops, calculated to opposition the bandite in fighting us.

Lest and Mai-shek reorganized his arr the red army. The size of the rest to be united to the fights in battalion with 100 heavy the 100 machine game while each ires regiments in order to listead of equipping sack best lane now me this before. The non-combatt sithin the anny

d to stelle no principally from the north rest. the red army, are now used to act as a check on

om the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chiang relied on the mosth route as the main gainstoy in the offensive against the Soviets with the onet, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted about three months during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Esuwas and Tentson, all located in Kiangai. Within the same period the 19th route army mutinied. All these facts upset the plan of Chiang in the initial stage of the offered so. With the collapse of the 19th route army Chiang arranged an attack from the east (from Rukien). Chiang's north route aims at Emangagement of the cast route at Teilin, Chiang's north route aims at Emangagement is the cast route at Teilin, Chiang's and Lienchen (cities in Pu-Refem).

The enemy has thrown 320 regiments into the battle against us, distribut-

ed among the following four routes:

WORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments.

The KMT bandits are concentrated here and, for the most part, form the crack units of Chiang.

EAST ROUTE; 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments. These are fork the most part Chiang's personal troops.

WEST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Munan.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments

all coming from Canton.

Thus the enemy forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigades totalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 mem. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMT 2/S have been sent at the front against the Soviets. 70% of the Kar soldiers are compelled to fight us now.

Except the 1st and 2nd divisions now fighting the 4th red army in Ssechwan, except the 25th division defeated in Jehol, Chiang's parsonal troops have practically all come to Kiangei. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops from the north. According to the stastics published by the headquarters at Munchang some 100,000 new recruits were enlisted from Homan, Annhei and Kiangsu in order to make up the losses of the defeated units.

#### Training of Cadres

Following the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang resolved to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the tactics of climbing mountains, searching, reconncitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence amount the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more clever and cautious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The

cautious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The primitive forts afforded a certain measure invites of protection to the EMT troops. Menaced by a defeat from the red army, the EMT troops may withdraw into the forts immediately. In spite of these improvements the EMT will suffer inevitable reverse during the 5th drive.

Chiang also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the \$50,000,000 cetton and wheat loan from U.S.) as well as from Chinese bankers who bought Chiang's bonds or gave him ready cash whenever he called for it. Besides buying large quantities of arms and assumitions from imperialist countries Chinese ordered the armsuals at fankow and Hangohow to work day and night for supplies to the Elangsi front against the Soviets.

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a timy place but he can not secure e-mough food to feed it. The blockade enferced by the rod army is quite effect-ive in cutting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from abroad. The coolies impressed by Chiang for carrying rice always eat up one third of what they carry on their shoulders. Here is smother disadvantage for Chiang. An-other thing---Chiang is forced to argumise a large number of carries for the recomber symmetry and things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is come other thing.... Chiang is forced to organize a large number of carries for the regular army to carry things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is companied of carriers, Out of 15,000 mm of a full division 5,000 are carriers. The last of road facilities is enother weak point. A rice carrier from Shacwan, Enemyting, may finish the rice at the end of his journey in Tayn, Elampsi. Hence the construction of more roads which, as a rule, are built up by the peacents without pay and prevision of food. The soldiers must take part in road construction in addition to fighting.

The enemy units use of tastics both eld-factioned and medarm. Ches Chem, one of the lieutemants of things, her summarised the tastics of the unany in the word. He said that finh can not be completed the tastics of the unany in the word. He said that finh can not be completed the last pand is drained and they. The enemy inside to observe up by blockeds. He also organizes counterre-villetionary activities in Soviet territory.

The above are the preparations of the EM for a prolonged war under the

s above are the preparations of the EMT for a prolonged war under the direction of imperialism.

Relying on the economic blockade to strengle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on news blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the RMT has prepared to carry on the protracted war. Unile recognizing to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up out of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperialism and RMT sconer or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the jurnar perception of the energy. Our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militancy and creative power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and bourgeoisis who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

### Our Struggle Victorious

What successes have we scored in the past five and a half months of sus-

tained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the IMT our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the enemy. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expended tremendously to the great disappointment of the IMT. The red army desisted from the udual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for rest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless enalogist of the enemy. Ecsides, the red army has improved its military training and political level.

As to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is now one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not include the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have increased in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever recorded in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expansion of the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quote of new red recruits for February has exceeded the original plan in Kiangsi. The rod army Kang Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Jukien has enlarged by 50%. All the neighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greater or lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the vilage do not need much time in Learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the process of learning. This is made possible through the political class condition. After less than one month the newly formed young communists division has siped out the units of Chew Tse-chum by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 45th regisent has for two months resisted successfully the attack of the energy which was three times larger. The Juikin division composed of new recruits bravely fought against five divisions of the energy at Lichman. In the light of such facts the red army always won the stubborn fight.

For training and educating the rad armists four military schools were added to the sole one already in existence with the attendance of the students doubled. The cadets, mostly of the worker and peasant class, are conditates for higher and middle officers. And some of the cadets have been presented to high positions for the formation of new divisions. The cadres for artillary, engineering, air defence, chemical warfare, etc, have also increased. The wireless sets have sugmented by four times as compared with the 4th drive wills wireless students are sufficient in number to do the Dacessary work. Bectors are now more numerous than before. It present we have two doctors for each improvised hospital.

The overwhelming majority of such orders comes from the worker and pensage class. They master in one year that takes five or six years for those from the landlord-bourgeois class. These codress are a sufficient reply to the imperialist-KEF offensive as well as to the opportuniste among our ranks the pin no faith in the promotion of new cadres.

While admitting of difficulties in connection with military supplies of our part, we have been fighting persistently and succeesfully in summounting these obstacles. Our finances are placed on a sound footing capable of saliding military funds for the red army which in former times shouldered the main responsibility of filling the red war chest. Now the red army takes only secondary part in collecting money for military purpose. From last September to January 1936 our military expenditure for each month has increased by 40% to 40% and the masses who pay the land tax, buy the bonds or increase pre-

As to the question of uniforms and blankots we may say that we have succooled in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not not be solved until efter the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last Docomber new red fighters increased by 20% and these
upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms
will be sesured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice
emply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact
that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we don't
med to be assisted about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chiemning collected 20,000 catty of rice in one day
while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seizing his
eass our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July
the rifles in the principal units of the red army has auguented by 30%. The cutput of emmunitions is enlarged considerably, especially since February. We turned 100% more emmunitions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase
will be 150% in March. The preduction of hand grande increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April
1,300%. not not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have over-

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign products.

All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pensimist view of the question of supplies.

### Coordination of Fighting Forces

Buring the 5th drive of the KM we have succeeded in securing better coerdination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the
main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in
west Klangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east and
marth Klangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in
merth Buries have held up three KM divisions. Red partisens have shown inereasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up
streng defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperislies and KM. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course
of heatilities, been better pardinated. of hostilities, been better pordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the let and and ard drives of imperialism and Kar we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transphipment of war booties. How we have reserve regiments and red youth guard much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during april ever 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of casesy prisonners. We have more hospitals than before. In manitation the EM army is far behind us. Our success at Sa haien last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a canadamyte description. heion last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable de-

Pinally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become guite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Julkin to Sintien (how many lif) within 40 hours. They flunk wall fast becomes know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the 5th campaign.

The above achievements anumerated, together with the growing militarry of the workers and peasants, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the cadres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the scordination of the fighting units, etc., will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental factors our red anny fighting all the time and on all fronts has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the enemy. It rether strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has not to many the the plan of the angay in the hand fight with the enemy. It has set to maught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Savieta in Kiangai. This triumph tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole china that the red army of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly smash the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th divisies of the has, for emergle, decreased by 5,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divisions by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 63rd division by 3,000. Idth division by 3,000, the 55th by 1,000. Thus the crack units of Guiang Kui-shek have received interpretare distributions and below blows. The red army has amphilated whole regiments one after mother. In addition, the consumed large quantities of assumition and money.

#### PEASART RIOTING AGAINST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical parases of the KhT to abolish exerbitant taxes and to relieve rural districts the exploitation of the peasantry by the KMT has been steadily on the increase. According to the investigations conducted by the central agricultural station in 607 hairns of 22 provinces hen burden of the peasant in the form of land tax has been increasing from year to year:

	Low Field	 High	Meld
1932	2.07%	 .2.36%	
1933	2 . 37%	 .2.50%	
1934	2 . 68%	 . 2 . 30%	

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No 'ouot this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse than those just cited. In Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Anwhei, Kiangsu, Honan, Hupeh, Brechwan, Hunnan, Kueichow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the KMT government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The MMT always boasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1933 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These high-. 1ys only facilitate the transportation of imperialist goods. They impose immense hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing highways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the road-building. He pays the tax t his land which has been robbed from him,

Exorbitant taxes so much sugged by the common people have been piling up year in and year out. In Hoben there are 300 such taxes out of which 200 are judged "retional" by the financial authorities of the province (The l'a Kung Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax collectors has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tar collectors have usually some to the village one after another for the same squeeze.

Under the increasingly exual exploitation of the EMT peasents have laged isolated riotings in the past two months. The peasants in Chem haten. Anwhei, and in Seiyang, Kianger, fought flerce baltles with the KET armed bandits who attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Wusih, Kianger, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south . pei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

#### Compulsory Poppy Cultivation

Under the name of banning opium the RMT used to sell opium in public. It used tox composit the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolizes the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in them being paid the tax on poppy in compliance with the orders of the RMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 13 over 10,000 peasants gathered together and put up a stiff resistence to the 1,000 KMT coldiers, who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The battle lasted three dages and nights. LOO peasants were killed and wouned, and several villages wiped out by the soldiers. out by the soldiery.

The above information emanates from the Sinwanpeo of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Ssiyang, northern Kiangen. Share the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angular passants resisted and wounded the secretary-general of the hairn government. The casualties on the side of the peasants are unknown. The structure of the peasants in the northern cutoffirts of Whell, Kiangen, are also together by the beating of the gongs agricult in protest against the cappouriation of land for highest construction. They attacked the secretary construction.

On April 24 the peasants in the northern cutakirts of wadh, Named assembled together by the beating of the gongs agricust in protect against the empropriation of land for highway construction. They attacked the veyons and broke their instruments. In the aftermoon they make the make a living any more in that had no government as a demonstration. One farmer complained of his land (the make) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more. On May 10 the peasants egain turned on the survey ors.

According to the fa Knug Pac of May 11 the peasants in Execute the fact of the sistence against exercitant taxes and convuptions, their class will be sistence against exercitant taxes and convuptions. Sources of villages in Changton have joined the movement. Of late the enti-tex novement has found its way into southern Hopel, i.e., in Feishien, Tin-mich and Chandow.

Bo longer feeling any appetite for the EMT demagogical propagands the peasants have been using their can strongth to shake off the yoke of the

KMT, And the anti-tax movement of the peasantry hard pressed by the KMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the INT handits.

#### VIOLENT PUSH OF RED AIMY

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have

been attended with eignificant successes every where from Fukien to Ssechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the RMT on its victories.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Fukien and hopes to attack the Saviets from that direction. But the red army operating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Eweilma last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of Lu Shin-pun. At the same time the seven haiens along the coast in northern Fukien have been sovietized, thus creating a serious situation for the KMT authorities at Pocchow, capital of Fukien.

This section of Fukien is usually called east Fukien covering seven haiens, all located close to Pocchow. The 'local committee' organised last

year against texes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a multitude of Soviets in the neighboring haiens. Later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organised. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants. Joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the command of Comrade Fan Teb-mien. The military organisation as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline. Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shaovin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 60 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pistols a day. They also make a certain amount of amountions. The peasants are willing to stand in the van in any battle although they bear only swords and spears. 60% of the area in each haien has been brought under the dominations of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the RMT bandit troops. Recently, the struggle in these regions has become more violent causing great anxiety to the RMT government at Foechew. According to Tawange of May 19 the magistrate of Foochem, northern Takien, requested in an urgent telegran the dispatch of more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an attempt to rout the attack of the red army under Comrade Fang Tase mien. multitude of Soviets in the neighboring heiens. Later on a powerful force

army under Comrade Fang Tse-mien.

The Red Army in Hupeh

On may Day the red fighters under Comrade Kao Yin-son attacked Yanglu See, an important point on the Changsha-Wuchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the KMT garrison. On the same day another portion of the red army captured Shassakai, Luiyang, only 30 miles from Changsha, capital of Bunan. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the lime just named.

The red army in Honan has built up strong bases around Sanchen being and recovered bit by bit the territory lost to the KMT during the gigantic offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotion, a being in east largest,

offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotien, a haien in east Mayesh, fell into the hands of the red army. The neighboring city, Chisui, was acced resulting in the emodus of almost all Tuhao and capitalists. Red Units in Annhei also have been active, apparently operating in conjunction with the red army in east Hippeh. On May 6 about 100 militia in Lukiang, Annhei, mutined and joined the red forces there.

In April the red units in southern Huhan displayed more activities. As the Human government concentrated its forces on east Human in ann endeaves to stave off the attack of the red army, the red martisans under Courade I Chun-pao have had a freer hand in southern Human. Courade Li effected conjunction with Courade Li Lin in Technolow and the units elsewhere, threet-eming to out off the communications between Human and Humaghung.

In response to the activities of the red army in merthern Essekhan the radicalised peasants and seldiers in southern Sucches (Anlai, Pockiang, Ta-en, etc) have organised enti-tax martinens. Inlisting the symmetry and the suppliered masses to bettle against the blood-outhing milibrates and their agents. According to mother report red partisans are e-gausting in the borderland lying between Succhean, Efficiency and Years.

	commute
	THE GENERAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT . 'LANGUAL
1)	The KMT Financial Conference at Nankingp. 1.
2)	Highway Construction Under the Soviets
3)	\$ 30,000 Collected From Workers on Soviet Soil for Workers in KMT China
4)	Comrade Now Sto-Tung's Poplaration on Japan'. Hand, of Policy P.3.
(5)	Workers' Struggle in EMT China, May, 1934

CETUESE WORLES CORRESPONDENCIALLY VOLUMENTS IN THE BURNER & 1984

# THE RAT FURANCIAL CONDERENCE AT HANKING Another Propaganda for Nome Consumption

In face of the rising tide of the peasant riotings against unbearable to ation and oppression of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the Kall deemed it necessary to launch a demagagical campaign just at this j ture—when the despening of the national crisis and further successes of the Chinese Soviete make the fate of the Laft regime more uncertain than ever, is said demagagical campaign began with the convocation of the widely here and

Chinese Soviete make the fate of the LM regime more uncertain than ever, a said demagagical campaign began with the convocation of the widely here'ed a nameial conference as Banking which lasted from May 21 to May 25 (just a week, the conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tax, the abolition of the expristant taxes, the regulation of the provincial taxes similar to the old Likin (encrous tax), the improvement of the taxation system, etc. As a result of one week's delibrations the conference declared to stand by the premise of never increasing the tax any more, to investigate the expective land santenus (exceeding the normal tax by as such as 30 times) through the department of finance, to abolish the unpopular convolute taxes before the end of 1934 with the previse that these taxes still found in existence on the expiration of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finance for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the central government before the end March every year. By the way it will be recalled that ever the national government at Ranking does not, contains to the provincial governments and the finance of the term used in the south contains to any real budget in the sense of the term used in the south contains to any nothing of the provincial governments.

### PROXIBLE

The hallowness of each pressions mry be seen from the working of the decision. The shelition of the emphitual taxes, for example, is practically rendered sall and wold by the previse that they may not be done among with if local conditions do not possit. In the past highly demagogical declarations have removed to me from the month of the national government. The KAT has ennounced the impedition of Alf on land values and limited the surtax to an amount deather the mount in the fact of the mount of the mount

has been and is increasing the text day in and day out.

In practice the lift when no choice of the means for raising the money to fill the coopy coffeen. It not only continued the opium text but increased it exists. A subset of the Kif legislative chanter is quoted saying that "copius is the life the same of opius cupyercesion" (The thum Pao, May 28). The factor is the fill the same is a raise more text from this fat source. The fill the same and the same at a raise more text from this fat source. The fill the same and the same although it is not found in the formal tadget. The fill the factor of this sping tax which forms a like the L. Francis although it is not found in the formal tadget.

The fill the same the fill the same although it is not found in the formal tadget. The fill the fill the same is an another to say anything concerning the known of the fill the same is a same time.

to the INF through taxation and other channel it first which the INF through taxation and other channel it first which the prievances of the delegates of the call through the same than some 500, knelt down before the prievance of the transportation of salt by junks the call of the transportation of salt by

med of the junk workers. 200,000 workers are affected. The financial conference simply ignored the appeal of the aggrieved workers.

### Hug Deficit

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the restive masses and to fight the expanding Soviets the Kar must squeaze harder and harder every lay but met enough to cover the huge deficits of the national and local governments. real budget of the K.M. According to recent reliable stastics Hunan's deficit amounts to \$2,500,000. Hupeh gats \$7,200,000 from Nanking. Suiyuan reperts a deficit of \$1,000,000. Kishgeu needs two on three millions, Kaneu is debt to the extent of \$1,000,000. Nominally, Nanking claims a deficit of \$150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely immograble to book for a relions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a reduction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The Kitt apparatus and the army must be enlarged to hold a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tottering rule of the landlord-bourgeoisie in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of the power on a national scale. Dite forwardly the governor of Mopei, Mu Mauels-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the exorbitant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Ta Kung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, points out the hallow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinvarpao of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bilk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation. In the opinion of the journal the high-scunding theses of the conference will prove impractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist

sugeere.

The French Journal de Changhai forcasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Manking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Manking in 1953 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency to further inflation——which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.

Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the Kaff increases

its exploitation.

### HIGHLAY CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE SOVIETS 22 Trunk Lines As Planned

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th campaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government promulgated on Movember 12, 1935, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Juikin, red capital, as the radiating centre, and required the completion of the project within five months. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to build up supplementary roads in the village

and haien, to construct bridges, etc.
The 22 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all radiate from Juikin bringing the big cities and towns under Soviet jurisdiction into a vast network of well built highways. The roads are divided into two classes, the first not narrower than 5 Chinese feet (equal to 6 feet) while the second not narrower than 4 ft (equal to 4.8 ft). Trunk lines of the first category are

14 in number while those of the second class are 7 only.

As set out in the order of the Soviet Sovernment the leadership of the highuny construction falls on the presium of the Local Soviets, and the offices of
internal affairs in various local Soviets are held chiefly responsible for the
smoothen of the road construction plan. Highway construction is honorforth
in charge of a commission ecoposed of delegates from 'internal affairs', sumsmithetions, land, nuticeal sconomy, military affairs, trade unions, youth vansmooth with the head of internal affairs as the presiding efficer.

Union the leadership of the village Soviets all able-bedied people who are
not assigned special action shall form road-building corpus and west too days.

This end in less they may go to register any time, 50-50 people make a
compa while 8-15 make a sub-corps, all working not less than six hours nor more
than aight hours a day.

eight hours a day.

Such issues as the road plan, the width of the road; the land and approprintions required, etc, have been brought to the disbussion of the masses.

And one district has challenged the other for making a centract of competition, resulting in the fairly satisfactory progress of the road construction programme. As prescribed by the plan the programme shall be brought to completion in March, 1934, after its commencement in Mevamber last. Judging from the progress thus far, seven tenths of the progresses can be accountished within three months.

> COMPANE HOW STINTING'S DISCLARATION ON JAPAN'S HANDS OFF POLICY An Interview Granted to the Red China lieve Agency Appearing in 'The Struggle' My 21, 1934.

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the imperialists have displayed more or less indignation out of their desire to defend the spheres of influence in China. Even the national government at Manking was compelled to make a shameless declaration in pursuance of its traditional Betrayal of Mational interests. A representative of the Red China Howe Carvice interviewed Comrade Now Mastung, Chairman of the central Soviet Government, on the subject and received the following reply:

"The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest manifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China, Japan's move in this direction apparently alies at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in the rear so that Japan can proceed with the war on the Soviet Union.

"The opposition of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis-a-vis China means no more and no less than their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the So-

viet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

"Here the betraying KaT made the most shameless declaration. Its spokes-man at Manking said on April 19 that "the KaT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquility, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the assurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation. He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and ammunitions bought from abroad together with the foreign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of national defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly needed by imperialism).

"This statement of the Kiff is perfectly in accordance with actual facts.

Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the KER has never spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight egainst Japanese aggressions in North China and Esnehuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Yunnan and Tibet. In face of imperialist invesion Ran-

king has long replaced national defence with capitulation.

"The KMT's plea for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tantamount to the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, with special emphasis on the offensive against the Chinese Soviets and Red Army.

"The ringlesder of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the armed forces of the entire country in Kiangei in the sp-called 5th drive, thus. showing his levelty to imperialism and paving the way for imperialist division of Chima. On this point the KHT displays unusual clarity in its response to

Japan's declaration of the hands off policy.

"In reality, the Kiff has gone a step further than has expected of it. The Japanese imperialism. It pleads for satisfaction to be done himmanisment to the aspirations of the two countries (Thina and Japan). In pleading itself to satisfy the common aspirations of the two nations the life talks like a perfeet slave to Japan. Thus, it grovels on stomach before Japanese imperialism.

"In behalf of the workers and passants as well as of the red army the cantral Soviet government takes a firm stand against the Japanese hands off po-licy, and at the same time points out that (here two sentences are emitted to-

.. was 2 223 .

and the second

ing to equivocal sounds in the broadcasting) in striving to secure freedom and emncipation all the masses of the country shall rise as one man in a structle under the guidance of the Soviets against imperialism, and that they will avoid the road to colonial slavery and schieve a national victory for the device resolution by smansing the 5th campaign of imperialism and Life. revolution by smasging the 5th campaign of imperialism and MM.

> 930,000 COLLECTED FROM TORICIAS ON SOVER SOIL For Vorkers in Muonintang China, .... A Clear Demonstration of Solidarity Among the Workers of China

Under the leadership of the All hina Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable presuize and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been emancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their solidarity with the vorkers in KE China in the common struggle against the rule of imperial same and KE by collecting 30,000 for the workers in the EE controlled territory to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised let February from the following territories: 10,000 from Hiengsi, 05,000 from Hwangtung-Kiangsi, 05,000 from Fukien, 01,000 from Fukien-Kiangsi, 03,000 from Hunan-Kiangsi, 02,000 from Kunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi, 03,000 from Fukien-Chekiang-Kiangsi, North Fukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Miangsi as the centre. This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being demiciled in regions now enveloped by almost 1,000,000 kiff bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in The China against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-the capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emancipation of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their willingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds,

### · The lessage

Together with the threby thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their prothers and sisters in RE China through the care of the All China Fedration of Labour:

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have waged struggles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in defiance of the imperialist-KH terrors and despite the betrayal and demagogey of the yellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Tangu agreement (KH surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Continuing, it appreciates the help of the workers in KH China to the Soviets

and red army by furious struggles against imperialism-WAT-capital.

Wext the message makes mention of the call of the All China Fedration of Labour to the workers and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the collection of \$30,000 in support of the struggles in KIT China. It reminds these workers who have obtained emancipation of their duty to support the strake movement within Kill China.

Purthermore the message lists the following points as decided on by the

ADEL in connection with the collection campaign:

In the first place, the significance of the collection must be explained in detail to the workers approached in accordance with the agit-prop. outline of the ACFL. The collection seeks to raise the class consciousness and sympathy of the workers. And it must be voluntary.

Secondly, the drive must find its way into the other organisations such as the Soviets, the party and league; the anti-imperialist league, the red

aid, the league in defence of the Soviet Union, the red army, etc.
Thirdly, to make the drive a success the cultural educational departments of the trade unions shall turn out handbills and slogans, pictures, wall papers; organise entertainment meetings and evening meetings, with a view to making propagands more widely agreed and deeply penetrating.

Financy, a detailed report shall be rendered on the amount of money collected and posted on the bulletin board; Corruption in whatever form shall

dered and stopped to say, the workers in EMF China will respond to the offer of the part of the Soviet workers by a greater enthusiasm and abilition the structures against imperial im

### MORETRE' STRUGGLE IN KUGLINTANG CRIMA MAY, 1934.

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of world by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Pactory, (4)No. of participants, (5) Days, in Strike, (6) Working days lost in strike, (7) No. of retitions, (8), Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

### I. Strike Continued from April

(1) April-kay (2) Fachew (3) Boatmen (4) 600 (5)— (6)— (7)— (8) Spontenous (9) Against the competition of steam lighter, pickets organised to stop the loading and viloading of the steam lighter. Hothmarailable.

(1) April-kay 10 (2) Chinkiangu, Kiangu Province (3) Carpenters and bricklaiers of the whole Hsien (4)2,000 (5)12 (6)64,000 (7)? (8) Sp. (9) Against wage-cut: hundreds of workers concentrated and demonstrated in city, wage for one day reduced to 50 cts for man worker and 45cts for young worker as the result of conciliation by local deplet of commerce.

March-May 20 (2) Tientsin (3) Pai-yang Cotton Will (3) 800 (5)— (6)—(7) 2 (8) Sp. (9) Against lockout: The factory was re-opened on May 20, but only 800 workers were called back. 800 workers were called back. SUB-TOTAL: (2)3 (3)3 (4)3,400 (6)64,000

### II. Strike Started in May

(2)Lain-hsien, Hopei Prov. (1)May3 (3)Rickshaw Puller (4)500 (5)1 (6)500 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against the competition of bus (10)Victory. (2)1-chien, Kianhsu (3)Roatmen of salt lighters (4)5, 00 (5)— (6)-- (7)May 2 (8)Sp. (9)Besieged the Heien Government, demanding for relief (5)— (6)— (7)I [1] May 2 (8) Sp. (9) Besieged the Heien Government, demanding for relief (10) No effect
[1] (2) Shunkiang (3) Coolie for deepening the river (4) 100 (5)— (6)—
[7]—(8) Sp. (9) For full pay: the contractor was besieged and badly beaten (10) Unavailable.
[1] (2) (2) Midia-Bin (3) Rickshaw-puller (4) 500 (5)3 (6)1, 500 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) For reducing rickshaw rent from 40 cts to 35cts a day (10) Victory
[1] (2) Midiah (3) Mai-chan Sik-filature (4) 550 (5)1 (6) 350 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) For reducing rickshaw rent from 40 cts to 35cts a day (10) Victory
[1] (2) Midiah (3) Mai-chan Sik-filature (4) 550 (5)1 (6) 350 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Unavailable.
[1] (2) Feiping (3) Frinting Boureau of Finance Ministry (4) 750 (5) 15 (6) 11, 250 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay: Manager besieged severed times (10) Unavailable.
[1] (2) Shanghai (3) Maylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 24 (6) 1, 440 (7) 1 (8) Ep. (9) Against diemesal (10) Wet yat ended (1) 12-31 (2) Ahanghai (3) British American Tobacco Co. Factories no.1 Ano. 2 (4) 8,000 (5) 19 (6) 10,000 (7) 1 (8) Yellow (9) Against lockout: Detailed ster word appeared on elsewhere of this issue (10) Not yet ended (1) 19— (2) British is in Sue (10) Not yet ended (1) 19— (2) British is in Color Williams (4) (2) 000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Cause fo stuggle unavailable: Miners seriously conflited with the police force (10) Unavailable.
[1] 20—20m(2) Shangtung (3) Coal-carrier, Ta-Quan-Lun station of Tsinan-sin-tao Railway (4) 650 (5) 6 (6) 3,900 (7) Sp. (9) Against the exploitation of coal merchant (10) Failure (1) Epitush American Tobacco Co. (4) 800 (5) (6) 2,400 (7) 0 (8) Sp. Sp. spethy strike aiding B.A.T. strike in Shanghat other causes unavailable: Migraxone engineer was head total (2) 12 (3) 13 (4) 19,770 (6) 187,340 (7) 5

#### III. Petitions Started in May

(1)2(2) Tientsin (3) Tung-chan Matca Factory (4) Representatives (7)1 (8)?
(1) Assingt dismissly mess reduced as the result of reconciliation by KMT
(1)3 (2) Tientsin (3) Amb-year Cotton M, 11 (4) representatives (7)1 (8)? (9) against lockout (10) Failure against lockout

(1)4 (2) Thentsin (3) Then Telectric Co. (4)24 (7)1 (a) Sp. (9) Against displace. (10) \$200 paid to every discharged worker (1) 12 (2) Webu, Achtwisi (3) The Tech Cotton Will (4) representatives (7711 (8) Sp. (9) Accipet lookout (10) Unavailable (1) 21-24 (8) Manking (3) Boatmen of salt lighter, 1-chien, Klangeu (4) 500 Technology (7) 2 (8) Sp. (9) For relief: (10) Failure 503-TUTAL: (2) (3) (4) 324 (7) 2

### IV Conoral Ledger for Workers! Struggle in May

	of		No.of peti- tion	₽o- 221	110 . CC 2 . C	% <b>ಂ.</b> ೦ು೯ ಇಂಕು!⊶ ಚಿತ್ರಜೀಬ್ರಾ	Total	lost in strike	Clash, Demons- tration	Injured, Arrested
May	21	15	5	230	230.70	yar	23,694	251,340	6	?
Luzz	107	20	4	24	60,770	1,065	61,83	25 <b>2,890</b>	10	290

### V. Volvas of Insiness (No. of Werkers Employed)

	0-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000	fotal
May ·	4	7	7	3	21
April	88	7	7	5	107

		Silk Fila ture	ing		Gua	PCS"	rens- per- tation	ด้าก1-	F	Mac.1-	Handi- eraft- men	Rick- shaw puller	876	To- tal
May	3	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	4	2	2	21
Apr.	3	2	27	1	7	O	3	2	3	0	56	2	2	107

	-		VII. Cen	uses of Str	welle				
	Against	Chainst	Against			For	FOR	Poli- Oth	er
1 :	d.i.e	-egam	Lookout	Foremen, Contractor	Patrer	higher	full	sivel	
-	mi.sel	out	DOOM ON THE	Contractor	treat: 1em	:7e.re	Lay	causes Can	Local
May	3	1	. 5	1	2	0	4	0	6
							İ	leann ann ann an ann ann ann ann ann ann	
Apr	2	7	0	3	2	6	2	. 6 :	E

### VII. Remarks

1) At Titsen (Sei-er-yuan). Kirngei, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the transportation of selt by junks (the salt junks). Titsen being one of the centres for the distribution of salt. Since the FAME changed its policy of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of employers. The lift made the change as a measure of increasing the salt tax. For the past five months the unemployed salt people received not a single penny. They called on the haien government in the first instance but obtaining no relief as expected. Ehen they march to Nanking for relief and met with no sy-spathy whatsoever from the top-heavy burcaucracy. Later on they turned to the Nanking financial conference held from May 21-27 but were equally unsuccessful. 500 delegates of the salt people brought beddings along with them and made the last efforts at Nanking. At the same time the merchants in Sei-ex-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlers and to be selected.

efforts at Manking, At the same time the merchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the foriers salt people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old prectice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vesant land in front of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until Kung Heiang-hai, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the restoration of salt-chipping by junks in human-Hupeh Amenda Kiangsi. The hypogratical nature of the promise was perfectly revealed man the gaballe office at Sei-er-yuan refused to give persits to the junks for the shipping of salt after the return of the delegates.

In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Changten mine. Comen and the other in Tangkiachen, Kailan, killing two. untto attion.

leading named in Todays, Ma Tah diang, at als, were executed by older of the Kall Roped provincial government, theme sole guilt being "fight against Japaness impendation and British capitalista",

4) The RWT foreign trade bureau at Shanghai gave the information that 700,000 workers have become tote as a result of the closings of the small cotton weaving plants in Chekiang which were made necessary through the loss of market in Manchuria. These cotton plants are as a rule engaged in turning out sacks, towels, thin shirts, cloth, etc. and their number has reashed the peak of 1,400 during the period of prosperity. But since the Japanese seizure of Manchuria a catastrophe berell them forcing 50% of them

out of business.
5) From the above stastics we may form a fair opinion of the extent to which the workers under the TMT mile have been and are exploited and

oppressed;

### THE GENERAL STRIKE OF THE BAT at SHANGHAI Involving 15,000 Workers, Man and Women

On May 21 5,000 workers in the No2 plant of the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest against the closing of the No. 1 plant which laid off some 3,000 operatives on May 12. Arroused by the sense of solidarity, the workers in the No. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in support of the strikers. The walk-out means a general strike involving 15,000, according to a telegram from Tinkow, the Manchurian branch of the BAT also struck work some time before May 28. Then it is clear that the struggle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in China.

The Strike Last Year

Two major strikes took place last year in the BAT in China, one in May and the other in August. These strikes ended in a failure under the oppression of imperialism and RMT. The May strike was called by the workers of the No 3 plant in protest against dismisals and supported by the other two plants, Many workers were placed under arrest. Four workers of the 3rd plant are thrown into prison under communist charges. In August the 1st plant work on a strike against dismissal and for a grant of money to the worker schools, Imperialism, ENT and yldow unions played a decisive role in breaking the strike. The workers returned tox work without securing sa-The BAT in line with all others resorted to rationalization and cut

the working week to 40 hours. In the 1st plant the hours were reduced to 36 hs. The lorkers protested. On May 12 the BAT shut up the plant charging the workers with insubordination. As expalined by the yellow unions, the real reasons lying back of the lock out are: employment of new hands at lower wages in place of the old hands with higher wages, repudiation

of pensions to which the workers are entitled.

### The liarmouth Enterprise

The BAT represents one of the most important investments in China. It is capitalized at £20,000,000 with branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Henkow, Tsingtao and Mukden, bolding in its hands the destiny of the tobacco industry in China. It even dominates the Nanyang Tobacco Bros Company, the largest of its sort owned by Chinasa capitalists. What is more important, the BAT exercises a considerable control over Nanking through the payment of \$30,000,000 in tax. Take the case of taxation as an example. In compliance with the general from the BAT Nanking changes the old system of pliance with the demands from the RAT Nanking changed the old system of three gradem tax on tobacco into two grades, shifting to a large degree the burden of the BAY on chinese competitions. As a consequence Chinese to-backs companies are raising a load clamour against discrimination and for a speedy revision of the tax scheduls.

In consequence of reduced terration the bAT manufactured the 'three castles' (a rather high brand of its products) at Shanghai instead of importing from abread. The cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled it to importing the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in favour of the BAT enabled in the cut in tar in ta port more tabacce. Now it imports 45.808 cases as against 18.336 previously or twice as such. As to the tex paid to Manking it also enjoys a great advantage. Now it page \$2,720.000 a menth as against \$2,410,000 previously

or only a little more. The association of Chinese toucco companies accus ed the BAT of having saved \$21,540,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Bank of China Monthly in its financial reports. According to the Monthly the stocks of BAT have gone up to the reighborhood of 120 shillings or appreciated six times owing to the super profits it reaped in China, and 20% net divident (pesides the income tax) has been paid by BAT (The Bank or China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

The Powerful BAT

Through Sir Cadogan Fritish minister to China, the BAT has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chinang Kai-shek issue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact Chiang has telegraphed to Thanghai to sty the strike immediately. Cadogan went to Nanchang in a conference with Chiang discussing concrete measures to much the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAT as he is the humband of the descriptor of Farl of personal interest in BAT as he is the husband of the daughter of Earl of Gosford, the largest stock-helder of BAT in London. Chiang Kai-shek blunt-ly told Greater shanghal to end the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to comprehend the reason why the KMT should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Thus, the KMT 5th tobacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike and persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the surprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to

the 3rd plant though with a little variation.

The seamen union under the yellow domination refused to accept the request of the BAT workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAT. This split is purposely engineered by the yellow leaders. Another thing—
The yellow leaders called a halt to the agit.—propa. corps of the BAT who
tried to go to west and east Shanghai to enlist the sympathy and support
of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task
of breaking the strike by among other things, refusing the offer of aid
from other workers. They kept out all delegates of workers from other mills
who came to comfort and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they
appealed to Chiang Kai-shek for intervention (to crush the strike the soonest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

#### THE RED ARMY ENTERED KARLICHOW

The red army under Comrade Ho Lung, assisted by the peasant partisans in Runan, Rupeh and Szechuan, has achieved many significant victories over the white bandits. According to the Ta Kung Pao Comrade Ro captured two Hsiens in Kweichow, Rouping and Wuchuan, on May 9. The KMT bandits withdrew to points some 200 li away.

The red army in Kiangsi and Pukien won many battles during May. On May 3 a portion of the red army defeated the KMT 10th division capturing 300 iffer an army defeated the KMT 10th division capturing 300 iffer a maphine game 5 automatic wiffer 10 searchlights.

ifles o wachine guns, 5 automatic rifles. 10 searchlights, 22,000 rounds annonition. The KMT bandits suffered 800 wounded, killed and prisonners. In west kiangsi the red army put three regiments of the KMT 62nd division in flight after annihilating one whole brigade of the 5th division.

The red fighters operating in Kiangsi Chekiang smashed three regiments

of the enemy, capturing 300 rifles and 35 machine gums on April 21.

Going in the direction of Annhei a part of the red army captured Huliang haien, Kiangai, together with the Eff magistrate. At the same time nother part of the red army attacked Chimen, Annhei, scaring the Kill ban-

its away.

In view of the new tactics adopted by the red army more frush vic-'orics will be added to the long list which we have been compiling in the

ast.

	1	
	FM.	2
G.	5000	-10-34

SHANGHAL MUNICHAL POLICE

S.2, Special

Data De

File No. - RECOTRY.

No. D / 74 / 6

ranch Spanish, 2 | 34 4

2 copies

REPORT

Subject (in full)	ChineseWorkers!Corr	respondence.	~~ *********	
Made by D.S. Poole		• 11		
Made by D.S. Poole	Forwarded by.	ODKes	$\Delta$ , $\iota$ .	**************

In compliance with the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) dated November 17, 1934, appearing on the attached report, I have to state that lengthy enquiries have been made in conjunction with the French Police and the Public Safety Bureau, in an effort to ascertain the location of the printing office or offices of the English language communist publication entitled the "Chinese Workers" Correspondence." In addition all communist bases, which have recently been raided, have been thoroughly searched for copies similar to the literature already obtained by this office through other channels. All communist prisoners passing through the hands of this Section have been carefully interrogated for any knowledge that they might have had regarding the publishing of the literature in question. In each of the above instances, however, all efforts have been without result. The following is a list of mailing addresses coming to the notice of this office since and to which 35 copies in all of the "Chinese Workers! Correspondence" have been forwarded during the period July to December 1934 but which have been returned to the "Dead Letter" office of the Chinese Post Office after attempts at delivery had failed. (1) Secretary, A.I.I. 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris. 3 copies. (2) Secretary, West Educational Association, 16 Harpur St., 6 copies. London, W.C.li (3) J.K. Merray, 58 Gough St., London, W.C.1. 12 copies. (4) Mr. D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Local. 1 copy. (5) H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apts, N. Soochow Road. 2 copies.

(6) Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apts., Av. du Roi Albert, Lecal.

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

		Date	
	ull)		
	Forwarded by		
V	(7) Mr. Honig, 2 W., 13th St., New York		
	(8) Editor, St. Review, National St. Les		
, -	New York City, U.S.A.		
	(9) Mr. M.G. Vanter, 359 Singed, Amster		
	(10) Mr. Ivor Montagu, 33 Ormonde St., L	ondon, W.C.	1. 2 copies.
	(11) Editor, Labour Monthly, 162 Bucking	ham Palace	Road, London.
			1 copy.
	It is significant to note that	t in come	tion with Nos.
	4. 5 and 6 (Messrs, Bass, Isaacs and Ro		
	not been residing in Shanghai during the		
	July to December 1934 - tends to indica		
	responsible for the printing and publish		
	Workers' Correspondence" are not in tou		
	of the persons to whom they despatch the		
	indicates that these copies are sent fr		
	the names of the recipients and in all		
	some individual who is well acquainted		
	The copies sent were, as usus	l, mimeogra	phed upon thin
	rice paper, whilst the envelopes are of	a very con	mon stock which
	are obtainable in any local stationers.	Some of	the addresses
	were typed and other written in block le	etters or s	cript and were
Λ	posted in various branches of the Chine	se Post Off	ice at varying
axt.	times and dates, thus rendering them mo:		*
	1 0	bb	da /
	file	D	S

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special REPORT

	SHAFOLM No . IFAL POLICE THE File MO B. REGISTRY.	
	No. D 1791/6	
77	Date 17 1/ 134	

Subject (in fu	(ull) "Chinese Workers! Correspondence" con	tained in letters
***************************************	obtained from the Chinese Post Office.	•
Made by	Forwarded by D. I.	Ross
	I forward herewith three typewri	tten copies of the "Chinese
	Workers' Correspondence, " in English, "	which were contained in
	letters obtoined by the undersigned from	om the Chinese Post Office
	on November 15, 1934. The letters, w	which were posted locally
	and addressed to persons in New York an	nd London, were in each
	case returned to the Dead Letter Deport	tment after attempts at
	delivery had failed:	
	Particulars of the letters and co	ontents are given hereunder:
L	(1) Addressee: *Editor St.Review.Nation	nal St.League.13E.17th
	Street. N.Y.C. United St	tates."
	Enclosure: Vol.4, No.24, dated Jur	ne 29.
	Contents: a)Salt Rioting in Shantur	ng, Chekiang and Kiangsu.
	b)Students violently aga	inst Joint Examinations.
	c)Chinese Fescism in a Ne	Phase.
	d)Another Victory of the	Red Army.
	e)A Militarist War looms	again.
	(2) Addressee:"Mr.J.K.Merray.58 Gough	Street. London, C.W.I.
	Enclosure: Vol.4, No.33, dated Aug	gust 30,1934.
	Contents: a)Red Army instructed to	March Northward.
	b)The Lushan Sole Confer	rence of the Kuomintang.
	c)The successful Volunte	ers in Manchuria.
	d)Chinese Trotskists ope	enly back Kuomintang.
	e)The Bankruptcy of Chir	nese Fascists.
	f)Culture under Soviets	_
	(3) Addressee: *Mr.J.K. Merray. 58 Goue	
	Enclosure: Vol.4, No.32, dated Aug	1
	Contents: a) Foochow likely to Fall	
	b) The anti-Japanese Oath	of the Red Army.
	land a decision of the second	_

File No.....

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Subject (in f	***/ ·····	Date19
Made by	Forwarded by	
J.	Vanguerd.	t C.P.O.Branch Office, 105
	Deputy Commissioner,  Special Branch.  \$2, Mane endead  Source of "Chine Workers"  Leport.  D.S. Poole.	

### CO: TENTS

### ANOTHER LILITARIST WAR LOOMING AGAIN

1)	Salt Riotings in Shantung, Thokiang and Kiangsup.	1
2)	Students Violently Against Joint Examinations	2
3)	Chinese Fascism in a New Fix 3c	2
4)	Another Victory of the Red / myp.	5
5)	A Hilitarist War Looms Agair	5

### SALT RIOTING IN SHAUTUNG CHERIANG & KIANGSU Against Increase in Salt Taxation

The 24% increase in gabelle by Wanking towards the end of last year has brought in its train serious reactions among the mass of the poorer prople. In the past month five riotings, for example, have taken place for the scizure of salt in the provinces along the coast. On the 20 and 21 several thousand peasantry including women and children for the solution of the police in an attempt to seize the salt stored in the governmental warehouse, result-

ing in 5 casualties. The cause of the rioting as given by the Sinvenpao in toe much tax collected on salt. The ruined peasants can not buy salt at high price boosted up by heavy taxation. Hence the attempted seizure.

Closely following it is another rioting in Yihsien, Shantung, staged by 400 armed people on June 7 at night to surprise the salt police while several hundred others boldly took salt out of the governmental warehouse. Large quantities of salt are reported to have been taken out. Soveral days reports care tities of salt are reported to have been taken out. Several days reports came from the same province stating that the people in Weihaiwei (formerly a British possession), no longer able to bear the exorbitant salt tax, gathered an army of some 5,000 individuals and seized 80,000 piculs of salt from the Lutaokow salt warehouse.

In this respect Chekiang and Kiangsu, two 'prosperous' provinces near liveking, have also much to show. According to a message of the HET central news service dated June 20 about 100 piculs of salt were grabbed by the masses fro the governmental warehouse in Huang Tsessi, Pukieng, Chekieng, And the rioters assaulted the warehouse and ameshed it to pieces. 400 households in Changehou, diangen, disarmed the salt police in a hard fight. (The Sinwenpae, June 16, 1934).

Gaballe Too High

As everybody knows, salt is a necessity for the masses. It ought to be 'rectivation. But, on the contrary, the KMT has raised it from year to year. ho revenue from gabello is the second largest item in the public receipts of unking: 1/5 of the total revenue only next to customs duties, the major part f it having been offered as securation for foreign loans.

The sale of salt under the KMT is still monopolized by influential morlants just like what it was under the Peking regime. Supported by the governent, the mewchants have the right as well as the power to but salt at exreedingly cheap price from the folits who manufacture it. The high price of salt sults from a combination of high gabello and intensified exploitation of the prchants. The gabelle is so high that it amounts to 40 times as much as the riginal productive cost, not to count the squeeses of the merchants and gointal offices.

From 1911 to 1951 the gabolic has increased eight times with a tendency rise higher and higher under the KMT regime. Ifter 1931 the BMS reised the bollo three times, particularly in last year when the raise enounts to 20%.

Salt Kon A Luxury

in charge of the bonded warehouses have almost invertibly resorted to the practice of mixing the salt with sar is and and in order to reap a much higher protice of mixing the sait with saits and mud in order to reap a much higher profit. High prices make sait virtually a lummry to the masses, especially the toilers who, hit by economic depression and rural bankruptcy, are deprived the power to purchase sait along with other necessaries. On June 18 the Ta Kung Pao published a letter from north Shansi saying that "recently, the peasants prefer to go without salt owing to the lack of buying power to purchase salt".

A similar information came from the Peiping social investigation bureau stating that in Linsien and Tinghsien. Hopei (two rich provincess) this high instance of salt complet the records as combenets of price of salt compels the people to employ substitutes such as carbonate of sods (The Eastern Miscellany, June 1, 1934, p.12).

Deprived the power to buy sett, the peasants are also forbidden to use salt

Deprived the power to buy selt, the peasents are also forbidden to use salt water coming from the sea in Kirlgsu. Here is an interesting story found in the columns of the Sinwenpae of June 13:"The people in Chitung and Haimen (Kirngsu) who have been suffering from an acute shortage in salt in consequence of the cheap rise and high price of salt are interfered with by the police with the attending arrost of dozens of them for the simple reason that some of them took a little salt water from a liver swellen up by the tide of the sea. The holice served the warning that the taking of such salt water will be punished in the same sense as samughing. But a militant mass struggle overrode the warning of the police and restored the liberty to take salt water to the people.

These cold facts prove the impossibility of abolishing the se-colled every

These cold facts prove the impossibility of abolishing the so-called exerbitant taxes under the MM regir which actually raises the tax under the Value slogan of doing away with it. The masses must get ready to pay higher terms

when told by the KIT tcabolish the nefarious tax,

### STUDENTS VIOLENTLY AGAINST JOINT EXAMS In Taivuon, Shonsi,

The promotion of the joint c amination system as a mouns to restrict the liberty of thought among the stu ents has been laid down by the Kill fascists in their policy of fascizing edu ation throughout the country but net with a strong rebuff from students of the whole country, followed by strikes of the

students.
See time in May the student of all the private middle schools at Manhing went on a joint strike against the joint emmination to be held. On June 18, several thousand students of 17 hiddle schools demonstrated before the office of the educational commissioner at Taiyuan and clash with the police and military, resulting in the killing and wounding of some 40. The city gates were are closed for a whole day. Troubles are still browing in spite of the ban on the publication of such news by the ress as well as transmission of such news by

telegraph and mail.

On the morning of 18 the students of the middle schools went in around fore the Yamen of the educational commissioner and staged a demonstration of there, distributing CP handbills. They organied pickets against the intervertion of the police and military. Several students came to a clash withe police with batons and flax ropes as weepons. As a result many were wounded. One entain of the beinguards was injured in the mouth with one tooth cut off of a stone. A soldier was strucked in the eye with one eyeball smashed by stone. Here then ton students were injured by bayonets or ropes while others downtroddon.

troctes.
To sty the narch of the students the police and hilltary in fear of prov-bles innediately shut the gates of the walled city, thus interrupting the traffic between the inside and outside of the wall for 24 hours. Prosecutive coming from the railway stations were compelled to take a round-about regiments to the city.

But the students made a hole through the city wall with axes, etc. They

wars mable to win admission in face of the strong resistence of the police and

As a result 36 students were arrested including four girls. The student of called a mass meeting to discuss how to deal with the affair of the brumilities of the police and military, how to aid the arrested students, etc. be authorites blocked the move of the students by posting police and militaries of the entrance of each middle school. The struggle of the students is otill going on.

Ca June 13 the Teruggle (organ of CC of CPC) wrote a timely editorial the acitivies of the KIT fascists both old and new under the title of "The 15th Flenum of CI and the Chinese Revolution" mainly devoted to an enumoiation of the chief thoses of the CI in their relation to the development of the Chinese revolution. Of special importance to us is that part of the editorial which exposes the real role, just at the present noment, of the MR fascists in the partition of Chine by imporialism, a role that is now concerlaged under the acits of Chinese forms, particularly the new life movement set affect some two months ago under the acits of Chinese Role.

"The various fractions of the MM government, whether with their seat at Manking or Canton or Poiping, are practically fascised as a result of their efforts in this direction. They may have a debate on how to fascise such as the difference between Chinag Kui-shek who insists on unity for construction and Tong Chirecost who advocates unity through construction. They may fight for spoils as a reflection of the growing conflict among their imperialist areters (conflicts between Chiang, Mang, Chen Richen, Chen Chitang, Ha Hammin, etc)... The attempt to find a middle ground between Sascisation and revolution has failed as in the case of the people's government in Publica. This accelerates the process of two extremes: the runpartoy of fascists and the rapid growth of the revolution.

"Not content with its existence as a small secret organization, Chimese fascism attempts to form an open party and to theart the revolutionary movement by bribery, kidnapping and assacsimation. With this end in view the forlowing steps are being taken: fascization of the army is the drive against the Soviets, ban on the talks about resistance to Japan, 'bondit-suppression' and cultural control in Shanghai factories and schools, the burning and suppression of revolutionary and liberal books, the attack on film companies and book stores, the appearance of many periodicals of a natural a fascists nature with the advocacy of San-minism to be replaced by fascism, the demand for the restoration of foundi (head of the party) headed by Chiang Kai-shek, finally the new life nevenont, all designed to form an open larty and to establish an open dictatorable. Other militarists are following the example of Chinag Kai-shek. So with the politicians. Far from an indication of the strength of the landlord-bourgeoisie, this is positively a weakness in the landlord-bourgeoisie machine." landlord-bourgeosic machine."

"MIT fascists are characterized by the following: 1) The KMT fascists are the most reactionary fraction of the Chinese landlord-bourgeosic who endeavor to rescue the rule of imperialism-LB from the existing revolutionary crisis with the most terroristic and cruel methods under the protection of imperialism. They grow in the very bosom of the MHT and aim at the complete fascisation of the MHT, thereby hoping to proclaim a full-fledged fascist dictatorship over the whole country.

2) The KIT fascists are the most transherous and disgraceful in direct contrast with the chauvinist-fascists in Europe. Under 'nationalism' they revive the antiquated slave morality and turn out slaves (out of Chinese) for imperialism, thus paving the way for the imperialist division of Chine.

"The hangran Chiang Kai-shek shouted loudly at Nanchang: Death to those who still talk about resistance to Japan. The fascist papers and statements declare publicly that the loss of Hanchuria and Jehol to Japanese imperialism.

matters little provided the communists can be exterminated. In their view the imperialist division of China does no harm to the landlord-bourgeisie, only the workers and peasants alone being hurt."

### The New Life Movement

"To help imperialism in its attack on China the KMT fascists have recently thrown considerably more into the campaign against the Soviets and redoub-led their energy in the extension of slave education incarnated in the new life movement.

"Among the five basic rules of the new life movement not a single patriotic slogan is found such as 'resistence to foreign powers' loudly proclaimed by Chinese etatists (nationalists). .pert from loyalty to a 'revolutionary leader' meaning thiang Kai-shok, the KLT fascists put forward an-

other slogan: National recevery.

"In a speech at Nanchang on Fob.12, Chiang Kni-chek clearly defined 'national recovery' in the following terms. At the very outset Chiang asked whether it is possible to revive the nation with the co-existence of the reds in Kiangsi. He therefore nobilized over 70% of wind her troops against the Soviets in Kiangsi. Until after the removal of this formidable obstacle the imperialist partition of China is out of the question. Chiang as a sec-

venger of injerialism has set himself the task of chearing the communists for imperialists. Herein lies the decisive significance of the 5th campaign of

Chiang Kai-shok.

"Mational recovery must rely on Li (manners) and Tsoi (shame) for its real lization, says Chiang. Who wishes to concool his botrayal of national interests with these soloms words. Although Chiang is disqualified to speak on this subject, yot under the cloak of Li and Tsei he may, he hopes, succeed in diverting the masses from the revolutionary path by preaching the old fashioned modify. According to the fascists papers the life movement is a portion of the new life movement of the new life movement. "int.

"Chicag wants to educate the resses in the spirit of old morality through the police and school. Old morality and betons of the police are precisely

Thus it is clear that the new activities of the MHT fascits have but one purpose: preparing more ground for the imperialist division of China. The Massists can not and dare not indulge in such demagogical propaganda as 'against Versailles' advanced by Hitler or 'resteration of the old glorious Roman Empire' procedule by Musselimi. Matikaal phrases on their lips are note evidences of their botrayal. Clamour For War

"Chinose fascists are classuring for a world war, an importalist world war, in response to their brothers in Europe who acitate and organize that war. They are thirsty for an imperialist war on the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution. Prolitarians of the whole world are fighting against the world war primarily aimed of the Seviet Union and Chinese revolution but Chinese fascists amploy their whole propaganda machine in agitation for a second world war, disseminating illusions among the masses and diverting them from the antiimportalist strengels. Ohiness fascists are proparing thing for as the battle-

field and the ...those people as the cannon fodder for importalism.

4) As said before, Chinese fascists dere not indulge freely in national phrases nor dare they employ such words as 'revolution' and 'socialism' to cover their role as lackey to capitalism, they marely declare in favour and support of the old regim. The fascist papers openly preach that "We must refrain from any action irraical to the public peace and order and grow in sattength under conditions of maintenance of the status que in China".

This does not moor in the losst that Chinese fascists have no national This does not mody in the losst that Gallese Isselsts have no national and social phrases whitsoever. They are actively agitating for 'technical co-peration with the league of nations', 'opening the northwest', 'controlled and planned economy', 'collaboration between labour and capital', 'making the greatest efforts to pushi construction', etc. all for the maintenance of the rule of importalism-landlord-bourgossie, for the more severe exploitation of the Chinese toilurs, for leading the Chinese messes to the read of hunger, for the country and colonial alargement.

5) For the above reasons Chinese fraciats are more afraid of the masses than their brothers in Europe. Their ideological poverty makes them feel unsuffer any mass movement. They dore not play with fire within a revolutionary environment. Chinese fascists depend on troops, police, militia, officially, revolutionary renegates and the upper stratum of intellectuals in contrast with their Europan brothers who appeal to the ruined possants, handicraftsmen, applications and the declarated alarments in his cities with an involved. employees, officials and the declassed elements in big cities with an inclina-

tion to break into the working class.

"Europan fascists have a mass ermod organisation which is lacking in the Chinese fascist camp. The fascist blue shirts under Chiang Kai-shek are a secret body resting on blind discipline and the mutual watch of its members. Chinese fascists mobilize the entire police force and detectives on every memoral day to prevent any demonstration while Europen fescists permit and orgamise cortain anti-foreign denonstrations.

"This does not mean that Chinese fascists make no appeal to the masses. They are just buying the labour contractors and becaused workers, appealing to the kalaks in the village, organising the new life neverons in support of the old regime (regime ancient), a neverons that aims at making decide slaves

out of the Chinese people for imperialism.

"Such are the characterestics of Chinese fascism with the bitterest feelings

against the Chinese revolution, to Chinese seviets and the USSR. Chinese fascism is the most faithful servent of imperialism.

"All counterrevolutionary groups in China, from social democracy, the 3rd party, to Trotakists, have openly joined hands with the fascists, especially after the collapse of the people's government in Fulian.

"We are pretty sure that with the participation of millions of militant tielers the revolutionary movement in China is able to crush the fascists. terrorists in the ond".

ANOTHER VICTORY OF THE RED ARMY

On May 29 a portion of the red army annihilated one full brigade of the 80th division of the KIT bandits in the castern part of Sahsier, Fuldion, capturing 800 rifles, 20 machine guns, 30 piculs of bullots for the carnon, 100. 000 rounds of ammunition.

#### A MILITARIST WAR LOOKING AGAIN

Beginning a week ago, the Canton 'National Defence' Conference has just come to a conclusion, declaring that all KTT lenders present at the necting agreed on the need for greater efforts being made in the joint campaign against the Soviets in Kiangsi, for closer cooperation between Canton and Nanking in the military field vis-a-vis the communists. The KTT leaders of the southwest pledged themselves to make more strenuous exertions in the march of Soviet territory.

Militarists at the Conference

Under the guise of national defence militarists gathered at Canton from Shanghai as well as from the south. Gon. Chiang Pei-chen, personal delegate of Chiang Kai-shek, first went to Canton, telling Gon. Chen Chitong (warlow) of Kwangtung) to speed up his drive on the communists in Kiengsi as well as to aid Nauking in the work of unification. The latter phrase may mean different things to the different militarists. In the case of Chen Chitong unification signifies handing over Kwangtung to Chiang Kri-shek which he and himster, British imperialism, are quite unwilling to do. To Hu Han-min, the master politician now living in retirement in Hong Kong, Chiang's unification means cutting off his relations with Canton (his financial reservoir) as well as supporting Nanking in its present surronder to Japanese imperialism to which he is opposed for the simple reason that he wants to keen the anti-Japanese slogan as a weapon to win popular sympathy and postpone pitulation until his rise to power at Nanking. Viewed from the angle kwangsi militarists, Chiang's unification is a great threat to them an master, French imperialism, which has just succeeded in laying a firmer on the warlords of Kwangsi (adjacent to French Indo-Chima).

Whatever the implications of unification, the KIT militarists concerns must take up the matter and talk it over among themselves behind closed

doors, especially at the moment when the red army has scored initial succe in repulsing the KMT 5th campaign.

Besides Chiang Poi-chen and Gen. Sheh Yao, both sepresentatives of Chiase Kai-shek, the Canton conference is attended by Ho Chien, dictator of Hunga; Poi Tsung-hsi, dictator of Kwangsi; Chon Chitons, dictator of Kwangtung; Li Chunjen, aid to Poi, and a number of ranking military officers. Political and are excluded on the ground that the conference concerns national design and communist-suppression alone. Practically all the military dictators are the southern provinces have honored the conference with their presence, a fact that has caused special anxiety among the public. The Japanese of the paper, Kiang Nan Chen Pao, has followed the training proceedings of the conference with special interest and considered the conference as an anti-Chia forence with special interest and considered the conference as an anti-Chia, Kai-shok gathering. Docisions of the Conforonce

According to the interviews granted to the press by the militarists the conference reached the decision to finish the campaign against the Soviets at an earlier date by closer cooperation between Manking and Canton. As to national defence the conference departed from the original objective and amounced that necessary for national defence shall be indefinitely postponed the order to presd misunderestandings with Jeron. The transforms character in order to avoid misundorstandings with Japan. The treacherous character of the ELT militarists is thus entirely laid bare. KMT militarists, politicians and fascists are all the same in one respect: capitulation to imperialism.

The concentration, at present, of the major part of the RMT bandit foreos against the Soviets does not, however, exclude the possibility of anothor nilitarist war (a war among the nilitarists) in the near future. The expansion of Chiang's influence at the expense of other militarists with the
assistance from Tokio is practically tantament to the widening of the Japanose sphere of influence in China. It can not go on without free anxiety to
British, American and French imperialism who have vital territorial or commercial interest in China.
With active support from British and French imperialism the scuthern

With active support from British and French imperialism the southern warlords may present a united front against the Advance of Chiang Kai-shek as the warguard of Japanese imperialism which, as is known to every body, wants to amount the whole of China with the help of Manking. Of course all the bandit leaders of the Encountry will never relax their drive against the Soviets under any circumstance. the Soviets under any circumstance.

### Contents

## ANTI JAPANESE VANGUARD OF RED ARMY ARBUNCES 1 TIDLY

## Red Army Instructed to March Horthward

The following is an order issued by the revolutionary military council of Soviet China to the red army on August 1, 1934

entre de la company de la comp

- 1) The red army of Soviet China observes August 1, the day of world proletariat against immerialism, and the anniversary of the red army of Soviet China in the most tense atmosphere created by the 5th drive of imperialism and KHT. In spite of the fact that the Kuomintang concentrates all its troops, weapons and technique against the Soviets, particularly the central Soviet districts and its red army, the heroic red fighters achieved many spectacular successes in one year's bloody war: destruction of considerable parts of the 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 52nd, 80th and 90th divisions of the KHT bandits besides a fatal blow struck at the rest. Our present task consists in fighting for the final victory in shattering the 5th drive.
- 2) Following the occupation of Manchuria and Jehol, and the inwasf on of north Thina, Japanese imperialism is preparing for the seizure of Audien, envisaging to convert China into its colony. Under the encuse of 'too impotent to resist Japan' the Kuomintang has recognized Hanchulue and Japanese rule in north China. Moreover, it is just engaged in clearing the ground for Japanese imperialism in Fulrien in exchange for direct aid from imperialism to attack the Soviets of the workers and peasants. Evidently, the treacherous Kuomintang has become the ouvert agent of Japanese imperialism. Hay, it has become its hangman. Only the red army of the workers and peasants has proved its ability to liberate China from the yoke of Japanese and other imperialism. Our second task, therefore, consists in making direct war on Japanese imperialism.
- 3) The revolutionary military council under the central government of Soviet China has organised and dispatched the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army on a northern empedition against Japanese imperialism, with a view to directly making war on Japanese imperialism. Our vanguard has marched far into the rear of the Kuomintang armed bandits, capturing large quantities of ammunitions supplied to the KKMT bandits by Japanese imperialism. Our vanguard advances rapidly on the citadel of Japanese imperialism in Tultien, to wit, Foochow (capital of the province).
- 4) On the fighting day of August 1 the whole body of commanders and political functionaries of the red army shall, in a thorough-going manner, emplain the two great tasks just enumerated, and amounce to the whole body of troops this order together with the anti-Japanese oath and the declaration on the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army issued by the revolutionary military council, seeing to it that every red fighter is acquainted with it.

#### Signed:

Chu Teh, chairman of the revolutionary military council.

August 1, 1934

## The Lushan Sale Conference of the Kuomintang

On August 9 the Kuomintang Pascists held a conference at Lushan, attended by Chinag Kai-shek, Hang Chin-wei (prime minister), Huang Fu (head of the Peiping political council), Yin Tung (head of the Peiping-Mulden railway administration), Tang Yu-jin (vice-minister of foreign affairs), all known as the greatest traiters in the history of China. The conference accepted as far as has been known all the demands of Japanese imperialism discussed at Changehum and Dairen, and some of the demands personally presented by the Japanese minister, Ariyoshi. The Ruomintang traitors recognized the second Hanchuluo in north China and promised to settle all outstanding issues in Pavor of Japan. They also discussed the maneuvers intended to deceive the masses and to conceal the beautyal.

At the very beginning the farous traitor, Min Fung, reported the two-ceedings of the Dairen conference summend under Japanese auspices, emphasizing that unless Japanese domands are all accepted without reservation the Ewantung army will take it ediate action, but illusting the Eucainbane still further. He stated, on the contrary, that in couplying with the demands of Japanese imperialism the ECT may receive financial and military aid from Japan for the 5th campaign now on the point of breakdown and for the suppression by ECT of the anti-imperialist and Japanese movement in China.

The next speaker was Ruang Fu who expressed willingness to serve in north China (read: cell north China), assured by Vang Chin-wei that the national government had determined to accept all Japanese demands. He is clined to return to the north in the event of hesitation on the part of the government.

Next the bandit leader of the HIM, Chiang Mai-shoh took up the floor, insisting on the unconditional acceptance of the Japanese demands, regardless of all sacrifices, provided assistance shall be immediately forthcoming from the side of Japan for the offensive against the red army. Then therefores a plauses cane from all sides, endorsing Chiang's new betrayal.

#### Deception under Discussion

Continuing, the traitors discussed the materials for home consumption. In this regard Wang's proposal was carried: inmediately issue a manifesto in behalf of the government, emplaining in detail the reasons why the new betrayal is necessary, in order to calm the angered masses.

But the people, more determined the ever, will arm themselves and develop the untional revolutionary war on an ever-widening front to repulse Japanese aggressions and to finish Chiang at an early date, tearing off the selling contract signed by the Kuomintang.

## The Successful Volunteersin Manchuria

The Hamehurian volunteers have displayed more activities under the protection of the blue tents (referring to Kiaoliang) in contradiction to the Japanese propagands of their annihilation. They present in all directions from their bases in Guantao, Shansin and Fulin. They successfully carried out surprise attacks on Japanese and Manchurian troops, taking large citique, interrupting traffic on railways, etc. On the other hand, the Hanchurian troops always mutinied and joined the volunteers as a result of Japanese persecutuities.

The trains carrying Japanese soldiers between Harbin and Poganichnaya on the Chinese Railway (Eastern) have been always subject to the attacks of the volunteers, especially in July. 20 Japanese soldiers perished in an ex-

plosion arising out of bombs thrown by the volunteers.

Several months ago one of the leaders of the volunteers in Manchuria, Teng Teh-mei, fell into the trap set by the Japanese and was taken into custody accordingly. Though placed under arrest, the hero never submitted, never showed any sign of submission. His followers increased their vigor in the fight against the Japaness, his imprisonment to the contrary not-withstanding.

### The Peasant Rising in 4 Msiens

The seasants in Peng-chen and three other beines, driven to the end of patience by the molestation of Japanese troops, the persecution of Japanese ronins, the sharp fall in the price of agricultural products, etc, rose in a revolt, joining the volunteers in large numbers. The 'fearless' Japanese troops are rather panich-strucken. They are placing barbed wires around the outskirts of An-tung, digging trenches, etc, in feverish preparation against the onslaught of the volunteers.

On August 5 several hundred of the followers of Teng Deh-wei, disgusting themselves as villagers, fought a street battle outside the restern gate of builden, their objective being to pull out Teng from the goal. The battle lasted several hours with the machine guns and field guns in operation. The entire Japanese garrison rushed to the front.

Partison warfare of the volunteers has become very effective in tiring up Japanese troops. On July 20 a Japanese armed band led by regulars, numbering 57, was entirely wiped out by the volunteers at a certain point on the Hamburgunium the Homa river. The Hamburgian garrison at Haho on the Chinese Eastern Railway was disarmed by the volunteers, the commander hilled right on the soot, on July 30. Hamy minor engage cuts have ensued.

Extinies of the Hanchurian troops have become more frequent. On August 1.4 there was reported the desertion of 80 cavalry of the Hanchurian array at Pogranichnaya. A week previous 300 soldiers under Li Shu-shin (Lanchurian commander) refused to lay down arms and deserted into the most tains.

The Hanchurian volunteers, having heard of the approach of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army, are preparing a warm reception by a much more vigorous campaign against the Hanchurian and Japanese bandits.

### Chinese Trotshists Openly Back KHT

with the day of the

In China there how more evidence to confirm the counterrevolutionary character of the Trotshists in China. Chen Tu-shu, Pen Shu-tse and a dozen others who call themselves Trotshists have openly gone over to the side of the LLT bendits by a further betrayal to the working class of China.

At a recrial taking place recently in Empling Chen and Pen openly declared that the red army of the Soviets is nothing but 'bandits and tramps', that the red army is unnecessary at present, to be organised according to their opinion only after the formation of the Soviets, a theory that had long been preached by these counterrevolutionaries but sneered at by the worling masses.

Chen et Als 'Arrested'

It shall be recalled that Chen et als, self-styled leaders of Trotskish. in China, were 'arrested' in 1932, just at the moment when the Ruomintang bandits withdrew their troops from the anti-Japanese front and directed them against the red army in Rupeh-Hunan-Anwhei. The RIT bandits 'arrested' them because they needed nore than ever the services of the Chinese Trotskists. During the ensuing trial Chen and Pen bravely fought for the Ruomin-brang bandits exactly in the same way as the bandit leader Chiang Rai-sheh fought the red armies at the front. In opening the campaign Chen and Pen fired hot shots at the red army and Soviets by saying that the name of red army is only a camouflage for bandits and tramps, that there is no need in the red army. The bourgeois press and RMT news agency fully utilized these shots of the Trotskists to re-enforce their red-suppressing campaign in the

in a his la a JAS

newsparers and journals. But, in fact, the 4th MIT campaign broke down before the onslaught of the red army which grew out of the land revolution. Far from being bandits and tramps, the red army has become the main defensive force of the Soviet regime in China. These clear facts are a direct contradiction of the lies and slanders of the Chinese Trotskists.

Heedless to say, the Trotshists arraigned were treated as guests of Monor in the MIT prison. They have been living on the hospitality of the MIT bandits for almost two years, busying themselves with writing of articles and pamphlets for the furtherance of the MIT cause of capitulation and oppression. Chen wrote a book for Chiang Hai-shek entitled 'the Red Army' amplifying and illustrating his theory (theory of considering the red army as bandits and tramps) with fresh lies and slanders. The phamphlet is prefaced by Chiang Hai-shek.

### Chen's New Job

Chen's job is now of greater importance under new conditions. With the proclamation of the armed self defence by the Chinese people, with the dispatch of the anti-Japanese vanguard by the Soviet government of China, with the sweeping successes of the red army in Fukien, the NFT bandits feel more menaced than ever and attempt to mobilize all the forces for defence.

Just this moment Chen and other Trotskists come out int the open to support the Rusmintang. Under the pretent of taking an appeal to the supreme court at Manking Chen and his company denounced the anti-Japanese crusade of the red gray by repeating the old slander, and stood solidly behind the MT handits for surrender and capitulation. On August 11 the Shanghai press featured the decision handed down by the supreme court on Chen's appeal, giving prominence to that passage of the the verdict which quotes Chen's denounciation of the red army as bandits and tramps.

Another passage of the verdict says, "Chen 2 Co. are rather erudited scholars in view of their objection to the peasant rioting led by the Stalinists with the help of bandits and disarmed soldiers. They have not the slightest egotism (?)." The court rewarded the acts of the Trotshists by reducing the sentence from framen 15 years to 8 years, restoring the civil rights deprived by the lower court, etc.

The gentlemanly treatment given to the Chinese Trotshists contrasts sharply with that accorded to the genuine revolutionaries, the communists and their allies who are subject to all sorts of torture invented by modern genius, for the simple reason that the Chinese Trotshists are followers of the AM bandits on the political front.

While the whole country is raising the clamour for the speedy overthrow of the MIT traitors, Chinese Trotskists loudly shout the last slogen in defence of the shaken KMT bandits, a fact that proves beyond all doubt the real counterrevolutionary physioglonomy of Chinese Trotsilists.

## The Bancruptcy of Chinese Fascists

In point of facts Chinese fascists, namely, the blue shirts, are the most reactionary, most inefficient, and most corrupt political organisation. In face of violent Japanese aggressions the fascist papers such as the Shanghai Chen Pao, the Social News, etc, have been and are advocating surrender to Japanese imperialism. They openly denounce the anti-Japanese revolutionaries and patriots. The fascist censors rule out all news concerning the anti-Japanese movement. Recently, they censored the programs and declaration of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, forbidding Chinese papers to publish anything of the sort. What is nore intolerable, the fascists-traitors have of late arrested a score of the leaders of the armed self defence movement, comrades Yu Chi-chuan, Liu Yeh-yin, etc, torturing them, insulting them, etc. Hrere lies one of the causes underlying the rapid decline and decay of the fascist traitors.

Once recognizing the real face of the fascist traitors, the people of China have been staging struggles against fascism with persistence. In fact, anti-fascist fights have taken place in the factory, village, school, barracks, etc.

In the face of the anti-fascist struggles the fascist traitors have presented a gloomy picture of disintegration just like the German fascist bandits. The fascist traitors claim as one of the greatest achievements that last spring they established a control on culture, placing the book stores, schools, publishing houses, etc, under their brute domination, reviving the medeival practice of the Chin dynasty to burn books, preparing the people to accept the rule of Japanese and other imperialism. But even in this regard the fascist traitors have failed as predicted.

Take the school as an illustration. Here the fascist bandits have concentrated their energy, hoping to make the best out of the school. The Great China School, once one of the leading universities at Shunghai, has closed down under the fascist administration resulting from the intercenine warfare between the Whampoo fraction and the two Chen clique, both claiming to be orthodox fascists, fighting for the positions. Shots were frequently fired from both sides when arguments got hoter and hoter.

### Hore Instances of Decay

The Miangman School virtually run by leading fascists has been dragging on a miserable emistence as a result of the deflection of a large section of the students under conditions of corruption and disgrace. In the Shanghai College of Law and Political Science the Whampoo and two Chen fractions have fought for the absolute control of the student association, clearly indicating that the fascists are torm asunder by internal strife. These isolated examples are enough to show the bancruptcy of the fascist bandits.

Turning to the periodicals, the fascist bandits have proved more greedy and corrupt. The fascist bandits have run scores of periodicals from daily news to nonthly, propagandizing for the revival of feudalism and humanism, only occassionally and carefully uttering a few demagogical phrases against the revolutionary movement. Fully aware of the reactionary nature and hollow ness of these periodicals, the people used to carry on a rigid boycott against them.

The boycott in this instance, however, turns to the advantage of the fascist bandits who make a huge profit out of it. The boycott leads to reduced circulation, that is to say, to reduced empenses. The more reduced the empenses the greater are the profits for the fascist bandits. The reason is this: all fascists take a definite sum from the bandit party to defray the empenses of the journals, news apers, etc, pocketing the remainder of the money.

Under this practice all fascist papers are earning big money. The Outlook, a monthly, operated by Liu Fin-li, yields \$600 net profit to Liu who gets \$2,000 from the bandit party and also receives \$300 salary a month in the Mational College of Cormerce. Out of the \$1,000 for the 'State and Society', a weekly, Tang Chin-pei earns \$300 a month and puts it into his pocket, also receiving \$300 sinecure from the national college of commerce. Similar examples may be multiplied but these are enough to show the height of the corruption of the fascist bandits.

### The Contradiction Another Example

Yet one more example is at hand. The 'Contradiction' run by Pan Jehlun, a fascist bandit, declares bancruptcy owing to too much squeezes made by Pan. This fascist traitor receives \$1,000 from the bandit party a month but pays little to the printing company, owing \$1,677.37 to it. Failing to get the money, the company applied to the court for arrest of Pan, which the court granted. Accordingly, Pan was thrown into prison. Featuring this news, the whole press in Shanghai pushed the noral and economic bancruptcy into the linelight.

According to reliable news corruption and embendement have led to the arrest of Hsu Pei-gun, one of the highest cadres (head of the aviation office) and of Teng Win-yi, another high cadre; and consequently to the suspension of all activities of the special corps (murderers) and cultural assiciations organised by the Whampoo cadets. This inner decay gives a good chance to anti-fascist organisations to finish fascism at an early date and with comparative ease.

## Culture Under The Soviets in Kiangsi

The victory of the Soviet revolution laws down the cornerstone of the development of Soviet culture. Without the Soviet government it is impossible to imagine the most advanced culture of humanity, especially in China where, as is known to everyone, culture is antiquated and dying. The central Soviet district is just pushing the culture canpaign with redoubled energy, having achieved the following results:

### Education

school, the lamist Institute, with a large attendance of graduates from the high schools. The institute has turned out a multitude of cadres for party work with a good showing. Under the auspices of the Soviet government two universities of high standing, the Soviet university and the red army university, have come into existence, attracting from the whole country students who are dissatisfied with the Muchintang rotten education.

Under the red army university there are six different schools with emphasis on infantry. The total attendance is 3,000 students. The university gives a thorough training to candidates for offociers above the rault of regimental commanders such as political commissair for the division, divisional commanders, political commissair for the regiment, regimental commanders, etc. Attending the university are students, almost without exception, recalled from the front. Feedless to say, these red fighters have gone through a long process of struggle at the front. They are almost all worker-and peasant-cadres. Eager to learn, they have displayed praiseworthy achievements in the field of learning and technique besides military drill.

Owing to its importance as the highest training school for cadres of the red army the R. A. university has the best equipment in all respects as compared with other institutes of learning. It lends a valuable helping hand in strengthening the red army. It plays a big part in consolidating the red army. The party and government devote the greatest energy to the development of the university of the red army. Having left a longer history belief, the university of the red army has turned out many more students.

Throughout the Soviet territory there are many middle shcools local cadre schools, normal schools, etc. The elementary schools are more numerous, and can be found everywhere, all under the label of Leminist schools.

Timally, the consolidation of the commissariat for education under the central government will be a vital factor in the development of education in Soviet China.

Campaign against Illiteracy

Slowly but surely, the drive against illiteracy has been making fair progress under the stimulation of the government. Backed by all the mesources available at present, a vigorous reading campaign has been going on in the red army, the government, among the masses and mass organisations. Even during the course of fighting the red armists have to set active some time to learn to read, Designed to teach the masses to read, conspicuous wood signboards imporibed with large characters have been exceted beside the highways in the village where the masses are supposed to pass frequently.

Along the mass of workers and peasants have been organised reading cricles, laying special stress on school education to push this work on. The literates are increasing in numbers at a greater rate. Liquidation of illiteracy should begin with the basic work of reading. But this does not mean that illiteracy is absolutely liquidated if one can read something. Abolition of illiteracy thus defined is of course comparatively easy. One is no doubt still illiterate if he can not comprehend simple writings by readings or write simple letters. In this phase of the cultural camapign the Soviets have progressed fairly.

The Proviet Press

Study and learning circles of various discriptions have sprung up among the party, governmental, military and mass organisations. Cultural and educational work has been carried on in lecture, discussion and evening meetings. Almost in every organ of the government there is provided the Leminist circle for the furtherance of the Marxist and Leminist teachings. Likewise clubs ranging from the simple to the splendid have come into being in large numbers, considerably contributing towards the development of Soviet culture.

Parallel to the general rise in Soviet culture newspapers and books are in great demand, especially the former. The following publications appear at regular intervals: The Struggle, organ of the communist party of China; The Red China, organ of the Soviet government, appearing every two days; The Red Star, organ of the central mulitary council; The True Word, organ of the central young communist league; The Soviet Worker, organ of All China Federation of Labour. Local party organisations have their own papers and periodicals.

The central military council issues a mind of illustrated paper at regular invervals, supplemented by others published to fit a particular occasion as in the case of the Red Aid.

As to the books many translations and pamphlets have appeared on Parkism, Leminism and military tactics. There are journals on literature, etc, published by mass organisations such as the anti-imperialist league for the defence of the Soviet Union, the Red Aid, etc—The Red Wave (name of a journal).

All papers and books are charged at cheap prices, cheaper by several hundred percent as compared with the Knomintang China. In cities the Leminist book stores handle all papers and books of a revolutionary nature.

### The Soviet Theatre

Under the central government the worker and peasant drama socities have been organised with ramifications in certain localities. Art has advanced rapidly under Soviet rule. The performances, dances, ballets and music of this society have won the thunderous applauses from the wide mass of the tollers. Governmental organs have their own drama societies either engagent or temporary as the GPU and the university of the red army, their performances laving won a general regulation. Workers and peasants in the village have not infrequently a leaved on the stage playing new dramas.

Seviet music is the next itm of interest to the outsiders. The Juilin (capital of the Soviets) musical band is well known. Pianos and violence have also found their way into Soviet territory. So with musicians who have graduated from music shoots. Soviet music is reminiscent of the theorem of Shanghai. Hany revolutionary ballets and songs are remitted in the form of books.

Red sports are encouraged with the formation of baseball, flootball, basketbell teams in the shoots and governmental organs. Stadia and huditaria are built up in the towns and cities. Recently, the central government has constructed a big stadium for the development of red sports.

Beautiful parks have also come into emistence like the Lemin park in Tingchow. Impressive monuments in memory of the fallen red fighters are erected. Magniciaent buildings and mansions have made appearance under the supervision of Soviet archtects.

The proletarian literary movement has made a very brilliant debut. Soviet culture which is subordinated to the task of breaking through the imperialist-KIT encircling campaign is stadily on the upgrade movement.

### Contents

# 1.000,000 Red Arry Sworn to Repulse Japanese Invaders:

(	1)	Foochow Likely to Fall	
(	2)	Foochow Likely to Fallp. 1 The Anti-Japanese Oath of the Red Armyp. Victories of Red Army in One Yearp. Statement of Soviet Government on Anti-Japanese Vanguard.p. The Shanghai Ricsha Coolies Struck Jork.	2
(	3)	Victories of Red Arry in One Year	3
(	4)	Statement of Soviet Government on Anti-Japanese Vanguard. 7.	4
(	5)	The Shanshai Ricsha Coolies Struck Work	13

### Foochew Likely To Fall In A Few Days

An olficial communique issued at Paisha, 12 miles north of Poochow (Capital of Pukien), on August 3, confirms the news that the red army has gained a sweeping success over the KET bandits in Fukien, occupying a dozen of hsiens, disarming the whole division of Gen.Lu Shin-peng, seizing 21 military trucks at Shi-chum east of Lung-ai (near Changchow), etc, as reported in our last issue. The communique also states that the victorious red army captured 100 cases of ammunitions at Paisha, which were shipped by Japanese imperialism for the ET bandits to clear the ground for further Japanese aggressions in south China.

### Closing In On Foochow

Different information is still lacking, it may be safely stated, judging from press dispatches at hand, that the red army, with its units concentrated at Ying-ping (strategical point on the upper reach of the Hin river), is advancing on Foochow from three directions, from Lieuthiang in the north, from Han-yu in the south, from Shuikov in the northwest, with the centre of gravity shifted in the north route. In that quarter are probably concentrated 50,000 red army and partisans. Along the south route marches probably an equal number of red troops who may turn on Chuan-chow at any moment, if so desired. The red units gathered at Yin-ping may send additional men down the Fin river but their chief task consists in checking the southward march of the main body of the KLT bandits in an attempt to rescue the besieged Foochow. If need be, they may advance far into north Fukien, effecting a conjunction with the red army units operating there, and thence march into Chekiang.

For tactical reasons, however, the red army may not take Foochow just now although small detachments of the red army have been storning the outskirts of the provincial capital. Certain quarters hold the opinion that the red army may not enter Foochow unless assured the possibility to capture Chang-chow near Amoy and Chuan-chow half between Amoy and Foochow, thus cutting off MT re-enforcements from the south. It is firmly believed the with the occupation of Foochow and Amoy the red army will launch a poly war against Japanese robbers as has been widely known. As will be stated below, 1,000,000 red troops, well trained and equipped, have soorn to oust Japanese invaders in a holy war of national revolution. The red army has assumed the responsibility to play the leading role in this war, supported by the people of the entire country (Soviet China and MT China). The

will prove the only force capable of fighting the Japanese in words as well as in deeds. Probably more than 200,000 red troops have entered Fulien since August 1, organised as the vanguard of the north expeditionary force against Japanese imperialism, fighting their way northward and crushing the MIT resistence, relying on the backing of the people as they go along.

Victories on Other Fronts

linor victories of the red army are also reported from other fronts. On lay 30 the 25th army of the Soviets in Honan crushed three regiments of the 32nd division of the KIT bandits at Lin-yin-tse, killing and wounding 700 TT bandits, including one regimental and many batallion-commanders. The same and army scored another victory in Losham (Honan) on June 6, sending one brigade of the 44th bandit division on light, disarming two battalions, capturing 200 rifles. The victorious red army cut off the motor road from Shin-yang to Hwen-chuan, calling halt to the Kin-Han railway service. The local bopulace entertained the red fighters with tea, following the usual mode of Chinese hospitality, recognising the red army as their warm friend.

For a third time the 25th red array beat the KT bandits in Honan. At Yor -tim-tien the red array bet two regiments of the 44th division of the MT bandits only several days following the second victory. The red array made a bold charge, cutting the bandits into parts, capturing 200 rifles, taking 200 prisonners, killing 200, seizing one wireless set, etc. Here it not for nightfall, the red fighters might have finished the whole body of the AT bandits.

The red craise operating on the Tunan border took Kwei-tung haien of Human province, capturing large quantities of amounttions and arms. The day following, the red army captured several bandit officials who told the story that with supplies falling short everyday soldiers of the bandit army have deserted in increasing numbers, expressing much indignation at the attack on Soviet China.

# THE ANTI JAPANESE OATH OF THE RED ARE THROUGHOUT Soviet China on August 1

Ath the taking of oath by the red army on August 1, the date usually set for anti-tar and anti-fascist demonstration throughout the world, the armed self defence campaign backed by the whole country (except the KTT traitors) has taken on a sharp turn. Tar on Japanese imperialism is no longer an illusion but a potentiality bordering on reality. The capture of Foochow and Amoy by the red army will serve as the signal for a general offensive against Japanese robbers, it is stated in certain circles. First of all, the red army will, supported by patriots and tolling masses, drive out Japanese imperialism from Fukien, then marching northward to recover the lost territories in the north. It will crush the treacherous KLT bandits on the way if the latter should resistance and interfere with the holy war of the Chinese people.

In compliance with the instructions of the revolutionary mounts military council more than 1,000,000 red army and red guards took on August 1 the following outh the text of which reads:

- 1. We are the army of the workers and peasants, always standing in the van against Japan and imperialism, fighting for the independence and freedom of China.
- 2. We pladge ourselves to fight to death against Japanese imperialism which has massagred our brothers and grabbed our territory and property, now contemplating to annex the whole of China after the occupation of Handhuria and mark China.
- 5. We yielently protest against the betrayal of the treacherous RIT which, after selling half of the country, is envisaging to hand thing over to imperialism.

- 4. We succeeded in establishing the Soviet regime at the cost of our blood, having overthrown the rule of MIT and imperialism within the Soviet confines, but the Kuomintang desires to destroy the Soviets for the sake of imperialism, an attempt a ainst which we will fight to death.
- 5. We pledge ourselves to fight against the imperialist intervention of the Soviet Union which is the bulwark a sinst imperialism in the world and a friend of Chinese masses.
- 6. We support the declaration of war on Japan by the central Soviet government, support the six points of the anti-imperialist programe of the Chinese communist party, fighting shoulder to shoulder with with the workers and peasants of the whole world, with the anti-Japanese masses of China, with people's revolutionary army and volunteers in Manchuria. We will fight to the last drop of blood the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. To want to make war on Japan, ousting Japanese imperialism from Chinese soil.

The above is the whole text of the oath taken by red fighters. There is a little variation in the wording of the oath for the red guards and youth vanguards but in the main the red armists are quite outspoken on one point, namely, the war on Japanese imperialism which constitutes the kernel of the oath. Of course the war on Japan is at present inseparable from the counter-offensive against the Kuomintang bandits for the simple reason that the KTT has become the mainstay of Japanese imperialism in the latter's aggressions in China.

It seems that the red army can not move beyond the Soviets frontiers insofaras the RT bandits are closing in on Soviet China with more than 1,000,000 troops (the major part of which are trained by German militarists). But it is a clear fact that the heroic red army has broken through the encircling campaign of the RT bandits, now marching on Foochow, Chuanchow and Changchow, ready to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism where it is decreed analysis convenient so to do. Nating the treachery and betrival of the RT, the ranks of the white bandits committed to a policy of defending Japanese imperialism at the empense of China are not only wavering but actually have joined the red army in the north empeditionary force a minst Japan. A case in point is the 500 soldiers of the garrison at Shinkov, who gladly shook hands with the red army for a joint war on Japanese highway robbers (They joined on the approach of the red army on August 1).

The red troops that have been sweeping Fulrien are all dubbed the vanguard of the anti-Japanese expeditionary force of the Soviet government, bearing in their arms the anti-Japanese banners in compliance with the demands of the whole country—liberation of China from Japanese and imperialist shackles and further aggressions.

## VICTORIES OF THE RED ARRY IN ONE YEAR Stastically Stated

In direct contradiction to the NIT slanders and libel claiming victories for the white handits incomplete stastics as set forth in the 53rd issue of the Red Star give the conclusive proof that from Movember, 1933, to July, 1934, the red army has defeated more than 100 regiments of the white bandite, annihilating more than 40 regiments, capturing tens of thousands of rifles, etc.

From July, 1933, to July, 1934, the red army in Kiangsi defeated 41 regiments of the white bandits, disarming more than 20 regiments, taking over 20,000 prisonners including 4 brigadier-generals, 4 regimental commanders, five majors, etc.

The 4th red army defeated over 60 regiments of the white bandits, disarming 10 regiments, from 1933 to April, 1934. The red army operating on the Eunan-Eupah borders scattered 4 brigades and 3 regiments, disarming

one brigade and three regiments of the white bandits (20 regiments altogether). The red army along the Fultien-Chekiang-Kiangsi frontier crushed 5 regiments and 3 battalions of the white bandits, dis arming three battalions. from Hovember, 1933, to July, 1934.

Futting the isolated stastics together, the red army defeated seven divisions, 5 brigades, 24 regiments, 13 battalions, aggregating 100 regiments. from Huly, 1933, to July, 1934, more than .40 regiments perished at the hands of the red army. This staggering victory proves the correctness of the leadership of the revolutionary military council and the enthusiastic support given by the masses to the red army in the war against imperialism and Kuomintang.

AN THE HORTHERN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF THE RED ARMY AGAINST JAPAN
A Statement Issued by the Central Government of Soviet
China and the Revolutionary Hilitary Council of the
Chinese Red Army, July 15, 1934

Workers, Feasants, Soldiers and All Revolutionary Masses in China!

The criminal Japanese imperialism has been rounding out its possessions in north China after the occupation of Manchuria, Jehol, and Inner Mongolia while, at the same time, contemplating the direct seizure of Fukien in south China by the dispatch of naval, air and land forces in a hurry. In taking this action, Japanese imperialism entertains the thought of converting China into a Japanese colony, enslaving the entire Chinese people, massacring, raying, emploiting them at random.

### KHT's Thorough-going Surrender

The Ket militarists from Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Hsueh-liang, etc, persistently persued a policy of surrender and betrayal vis-a-vis Japanese aggressions. They sold out Hanchuria, Jehol and Inner Mongolia. Now they sold out north China and Fukien by tacit recognition of the Hanchu State through the resumption of railway and postal services. They aid Japanese imperialism in the suppression of the anti-Japanese movement as carried on by the Chinese people, of the anti-Japanese boycott movement, of the partisan warfare of the anti-Japanese volunteers in Hanchuria. Under the encuse of impotence to resist Japan' they concentrated more than 1,000,000 men, spent more than 1,000,000 dollars and mobilized all airplanes and guns in successive but futile drives on the Chinese Soviets and red army which have proved to be the sole force capable of resisting Japanese and other imperialism. All these bear out the assertion that the KET militarists are the most loyal servants of Japanese imperialism and that the KET militarists are the most treacherous in the history of China.

The Soviet government of China and the red army of the workers and peasants under its control have repeatedly appealed to the people of China to arm themselves and to stage a national revolutionary war in remulsing Japanese aggressions. They have declared war on Japan. They have issued an order of emergency mobilization, telling the people of Soviet China to get ready for a direct war on Japanese imperialism.

The Soviets and the red army have proclaimed to the people of China:
(1) stop attack on the Soviets and red army, (2) give the people the elementary democratic rights such as liberty of speech, assembly, association, strike, demonstration, etc, (3) immediately arm the people and form anti-Japanese volunteers on a mass scale for the defence of China—three conditions under which they are willing to conclude a war agreement with any armed unit in China to fight Japanese imperialism.

· 養養的衛務者 · 衛中山 医安全性

The Soviets and red army have repeatedly protested against the Tangu agreement, against direct negotiations between China and Japan, against the recognition of Manchulou created by Japanese imperialism, against the sale of north China by the Kuomintang. They stand for open aid to the Manchurian anti-Japanese volunteers and all forms of anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movement throughout the length and breadth of China.

The opposed to the suppression and massacre of the anti-Japanese and

anti-imperialist movement from the side of imperialism and Kuomintang.

### Mass Support

The workers, peasants, soldiers and all revolutionary masses throughout the whole country have shown a great indignation over the KIT betrayal of Hanchuria, Jehol, Inner Mongolia, north China, Fukien and the whole of China, and rallied behind the anti-Japanese programe and action of the Soviets and red army, a fact that is responsible for the feverish KHT attack on us, hoping thus to create a wide gulf between the Soviets and red army, on the one hand, and the people of the whole China, on the other; preventing us from fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Hanchurian volunteers in a war to dislocate Japanese inperialism from Chinese soil. Ignoring the proposal of the Soviets and red army to fight Japan on a united front, the Kuchintang militarists have displayed more disgraceful betrayal and intensified the 5th drive on the Soviets, helping Japanese inperialism in the ameration of China.

For this reason the Soviets and red army, in order to mobilize the whole force in a war against Japanese imperialism, can not but fight in the first instance a bloody battle with the 1,000,000 KHT bandits, keeping Soviet China thich has freed itself from imperialism safe from further outrage and betrayal of the KHT bandits, lackey of imperialism. We will under no circumstances give up the revolutionary base of China (a base against imperialism) which rose out of numerous battles with the KHT bandits. The Soviets and red army, however, will under no condition tolerate the downfall of the Chinese nation at the hands of Japanese imperialism nor the sale of the whole country by the Kucmintang traitors nor the massacre of the Chinese people by Japanese imperialism. Nor can they watch the Hanchurian volunteers fighting single-handed.

Thus the Soviets and red army have decided, regardless of any difficulty, to send the anti-Japanese vanguard on at northern empedition to fight Japane, to be followed by the main body of the red army fighting shoulder to shoulder with all the armed units of China against Japanese imperialism under the condition that the latter units accept the three terms laid down by the Soviets and red army.

### Joint Front Offered

Beople of China: The vanguard of the Chinese red army is willing to resist Jaran on a united front with the people of the whole country and all armed units and to crush Japanese imperialism in a national revolutionary war. All anti-Japanese masses ought to assist our anti-Japanese vanguard in every way possible, to rally around our vanguard, to join our vanguard, to arm themselves and fight Japanese robbers who made a violent intrusion into China. All anti-Japanese masses are vertainly our companions. We must join together. All individuals, groups and armed units who forbid or impair our anti-Japanese actions are traitors and Japanese slaves, and ought to be licked out by our joint action. We hold that only a national revolutionary war actively supported by the people of the whole country can finish Japanese and other imperialism, achieve liberation and independence of the nation and preserve the territorial integrity of China.

### Five Points Laid Down

For the victory of the national revolutionary war the Soviets and red army propose the following five points: (1) peristently fight against the KHT sale of Manchuria, Jehol, Inner Hongolia, Borth China, Fukien and the whole country, against the KHT treacherous and disgraceful direct negotiations with Japan, against the recognition of Manchukuo; abandon all illusions over the possible aid from imperialist robbers, either from the league of nations or from Yankee imperialism; (2) break off diplomatic relations with Japan, proclaim null and void the Tangu agreement and all secret treaties with Japan, mobilize all land, naval and air forces of China in a war against Japan, cease attacks on the Soviets and lift the economic embargo immediately, ennabling the red army to fight Japan directly; (3) call masses of the whole country to arm themselves and organise volunteers and partisans against Japanese imperialism with the arms taken from KHT arsenals or depots or imported from abroad; positive aid to the anti-Japanese volunteers in Manchuria and the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army, (4) confiscate all enterprises and property of Japanese imperialism and traitors, stop payment on principal and interest of the public loans of China, institute the progressive tax, finance the war with Japan

The state of the s

out of the total amount of the KHT military appropriation, (5) organic everywhere anti-Japanese bodies including the boycott, collection of fundation the Hanchurian volunteers, red army committees, anti-Japanese pickets, anti-communications, propaganda, transport corps, etc drawing in the broad masses, regardless of age, sen, religious and political affiliations, making use of strikes and demonstrations as a protest against Japanese aggressions and the surrender of the Kuomintang.

The Soviets and red army fight for this programme at all costs. The Soviets and red army appeal to the masses of the whole country for the support to and realisation of this programme.

Let lackeys of imperialism cry out that China is 'impotent to resist Japan'. Let the KLT traitors cry out that China is 'impotent to resist Japan'. But, be that as it may, the anti-Japanese general mobilization of the masses throughout the country, the anti-Japanese mass armament of the whole country and the anti-Japanese solidarity of the whole country are strong enough to crush Japanese and other imperialism!

Signed:

Hou Tseh-tung; Han Yin, Chang Kuo-tao; chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Government of Soviet China, respectively;

Chu Teh; Chow En-lai, Wong Kia-hsiang; chairman and vice chairmen of the Revolutionary Hilitary Council of the Red Army of Soviet China.

July 15, 1934.

### THE FIGHT OF THE RICSHA COOLIES AT SHANGHAI

The fight of the ricsha coolies involving some 100,000 workers is a major struggle for the month. The fact that the struggle broke out not suddenly but after the elapse of a rather long breving period in direct defiance of the strict order of Chiang Hai-shek (bandit chief of the Kuomintang) to the contrary is a conclusive proof of the workers' rising fighting acod during the very process of the sharpening of the KIT economic and national crisis. This action of the ricsha coolies practically set the KIT interdiction to naught. The coolies, well united, not only defied the knowintang but triumphed over it politically.

### Cause of the Fight

Sometime in July the Shanghai municipal council promulgated a new set of regulations governing the ricsha business aiming at direct control. In the face of the violent opposition from the ricsha owners the council yielded to the capitalists by amending the regulations in certain respects on August 7. But the council, as was empected, stood firm in dealing with the ricsha coolies who were hit by the new order. On August 8 a grave situation arose when coolies paralized the ricsha business by a partial strike.

Imperialism has long been desirous of cutting down the competition of the ricsha coolies with the tramway cars, buses and taxis by limiting the number of the ricshas. As far back as in 1924 the council restricted the ricshas to 10,000. And the traffic cormission under the council proposed to reduce that number to 5,000 within ten years, a proposal that was never but into operation owing to the opposition of the ricsha owners. Then the ricsha cormittee set up in September, 1933, after a full study, suggested direct control of the council over the ricshas and coolies as the first step towards the restriction of the number of the ricshas. The new regulations worked out by the committee were endorsed by the council and promulgated in July.

The new regulations have the following features: (1) registration of the ricsha owners who must take out a license, (2) beginning with August

reduction of ricsha rent from 01.40 to 01.00 (small money) per day, to be further reduced to 0.80 in 1935, (3) registration of the ricsha coolies who must take out licenses the number of which is limited to 40,000 or one third of the present number. Each day the coolies must each contribute 10% towards the funds under the administration of the so-called Pullers Nutual Aid Association (to be pocketed by the imperialists and Chinese capitalists).

### The Ricsha Honopoly

In one respect the new regulations created a virtual monopoly for the ricsha owners on the simple ground that owing to the restricted number of ricshas available for rent the coolies who come to the city in ever-increasing numbers for a livelihood have certainly fewer chances to make a living on ricsha-pulling.

The 14 dires paid by the coolies as rent eats up 47.5% of the daily in-The 14 dires paid by the coolies as rent eats up 47.5% of the daily income of the puller. Among the 55 families investigated only one is able to go along fairly. Practically all the coolies are on the starvation line, borrowing all the time at an usurious rate of interest. The Sinwenpao reported on August 11 the suicide of a coolie by hanging through the presure of usury. In addition the riesha owners operate gambling houses and take corristions from the winnings of the coolies. Another thing, equally prejudicial to the coolie, is the attempt of the riesha owner to bind the puller to his rieshas by a loan of, say, from five to twenty dollars.

Considering that the ricsha owners pockets too much money from the coolies the Shanghai municipal council feels 'obliged' to take action for the direct control of the ricsha business. The council itself wants to share more of the super-profits reaped by the owners. According to the riasha report of the council, pp.64-65 owners of the ricsha earn \$21-23 a month on the average or 1005-3005 while the council takes from \$10 to \$18 for each license. In 1928 a license was valued at \$750 (market value).

### The Struggle of the Coolies

Defeated or, rather, cooperating with the owners or contractors, the Defeated or, rather, cooperating with the owners or contractors, the council turns on the coolie by a ruthless offensive, namely, restriction of the number of the coolies and intensified emploitation. The Council claims to have reduced the ricsha rent from 14 dines to 12 a day but owing to the decreased proof earning power of the coolie 12 dimes a day is yet too much. The earnings of the coolie have fallen off for two reasons. Firstly, the small money and coppers, particularly the latter, have steadily depreciated (ricsha parfare usually paid in these coins). Secondly, competition from the buses and tram cars has become more keener.

with their grievances atill deepened further, several hundred coolies went on a partial strike, interfering with the pulling of the ricshas on August 9. Later on the number increased up to several thousand, sharpening the struggle still further. The strikers put forward the following demands:

1) Reduce the ricsha rent down to 8 dimes, small money,
2) Give free medical treatment to coolies, sanitary appliances, etc.

3) Against registration, 4) Free meals to unemployed and sick coolies, 5) Against restriction of ricshas to 10,000, 6) Against arrest and beating of policemen,

7) Passengers solicited on any street.

P

These are the minimum demands of the coolies coupled with militant action of a large section of the pullers who fought with the police. On two successive days the Settlement police rounded up some 1,000 coolies under charges of disturbing peace. Dozens of the strikers are still held by the police, charged with the same offence (disturbance of peace). But in face of mass action for the release of the strikers the police had to set free hundreds of the militant workers.

### SUBJECT

- (27) C.W.C., Vol.4, No.3, 18.1.34.
  Addressed: D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel, Kiangsi Rd., Shanghai.
- (27A) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.86, 14.12.33, Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27B) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.83, 25.10.33.
  Addressed: Mr. S. Fermma Gongles, 1106 Remedios Ave.,
  Tayabas, Tayabas Province, Phillippine Islands.
- (27C) G.W.C., Vol.3, No.84, 7.12.33.
  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life, 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (27D) C.W.C. (as above).
  Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27E) C.W.C. (as above).
  Addressed: Editor, Young Worker, 38 Gt. Ormond St., London, W.C.1.

## SUBJECT

- (27F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.
  Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
  3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris.
- (27G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.
  Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
  3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, France.
- (27H) Report by D.S.I. Golder, 17.4.34.

  Report by D.I. Ross , 10.4.34.

  Memorandum on Demarce C. Bess.

  C.W.C. (7 pages), undated.

  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,

  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.



April 17

34.

Dear Mr. Steptoe.

I forward herewith for your information

\*extracts from an undated issue of the "Chinese

Workers' Correspondence" which has been obtained

from the Chinese Post Office. The cover containing

this paper was addressed to "Editor, Workers' Life,

No. 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.1" and was returned

to Shanghai after attempts to deliver it to the

addressee had failed.

Yours sincerely,

H.N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

,

3.

Fm. 2 G 5000-11-33

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHAP AN HEREFAL POLICE

Section 2, Special Even Della

REPORT

Date Ap 1 Date 17 11934.

	1	
Subject (in full) *Chinese	Workers Correspondence	contained in letters obtained
from the	Chinese Post Office.	
Made by D.S.I. Golder	Forwarded by	Ilku D.1.

With reference to the memo (attached) dated April 16, 1934, issued by the Officer i/c Special Branch relative to the contents of the attached copies of the \*Chinese Workers Correspondence\*. The data contained in the attached papers is too old to be of value to the various Consular authorities, that is, with the exception of that contained on pages 5 and 6 of the document addressed under cover to the "Editor Workers Life, No. 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.l. which is incomplete and undated. reference is made to certain alleged actions of Sir Miles Lampson, former British Minister to China, it might be of interest to the British Authorities as they may be able to identify the source of the information. A copy of that part of the article coming into the possession of the Police is hereto attached. Em Golde Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy of a report contained in pages 5 and 6 of an incomplete copy of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence". This document is also undated.

Thirty six fighting planes of 700 h.p. each were ordered from U.S.A. by Manking. Some 20 have arrived in mid August. (May American air force training officers have been hired by K.W.T. (Japanese.paper)

The China Aviation Company of Sino-American capital is developing a new Shanghai-Canton line, besides the original Shanghai-Hankow, Hankow-Tsungking, and Shanghai-Peiping lines, and further planes are pending.

A big amount of old munitions has been bought by Manking from Manila. (Japanese news).

And it is remoured that a secret aviation agreement existed between Nanking and Washington, in which U.S.A. is to supply a certain number of air force training officers, to sell a certain number of aeroplanes to China, and be responsible in organizing a strong air force for Nanking within a certain period of time.

The share of the British 1. While T. V. Soong was in London, a loan of \$5,000,000 was raised, mostly in the form of machines and railway materials.

2.Thirteen aeroplanes were recently purchased from

3. The Preparatory Committee of the Chan show-Loong Yiem Railway, in Fukien, has decided to buy at least partly British rails, cars, manking machines and if necessary British engineers will be employed (July 25, Range).

4. A loan of \$20,000,000 was granted to Liu Shang,

4.A loan of \$20,000,000 was granted to Liu Shang, generalisimo of Szechmen troops, by Lord M. Lampson, mostly in the form of machines and smmunitions, the security of which being the salt revenue of the province. And British imperialists are utilizing the Tibetan Troops to expand their forces into Szechmen. A detail account of British activities in Szechmen was given in a previous no. of this correspondence. (Vol. 3 No. 72).

British activities in Szechmen was given in a previous no. of this correspondence. (Vol. 3 No. 72).

Besides, British trades along the Yangtsze River have completely recovered since boycott movement against Japan existed. And in South China, the British still.

maintoin the monopolized situation.

France
1. The Railway Depart of the Central K.W.T. Government is proceeding a loan amounting to \$20,000,000 from the French imperialists for the construction of 221 km. Chong-Shien-Sek Ka Chang Railway( / 2 / 2 / 2) (July 16, Shanghai

Paner).

2. Japanese information states that France has sold

some aeroplanes and machine guns to N nking as well.

3. In the lst helf of April, the French imperilists have taken by force nine small lakes belonging to the Sisha Tales (5/9/4 b) in the Sea south of Kwangtung, aiming to establish a naval base between Saigon and Kwangchow Bay for the French battleships, aeroplanes and andmerines. Tae French occupation of course is agreed by knomintang.

4. The French imperialists also varticipate in the partition of dest China (Refer to Mo. 72 of this

correspondence).

Ì

Oermany.
1. T. V. Soong suctionsered China's interests in both Berlin and Hamburg. is soon as he errived in Germany, Reuter's Service reported (July 23) that Chine has decided Berlin and Hamburg. to give a first order of 30 fighting aeroplanes to German factories, and that the German are building these aeroplanes in Estonian territory where they are main some old worn-out factories and cheap labour, so that the ermailles Trenty may not be violated. 2. Germany has sent 73 military advisors to Manking Versailles

and sold Hanking a lot of munitions (Japanese information).

3. Germany has obtrined the right of the construction of a railway, starting from the Siberian border, passing thru Ching Hai( ) and along the Yangtsze River to reach Shanghai. (Japanese information)

4. The Industry Depart. of Cantral K.N.T. Government together with Liu Shang, chieftain of Szechuen, has raised a \$20,000,000 loan from a Jerman Co. for the establishment of a steel work in Szechuen. The draft agreement has been signed, interest being 6% per annum, capital to be repaid in eight years. The loan is half paid in the form of machines. A delegate from the Co The loan is half A delegate from the Co. and a present Yang, Chief of the Industrial Dept., were called to Szechien by Chieftain Liu Shang, to discuss further details of the loan. (June 20, Shanghai Paper).

Resides studying some fascist mardering experiences, T.V. Soong has also raised a big loan from It: lian The amount is not known, some said it imperi lists. was 30,000,000 Lires. According to information from Japanese sources, a portion of this lash is for purchasing 16 seppelins and some twenty aeroplanes. (But Shanghai papers reported that 70 seroplanes were purchased from Italy). A paragraph from Shanghai papers, July 24, would lielp to prove this facts.

"When Einister Soong passed Italy this time he has ordered many fighting aeroplanes of the C.R. 30 style from the Fist Factory. The Shanghai agent for that factory, in order to arouse the interest of the local people for aviation and to show the supremacy of their planes, made an acriel manoguver yesterday at 5.30 in the Hungjao Aerodrome ..... the planes have 750 h.p. and fly

240 miles an hour...."

Other minor imperiolists as Czechoslovskia also had some share in the auction of China's interest by K.k.T. leader: .

Fm. 2 G. 35000-1-34

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2. Special

REPORT

Subject (in full) \*Chinese Workers Correspondence\* contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made A and

Forwarded by D. I. Ross

I forward herewith nine typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on April 9,1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in Shanghai, London, Paris and the Philippine Islands, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed. Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-(1) Addressee: "Editor, Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn, London, C.W.I. An incomplete and undated copy of the "Chinese Enclsoures Workers' Correspondence. "(page 5 to page 11) (a) Growth of Imperialists Influence over Chinese Contents: Economy. (b) The Corruption of Old Szechuen. (c) High Tide of Mutiny among Kuomintang Soldiers. (d) Workers' Struggles in Kuomintang China. "Secy. A-I.L., 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris, (2) Addresses: France. " Vol.III, No. 80, dated October 4, 1933. Incleaure: (a) Second National Soviet Congress to be held Contents: in December. (b) The Bankruptcy of Chinese National Economythe Decline of Chinese National Industries and Commerce. (c) World Anti-War Conference Finally Held in Spite of the Ban by Impt-KMT Alliance.

	Fm. 2
G.	35000-1-34
	*

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

E:1-	N/	
L. M.C.	7 A C	

	3	tatio	2
Date			Į

		REPORT	Date19
(3	) Addresses:	"Secy A-I.L., 3 Rue P	armentier, Neuilly, Paris.
	Enclosure:	Vol.III, No.81, date	d October 11, 1933.
	Contents	(a) A Review of the	Kuomintang's 4th Anti-Red
		Campaign.	
		(b) Wilitary Achieve	ments of the Red Armies in
		the Upper Half o	f 1933.
		(c) The "Life-and-De	ath Struggle" of Kuomintang.
		(d) The Meeting of t	he World Anti-War Conference.
(4	) Addressee:	"Mrs.Fermma Gongles,	1106 Remedios Ave, Tayabas,
		Tayabas Province, P	hilippine Islands."
	Enclosure:	Vol. III, No.83, da	ted October 25, 1933.
	Contents:	(a)Bankruptcy of Ch	inese Rural Economy.
	-	(b) Independence dec	lared in Inner Mongolia as
		result of Japane	se Agitation.
		(c)Imperialists Act	ive in Singkiang Civil War.
		(d)Soviet Developme	nt in Szechuen Worries the
		Imperialists.	
(5	) (6) (7)		
	Addresses:	"Editor, Young Work	er, 38 Great Ormond Street,
		London, W.C.I.*	
		"Editor, Workers' L	ife, 24 High Holborn, London,
		C.W.I.*	
		"Secy, W.R.A., 16 H	arper Street, London, W.C.I.
	Enclosures	Vol. III, No.84, d	ated December 7, 1933.
		(a) The Bearing C	overnment in Fokien.
	Contents:	(a) The People s	O VOLIMONO IN TOZETONO

	Fm. 2	
G.	35000-1-34	
	M	

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.	File	No.			
----------	------	-----	--	--	--

Station,

REPORT

_	

Date

Subjec	t (in full)	-3-		
Made	<i>by</i>	Forwarded	<i>by</i>	

- \*Secy, W.B.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.I.\* (8) Addressee: Vol. III, No.86, dated December 14,1933. Enclosure: (a) Peasants Rioting against Tax in Kiangsu. Contents: (b) First Blow to Kuomintangs' 5th Campaign. (c) Workers' Struggles in White Districts of China for October 1933.
- "Mr.D.C.Bess, Metropol Hotel, Kiangsi Road, (9) Addresses: Shanghai. \* Enclosure: Vol.4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934.
  - (a) The anti-Japanese Partisans in Manchuria. Contents: (b) The National Currency Crisis in its Acute
    - Stage.
    - (c) Greater Tasks Assigned to Aeroplanes during the 5th Campaign.

Regarding the last mentioned addresses (No.9) it will be recalled that the following entry "D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel" was contained in a notebook which was found by the Police on May 15, 1933, in the room occupied by Miss Ting Ling ( T € ), at 7 Quinsan Gardens. Mr. Bess upon being interviewed was He later admitted, however, that in his capacity non committal. as a journalist, he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Slepach and Mr. Rover, Tass correspondents in Peiping and Shanghai respectively and also Mr.C.F. Glass. He also stated that he received regularly from an unknown source a "red" publication called "The China Peasants' and Labourers' Correspondence" (Chinese Workers' Correspondence) which he used to forward his paper the Christian Science Menitor.

	Fm. 2
G.	35000-1-34

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.....

	SHANGHAI MONICIPAL		
	REPORT	Station,	
	-4-	Date19	
	ull)		
	Forwarded by		
	An extract from file D-487	on the subject of	
	D.C. Bess is attached herewith.		
	In view of the fact that the copy of the Chinese		
	Workers' Correspondence of January	<del></del>	
	the Chinese Post Office, it would		
either left Shanghai or has changed his address, and in			
	connection further enquiries are be	eing continued.	
	Ofkin		
	Dr.	I.	
	Officer 1/c Special Branch.	fficer i/c Special Branch.	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		\$	

## Extract from File D-4875 - re: D. C. Bess.

In connection with the address mentioned "D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel\*, it is interesting to note that this individual is an American journalist and correspondent to the Christian Science Monitor, an American Daily Newspaper. He was interviewed by D.S. Tilton and D.S. Sorrie at 12.15 p.m. May 18 when the object of the interview was briefly explained by D.S. Tilton and that his name had been found in a room at 7 Quinsan Gardens. Mr. Bess immediately stated that the only explanation he could offer was that the occupant of the room at No.7 Quinsan Gardens may be connected in some way with a monthly "Red" journal called 'The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence of which he had received regularly until a month ago, a copy from an unknown source, addressed to him in a plain typewritten envelope. publications, he states, he forwarded to his paper in America. He explained that he has been living in Shanghai for about a year and a half, and that he formerly resided in Peking where he met a Mr. Slepach, correspondent of the Tass (Soviet) News Agency, who, he states, has since returned to Russia. worked together at one time with Slepach in Manchuria, and through him he become acquainted in Shanghai with C. F. Glass and V. Rover, former local Tass Agent. Slepach mentioned to Bess that the "Red" journal contained interesting news and as result Bess was in receipt of copies until recently. also remarked that Rover and Glass were both well known to the Police and in his opinion Glass was a very smart man. who appeared to possess a profound knowledge of communism it was desmed unwise to ask him any questions other than those bearing on the object of the visit. In answer to certain questions he stated that he had never met or worked together at any time with any Chinese in view of the fact that he had no Chinese friends. He admitted that he had caused certain

of the articles appearing in the above mentioned "Red" journal to be published in the Christian Science Monitor. He regretted that he could not hand D.S. Tilton a copy of the "Red" journal as he had not secured one this month. In connection with the finding of his name and address he appeared to be very anxious to know how many addresses were actually found and it was obvious that he was endeavouring to gain further information than the very brief facts given to him explaining the object of our visit. D.S. Tilton informed him, however, that this information was not yet known. A significant fact in connection with this interview is that D.S. Tilton and D.S. Sorrie visited the Metropole Hotel at about 10 a.m. the same day (May 18) to obtain an interview. Mr. Bess was in but refused to see us at that time and requested that we return at 12 noon.

hemorandum.

April 11, 1934.

### DOMARES C. DESS

Demarce C. Bess, an American citizen, was born in 1893 at Kansas City, Missouri. In addition to studying at a high school in his native town, he attended and graduated from the Columbia University, Missouri.

He is reputed to have worked on various of the Kansas City daily newspapers until 1920 when he became connected with the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, Mass. He apparently impressed his employers for in 1924 he came to China as the Far Eastern Correspondent of the Monitor. He came from the U.S.A. to Shanghai where he stayed from April 1924 until the middle of 1925 when he made a two year tour of Japan in the interest of his paper.

In May 1927 he was ordered to Peiping by his employers and it was in Peiping that he met the present Mrs. Derothy G. Bess, a divorces, who was at one time the wife of Randall Gould, present Executive Editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Whilst in Peiping Bess made the acquaintance of and bessme very intimate with Mr. Elepach, Soviet citizen and representative of the Tass Bews Agency in Peiping. Bess is reputed to have worked in close co-operation with Elepach in Manchuria and through him become acquainted with V. Rover, at one time Ehanghai representative of Tass, and another radical named C. F. Glass, a British subject, who is reputed to have been at one time connected with M. Isaacs, an American citizen of pronounced communist inndencies.

Boss and his wife left Peiping for Shanghai by rail about April 20, 1932, and arrived in Shanghai on April 34, and on arrival here both put up at the Metropole Setal.

On May 18, 1933, officers of the S.M.P. interviewed Bess in the Metropole Hotel in connection with the finding of his name and address in a room at No. 7 Quinsan Gardens occupied by Miss Ting Ling(丁烷) and a male Chinese named Fung Pah Ming (場份場) alias Manu Fung alias Fung Ewang Chi(海光之), who posed as her husband.

Bees stated, when questioned, that he was in receipt of a monthly journal entitled "The China Peasant and Labourers Correspondence", a "Red" publication recommended to him as containing items of interest by Slepach and it was probably in that connection that his name had appeared.

It was apparent to the officers interviewing Bess that he was possessed of a profound knowledge of Communism and that he was well on his guard the whole time. He admitted that he had sent copies of "The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence" to the Christiam Science Monitor and that certain articles contained in the Correspondence had been reprinted by the Monitor.

When Bess mentioned "The China Peasants and Labourers Correspondence" he was referring to "The Chinese Workers Correspondence", a copy of which addressed to him has recently been seized.

Hess and his wife resided at the Metropole Hotel until July 28, 1933, when they removed to No. 839 Avenue Fook, the home of Ers. A. Hilis. On August 28, 1933, Bess applied for rooms in the Cathay Mansions stating that he desired to take up occupancy as from October 1, 1933. Between August 28, 1933, and September 20, 1933, he apparently received orders to proceed to Japan, for on the latter date he took over the rooms at the Cathay Mansions on behalf of his wife and proceeded on September

28 to Japan where he remained until Movember 4, 1933, on which date he returned to Shanghai.

From November 4, 1933, the pair resided at the Cathay Mansions until January 29 when they left Shanghai for Moscow giving their address in that city as No. 15 Bousoglebsky Perculok, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Discreet enquiries regarding the local activities of Bess show that he contributed eccasional articles to the Shanghai Times and the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. The consensus of opinion regarding the man is to the effect that he was tremendously interested in his prefession, but conservative and not likely to dabble in any reactionary undertaking beyond procuring copy for his paper.

His journey to Moscow is reputedly at the orders of his employers who have sont him there to relieve a man named Chamberlain who has been correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor in Moscow for the past eight years.

Direct six figuring planes of 700 h.p. secol were aregradefrom W.S.A. by Evaluations been third by the (Jupaies Paper)

informactions of Japanese Naval authority reported: Cruis Fulton of U.S.A. between Changehow (5m) and Loong Ymen(1,2) on a lean of ten millions. (this relivery is evidently for the convenience of anti-red campaign—c.v.c.) the cubmarines, six airplenas, six anti-aircraft guns and 5,000 cannon balls are authorized with Fukien Naval authority for the right of assuring a naval base for U.S.A. at Tung-Shan-Wan(\*45\*) of Fukien Coast and the arrangement of ascended depot near by. (Rango, Fire July 27)

The China Aviation Company of Sinp-American capital is developing a new Changhai-Canton line; basides the original Shanghai-Vankov, Hantow-raungking, and Stangari-Poining lines, and further plans are pending.

A bij amont of old munitions has been bought by Manking from the mile Je-

Tin. . . Lews)

And it is rumored that a secret aviation agreement existed between Han-They and Washington, in which the U.S.A. is to supply a certain number of the force training officers, sell a certain number of aeroplanes to China, and the reaponsible in organizing a strong air force for Banking within a certain per lod if Time.

The Share of the British

I. While F.V. Soons was in London, a loan of £ 5,000,000 was reined, mostly in the form of machines and railway materials.

2. Thirteen aeroplames were recently peuchased from Britian.
3. The Preparatory Committee of the Changhehow-Loong Yien Railway, in Fulian has decided to buy at least partly British rails, ears, machinesm and in ecessary British engineers will be employed@(July 25, Rango)

A loan of \$ 20,000,000 was granted to Liu Shang, generalisimo of Szech-troops, by Lord M. Lampson, mostly in the form of machines and admunitions, accurity of which being the salt revenue of the province. And witish incrialists are willizing the Fibetan Proops to extend their formes anto Szebran. A de wil scout of British actitities in Szechuan was gives an ta pro-

rious no. of this corespondence, (vol. 3 no. 72)
Resides, British trades along the Yangure River have completly recovered incomparate movement against Japan existed. And in south China, the British

soill maintain the monopolyzed situation.

Prance

The Railway Depart, of the Central RMT Government is proceeding a loan countries to 6 20,000,000 from the French imperialists for the construction of 2.1 in. Chong Shien-Sek Ka Chang Railway. ( 1.7 1/2) (July 16, Shanghai raper) 2 J. panese information states that France has sold some aeroplanes and

machine guns to Mankingas well.

in the last half of amil, the French Imperialists the taken by force income shall isles belonging to the Sisha Isles (F. 1715) in the sea South of the shall ung, aiming to establish a naval base between Saigon and Kwangchow lag the French battleships, aeroplanes and submarines. The French occupations course is agreed by Auguintang.

4 The French imperialists also participate in the particion of Wast China

Refer to no. 72 of this correspondence)

Gornany

1 7.7. Soong autioneered China's interests in both Berlin and Mamburg. As non as its arrived in Germany, Reuter's Service reported (July 23) that China as decided to give a first order of 30 fighting aeroplanes to Germany facories, and that the German are building these aeroplanes in Estopian corriony ther there are some old wornout factories and cheap labor, so that the resailles freaty may not be vielated.

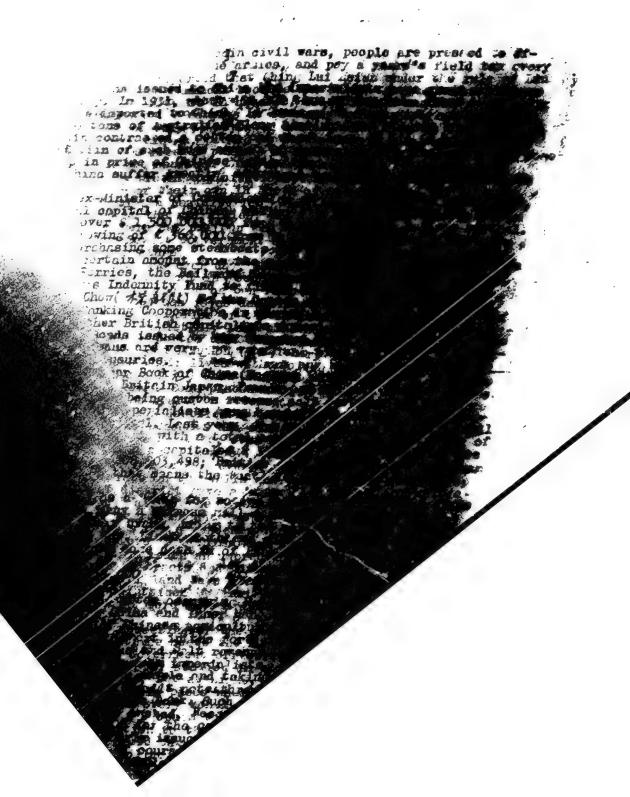
2 Cornary has sent 73 military advisors to Manking and sold Manking a lot

munitions (Japanese information)

grammy has obtained the right of the construction of a railway, startgrammy has obtained the right of the construction of a railway, startgrammy has obtained the right of the construction of a railway, startgrammy has obtained to right of the grammation.

4 The Industry Departs of Central RMT Government together with Liu Shang,
hieftain of Szechuen, has raised a \$20,000,000 loan from the a German co.,
or the establishment of a steel work in Szechuen. The draft agreement has
non signed, interest being 6% per annum, and to be repaid in eight years. The
san is half paid in the formy achieve the Szechuen by Chieftain Liu Shangh to The Industrial Dept. were called to Szechuen by Chieftain Liu Shangk, to hear sunther details of the loan. (June 20, Shanghai Paper)

tes studying some fascis; murdering rained a big loan from Italian imperialisher perd which was at we can a.



said it was 30,000,000 fires. According to information from Japonese sources, a portion of this loans is for purchasing 16 zeppelins and some thempty acrops planes. We (But hanghai papers reported that 70 aeroplahes were purchased from Italy?) A paragraph from Shanghai papers, July 24 would help to prove this second

When Minister Shong passed Italy this time he has ordered many dighting aeroplanes of the C.R. 30 style from the Fiate) Factory. The Shanghai agent for that factory, in order to arouse the interest of the local people fig. aviation and to show the supremacy of their planes, hade an aerial manoeuver yesterday at 5:30 in the Mongker Aerodrome... The planes have 750 M.F. and fly 240 miles

Other minor imperialists as Czechoslavakia also had some share in the auction of China's interest by KMT leaders.

The above mentioned are the published facts of harr's selling out of China The above mentioned are the published facts of AMT's setting out of China only for the recent several months, besides the digning of some traitorous agreements and surrendering an extensive territory to Japanese imperialists, which has not been mentioned here. At the same time, the half traduct traitors are attacking the red armies and llaughtering the revolutionary fighters just as endeavouring as they are selling out China to the imperialists.

The brutality and shamelessess of AMT only indicate that they are in the case of communities. The unsurve of workers and passents revolution in

eve of game corruption. The upsurge of workers and peasants revolution in China will surely one day bury not only the reactionary KMT, but also its master—the international imperialists, and liberate China from the prenned postition. The treachery dfKMT and the brutality of international imperialists will finally be proved to be in vain.

> GROWTH OF IMPERIALISTS INFLUENCE OVER CHINESE ECONOLY -Economical & Financial Bankruptcy of Chinese National Economy-

Chinese econ my has long been of semi-colonial nature. We see a perialisate control on its every phase, finance, industry, communication, mines, agriculturete. Since Kuomine ng's seizure of power and the coming of the world economic crisis, the colonization of Chinese economy has been accelerated by the incessant selling-out of national benefits b. Will Government, and the bankruptcy of Chinese economy and finance has been hastebed to a great degree.

1. The foreign trade of China has always shown an unfavorable balance tamo-

unting of import over export being 250,000,000 Maikwan Tales in 1929, 400,000,000 Takis in 1930 and over 500,000,000 since 1931. The excess of import last year was more than the totak export. The net sum of the import excess from 1912 to 1932 has been 69 hundred million dollars.

Due to the excess of import and the big amount of money deposited in foreeign banks by militarists, landlords and capitalists, the foreign banks in China are having a big stock of unemployed capital with which they transported

China are having a big stock of unemployed capital with which they transported

China are having a big stock of unemployed capital with which they transported gold to their native countries, especially U.S.A., and now, as gold is nearly exhausted, they invest such money in China or grant loans with then.

The export last year was 492,600,000 Table, and import 1,049,000,000 Table total amount of foreign trade being 1,541,600,000 Table, which compared to 2, 300 millions Table of 1931 means a decrease of 34%. Here we see decline in both export and import, (In 1931, import 1,400 million, emport 900 million) or in other words, there is a decrease not only in the purchasing power of China but also in her export—a condition mover shown before. Besides, among the imports it might be noted that the major items are agricultural products as rice wheat, flour and cotton. Theat, flour and cotton.

2. The capitals invested by imperialists, have mostly been put into warf 2. The capitals invested by imperialists, have mostly been put into warf fare industries preparing for the world war and the suppression of Chinese revolution. The sixty million dollars berrowed from Germany is for an Iron and Steel work at Saddle Hill (Iften) (Market). A sulffire acid factory is to be established in Hunan or Hupei with five million dollars from Great British and Germany and 6 million from China. A central arsenal is planned in the visionity of Manking with British capital and manhinery. The China National Aviation Coupany, 45% of the shares of which being in the hands of Union American Aviation Co., is now running regular traffic from Manghai to Hankow, Sh'ai the Peiping and Hankow to Councing, a new Shenghai to Canton line is being established. The Caio tso (Aft) coal mine of Honon formerly run by Rokin Syndical Of British capital, was closed down in the workers' strike during May Joth incesident of 1925. But recently France, collaborating with British imperialists. (sident of 1925. But recently Banking, collaborating with British imperialists, is talking to combine Chung-Yueng Co. (\$79.25)(Chinese capital) with the Syndicate, with Chung Yuen Co. taking \$ 5,050,000 of shares and Pekin Syndicate 4,750,000.

3. The recent loans issued to Chica by imperialists have great inflaence in Shines economy. In 193h, wholt 50,000 tons of American Flour, anounting of 57,000,000 was imported to China. In January of this year, an additional out of 1,400,000 tons of Australian flour costing \$170,000,000 was imported.

T.V. Soong again contracted a cotton and wheat loan of \$ 50,000,000 in S.A. the importation of such huge amount of agricultural products to Chigha nders a big drop in price of Chinese agriculture products, with a result at peasants in China suffer greatly, and raral bankruptcy proceeds at termi

fic speed. Wong Pak-Chen, ex-Minister of Communication of the KMI Central Government, y loans amount to over \$ 1,500,000,000 i.e. three times the railway capital.

w, besides the borrowing of £ 360,000 from the British portion of Boxer's dennity Fund for purchasing some steamboats for the China Merchants Steam vigation Co. and a certain amount from the same source, for the construction the Manking-Pukow Ferries, the Railways Depat. again borrowed £ 4,500,000 on the British Boxer's Indemnity Fund to finish constructing that partion on Shia Kwan to Chu Chow (\*\*\* Mario \*\*\* for the Canton and Hankow Railway. The ngkong and Shanghai Banking Cooperation is giving a loun to the Nanking-anghai Railway, and other British applications is invest \$ 6,000,000 in the tanghai Railway, and other British applications is invest \$ 6,000,000 in the tanghai Railway, and other British are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all these loans are very the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditions of all the Shanghai Municipal Government. The nditio vigation Co. and a certain amount from the same sousce, for the construction

id a capital of 8,260,000, that means the toatl foreign capital is up to 217, 163, 488.

While KMT specifies 1933 as a "year for native goods", the Japanese goods how in China like torrents. Many a Chinese mill-capitalists purchase in panese products, change their brand, bring to the market as native goods, id earn some good money this way. Linen, clothe and coal are the chief items of products. Following are some data in of Sano-Japanese finding:

Ist qt. 1933 lst qt. 1932 Increasing Rate impt.from Japan Y 97, 514,000 49, 424,000 50%

Expt. to Japan 81,365,000 62, 656,000 23%

5. The Japanese imperialists, after occupying Manchuria, and Jehol, are fill launching attacks on North China and Inner Mangolia. his renders a decrease of 1/3-1/2 in the export of Chinese agricultural products and forms the in reason of the huge excess in import in the foreign trade of China. The se of the Manchurian Custon revenue and Salt revenue had caused Manking a language crisis. Macrowhile, the Japanese imperialists in Manchuria hasides ss of the Menchurian Custon revenue and Salt revenue had caused Nanking a Incaccal crisis. Meanwhile, the Japanese imperialists, in Manchuria, besides being the properties of the Chinese people and taking away lands from peants, issued Y 100,000,000 value of credit notes through the Chosen Bank, and 14,000,000 through the Yokchana Specie Bank. Such credit notes have the name of paper money and will never be cashed. Recently, Manchurian residents of forced to contribute (500,000,000 for the capital of an Industrial Bank. Tile those Fengtien notes (1) formerly issued by Chang Sheh-Liang, up to a lue somewhere around \$1,000,000,000,000 course worth not more than waste pars. Besides, there are the incessant exploitations of the Japanese imperialists, the robbings of the local "beard bandits", etc. The 30,000,000 workers and peasants in China's Northerst conner are practically in a Hell of starveion and freezing.

> THE COMMUNION OF OLD SZECHUEN
> -Seechmen thru the Eyes of a BourgeoisteCorrespondent-Mad Exploitations of the Ruling Class in the Bre of Corrup-A Bright Puture Shines Upon the Masses of this Province

> > ďέ,

At present, some 800,000 soldiers of the RMT troops, under the lead of rival militarists, Liu Shang and Liu Wen Liu (17,100,100) are killing one other along the Min River (20,100), West of Szechuen. Liu Shangs and his aless Tien Gung-Rui and Ten Sek Bru(17,100) attack from the east side of a river, and Liu Wen Hai defend at the Went side, with a font adlong as 170 es, and all modern string equipments—aeroplanes, mortars, etc. being encycl in the battle. This size war is participated by all the militarists

Deckuen, and as usually happenedin civil wars, people are present to 6fr strong men and foodstaffs to the armies, and pay a years's field tax every onth. TakunPao of July 25 reported that Chin, but asien under the rule of bin while, is facing a serious faminick because the field tax there has been pre-collected up to 1987, 54 years in advance. Soldiers are sent as everywhere arrest people to recruit the tarmies of to carry and transpert theings for a soldiers. Ta Eun Pao of July 18 reported that the soldiers in Chon tu() and the clark with respect to the soldiers. plann cloths with ropes hidden, picked up strong men on streets, and, frighted by this terror, 36,000 ricshaw pullers in then tu dare not rish the dan-r of going out to work but confined themselves at home to be starved.

Figuring against this brutal exploitations, the masses of Szechmen have stablished a Soviet power of their own in North of the Province, (refer to 1 3 no 68 c.w.c.) Recently, a new district, Wink Jang(), in the Shensi outh forder was captured by the red armies, and the connection of other Shensi d Szechmen white armies were cut off(Sun Men Page Aug. 12)

d Szechueh white armies were cut off (Sun Wen Pao, Aug. 12) : South Szechuen, another Soviet Go vernment under the lead of him Pak Chang

14230 is in its embroyoric stage. A new foce arises and expands everyday, in Szechuen, hastening the corrup-on of the old system, and this fact is recomized even by the bourgoiste, a Szechuen correspondence appearing on Sun Pao, August 10, the bourgoiste a brechuen correspondence appearing on bun Pao, August 10, the bourgoiste all not help excelaiming "Szechuen is as dangerous as an egg under a stone" In front of the continuous victories of the red armies, the armed force of a zechuen reactionary rule complet/ely lost their resisting power, In that he Pao comespondence it was reported that when the 4th Red Army made a secundary attack on Nanking() is and funglong() if the previous month, "Ion the limits troops fled to save their lives without any resistance, and disicus as Changchi ( ) Nwang Yuan ( ) Chiu Hwa ( ) Were given up before to appearence of the 4th red army. Some places were forfeited when the red maies were as far as 30-40 miles apart."

This victory of the red armies doubtlessly is dir due to the warm support and cooperation of the local peasants and also of the white soldiers, but Sun Pao correspondence said: This time, over 20,000 of Ten Class Tuils

oldiers ran and furrendered to the red armies... the unemployed workers and tasents long for the arrival of red armies every quarter of an hour, this can seen thru the slogans they wrote on the walls and poles of the streets."

The expandin of the Soviet district gave a heavy blow to the Bourgoisi-indhords' finance and economy. "Malf of the districts of Hork' Szechuen have street and other main sities shows a tendency of bankrupher. Only in one o capital and other main sities shows a tendency of bankruptcy. Only in one tall district, Man Chung(西克), over 200 firms have been closed, financial risk and high price in commodities reach an unprecedented degree. Debtors n ver most their abligations, all contracts and witnesses are practically ithout effect? sale and purchase of land have already stopped. People, seeing hat their capitalist can not be maintained by planting fields or trading, stormaltogether, with the result that merchants are not seen in the streets and ields left uncultivated."

However, the "legal" and illegal squeezings of the wall militarists are not to The least degree lessened. Any resistance meets the morelless sword of the If warlords. "While retreating, the Government officers and soldiers looked the people wildly... the (the Gov. troops) station in the village temples and the Government soldiers in the day time, but at night, who could distinguish the first are soldier or bandits!... in pages where red armies have not appeared, people are cruelly taxed, and every month; they are required to pay a year's Feild fax, besides there are the opuin tax, military bonds and a war thousand; other burdens, thus, in addition to the accessional visits by bandits are the always called upon by armed tax-collectors. Lashes, and chains are the always-ready weapons of these collectors for those who repase to pay any Youths, and intellectuals are arrested and excuted, their crimes are in

are the all ays-ready weapons of these collectors for those who regase to pay, any Youths, and intellectuals are arrested and excuted, their crimes are in the majority being related to the c.p.'. In Nangelung, there have been 300 youths put into prison and 200 excuted"

The above descriptions made by a bourgoiste correspondent, are not only true to Szechuen, but also true to China as a whole. There are rival cliques in Chinese politicism, Nanking, Cantons Kalgan etc., and civil wars and heavy takes have put Chinese commy into bankruptcy. According to investigations the industrial circle, tens of thousands of firms have closed in various within and the rate of newly opened firms to the closed one is only 3:10. sities, and the rate of newly opened firms to the closed one is only 3:10. wrikes, mutinies, tax-resisting riots develop everywhere and are justing coading toward a big revolt

LITTLE STIDE OF HUCTHY AHONG KINGHINGHAR SOLDTERSE Reven Coass Within One Long 4

As a result of the recent kuling tenrerunce convened by Chinn, kai-don and

ttenda by pracically all important figures of Kail for the dr decision of some rgent questions placed before the corrupting borgeoisgie of China, the relative department of the Central Kar government is now planning to it the Chinese military system on a compulsory conscription basis in place of the old system hiring. A conscription of one hundred thousand men is said be the first plan of the department. And TangSong-chi(23%) the Hunan litarist is taking case of the whole affair.

This change brought to the military system, though not yet realized, as & doubtlessly due to the fact that KMT has well experienced the unreliableness it its hired troops in front of the Soviet power of workers peasants and solutions. Whese hired troops of KMT, the most important weapon KMT remy to maintain their rule, have completely lost their power, and sometimes have ever because an important element in their defeat. The continuous mutinies of the coldiers and their surrender to the red armies, e.g. in the three months of may, June and July, over 20,000 soldiers in North Szechuen have surrendered to the joined the red armies (SunPao Aug. 10) compell the Knomintag leaders to thind some way, such as though the compulsory conscription sustem, so that an and joined the red armies (SunPao Aug. 10) compell the Kuomintnag leaders to find some way, such as though the compulsory conscription system, so that an armed force completly under the control of reartionary landlords and Kuluks by be astablished. No doubt, KMT is trying to mobolize its final class force aminican the bloody rule, after all these defeats by the brave red armies the Chinese masses, However, it is already too late for KMT to do so since he broad toiling masses of all China have arisen to fight against their operates as the landlord-bourgoissie KMT. Peasants' struggles in every form, we have a refusing to pay taxes, dividing landlords' stored crops, the landlord bourgoissie kMT. Peasants' struggles in every form, we have a refusing to pay taxes, dividing landlords' stored crops, the landlord bourgoissie kMT. Peasants' struggles in every form, we have a refusing to pay taxes, dividing landlords' stored crops, the results were local riots etc. breek out incessently in rural is house, guerille wars, local riots etc, break out incessantly in rural Extricts, and thus there can only be one future to KMT's plan; a dark future. Exunity among KMT soldiers has become a tendency, KMT can by no means stop

Within the last thirty days, mutinies incessently happened among Hell sold hers—from Kalgan in the North to Yungting district (West Fulcien) in the outh, fom one or two companies to a whole regiment or division. Of course, the main causes such mutinies are the stimulation of the red armies, the por living conductions and the inhumn threat treatments by the higher officers

The following is a list of them:

Tang Wen's (15 %) stroops revolted in Kalgan on Aug. 3rd.

A whole regiment of Sun Ten Ying's (15 %) in Shart District (15 %) of July Pao of Aug. 10 reported the mutiny of Patrols in Haichow (2014)

forth of Kiangsu. And Sun Pac of Aug. 15 said: "Three reignents stationing in Wang Chuen(資本) otwoon Paiping and Tientsin rebeled the night before last. The surrender of RMT troops to the red armies in the font is not included

The tide of mutinies of soldier masses will join the big current of work ers and peasants struggles to form a irresistible force, that will one day forthrow the reactionary rule of the EEE-Imp. alliance.

# HOPPIR SPRUGGLES IN KING THEPLAC CHINA

## JULY , 1933

```
.Date 2.Location 3.Nemeof Enterprice 4. No. of Participants 5.Led by .Striking Days 7. No of etitionings 8.Demand and Causes 9.Result
1.1-2 2. Fientsin 3. Prm Car Co. 4.1,800 5. Yellow Prade Union(Y.F.U.)
6.2 7.— 8.(a)higher wags, (b)against dissmissal(c)winter and summer work-
ing suits etc. continued for last month 9. Reconciled.
1-22 2. Shanghai 3. Chin Industrial Co. 4.750 5. Spontaneous 6.22 7.1
8. (a)against closing factory(b) to pay boarding fee during idle days, workers
rushed into factory store to confiscate goods to compensate boarding expenses
7. Victorious, but 25 workers arrested.
1.1-31 2. Canton 3. 20bosts of China Navigation Co. and also wharf workers
4.4,000 5.— 6.31 7.— 8. (a)against dismissal of Stewards(b) elp the stew-
1.1-31 2. Shanghai 3. Great China Rubber Fac. 4.450 5. Spon. 6.13 7.—
1.1-31 2. Shanghai 3. Great China Rubber Fac. 4.450 5. Spon. 6.13 7.—
1.1-31 2. Shanghai 3. Great China Rubber Fac. 4.450 5. Spon. 6.13 7.—
1.1-31 2. Shanghai 3. Great China Rubber Fac. 4.450 5. Spon. 6.13 7.—
      1.1-31 2 Shanghai 3. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.450 5.5pon. 6.13 7.-
1. (a) against closing 13. Great China Rubber rac. 4.4
   ussed with a compensation of $20 for each person.

1.2 2.3h'ai 3.Workers in 2nd-hand clothes store 4.(200) 5.— 6.—

7.— 8.One hour's rest during lunch time 9.—

1.3-31 2.Shanghai 3.Sh'ai Power Co. New Factory 4.850 5.7.V.U. 6.1 7.1

5.Cabo taged for one day on July 3rd, against dismissal of workers, demanding (a) old age relief(b) usual pay and midicine fee during sickness (cone month's rate pay in year's end(a) solatium for accidents. Co. dismissed 4 workers 9.

1.4 2.Shiao-Sin(Chekiang) 3.Rickshaw pullers 4.340 5.— 5.— 7.1

1. Reduce 1/3 of rent 9.Reconciled
    Reduce 1/3 of rent 9.REconciled

1.5 2.Musik 3.Sun Sin Will No. 3 Fact. 4.750, women worker 5. Down. 5.1

- 2.Against reduction of wages (they work 15 hrs.) 9.Victordous

1.5-12 2. Shared 3.General strike of 36 filatures in Chapel and Mongkeys

Cistricts 4.20,000 5.Spon. 6.8 7.-- 8.(a)Raise wages 11% (b) reduce working hrs. collision with police, 9 female workers are sted 9. Victorious in a
         reat part.

1013-15 2. Shanghai 3.4 filatures within the Settlement 4.2,000 5. Spon.

1013-15 2. Shanghai 3.4 filatures within the Settlement 4.2,000 5. Spon.
   1.12-31 2. Shanghai 3.4 filatures within the Settlement 4.2,000 5. Spon.

3.7.— 8. Demand same treatment as Chapei filatures 9. Victorious

1.12-31 2. Shanghai 3. Foo-Luan Filature 4.(400) 5. Spon. 6.19 7.— 8.

Acise wages 11% 9. unfinished

1.10-11 2. Shanghai 3. Mai Kwong Match Fact. 4.500 5. Y.f. ... 6.2 7.—

3. Becduse on excutive of Y.T.U. was dismissed. Bureau of Social Affair ordered to resume work first. 9. Reconciled

1.11-12.18-20 2. Chuchow 3. Rickshaw Pullers 4.2,500 5. Spon. 6.3 7.1 5.

Demand to reduce rent from 90 cts to 50 cts a day. District Gov. promissed to reduce 15 cts in the 1st strike, but workers would not be cheated, and demanded firmly in the 2nd strike. 9. Great part victorious.

1.13 2. Thin Poo(K'su) 3. Rickshaw Pullers 4. 300 5. Spon. 6.1 7.— 8. 5. against running bus. 9. Reconciled.
     against running bas. 9. Reconciled.

1.15-17 2. Pukow 3. Pukow station of Tientsin-Pukow Railway 4.(1,000) 5.--
,1 7.-- 8. Opposing beating workers by NAT Gendarmerie. Demanding apology
1.15-17 2. Pukow 3. Pukow station of Tientsin-Pukow Railway 4.(1,000) 5.-1 7.- 8.Opposing becting warkers by NMT Gendarmerie. Demanding apoldgy not combensation to losses 9. Victorious
1.16-17 2. Shanghai 3. Fruit Store Vorkers 4.40 5. Spon. 5.1 7.- 8.to raise warms 20% 9. Victorious
1.16-17 2. Shanghai 3. Yuen Tai Voo Tea Store 4.23 5.- 6.- 7.- 8. gainst closing shop, demanding(a) pay wages accordingto last year's standard(b) pay dismissal compensation, equal to 3 month's wages 9. not available 1.1-11 2. Shanghai 3. S. N. H. Line 4. Representative 5. Y. T. U. 6.- 7.- 8. Bemand higher wages 9. Victorious
1.17-19 2. Soochow 3. Nickshaw pullers 4.(1,000) 5. Spon. 6.3 7.- 8. Demand to reduce rent from 90cts to 50cts 9. Not available 1.20-22 2. Sungkiang 3. Rickshaw pullers 4.(500) 5. Spon. 6.3 7.- 8. Reduction fo rent 9. Farced to resume work
1.22-31 2Taintsin 3. Turen will 4.5,200 5. Red T. U. 6.12 7.- 8.(a) regainst continual reduction of work (b) reorganize the Y. T. U. voluntarily. 9. Capitalists closed factory. Polic 2. The Striking workers, 73 arrested 1.29-31 2. Chung Chow 3. Yureng will 4.5,00 5.- 6.3 7.- 8. Regainst copitalists closed factory. Polic 3. The Striking workers, 73 arrested 1.29-31 2. Chung Chow 3. Yureng will 4.5,00 5.- 6.3 7.- 8. Regainst copitalist closed down 9. Unifinished 1.1-6 2. Tetentsin 3. Hamndry workers 4.1,000 5.- 6.6 7.- 8. Fotall number of laundry men about 2500. demanding(a) 12hrs work (B) raise 50% of wages (c) rest in Sundays, countinued from last month's 9. Partially victorious
```

2 2 3

1.50

The Late

1.20/6-22/6 2. Hanchow 3. Rickshaw mullers 4.5,000 5. Sppn. 5.2 7. - 8. Demand reduction of rent 8. failed
1.21/6-22/6 2. Fing Wu(Cheking) 3. Rickshaw mullers 4. (100) 5. Spon. 6.1
7. - 8. Demanding 25% of rent reduction 9. Reconciled.

In this month, there are altogether 24 struggles, partically all of which are in the form of strikes and sabota es, with the exception of only two cases i.e. the struggles of the S.N.H. Line workers and the Shino-sing rickshow pullers, in the form of peaceful negotiation.
The last two items in the above table were missed items of last nonth's

struggles.

Among those 24 struggles, if classified according to occupations, ricked show gullers had 5 struggles, mill workers 4, Filatures 3, unicipled workers 3, Railway 2, Steamboats 1, and others altogether 6. The struggles of silk filtures covered 41 factories with more than 20,000 people participating though there were only three struggles.

Classifying according to the magnitute of the struggle, the recases with over 5,000 participants, 7 with over 1,000, 7 with over 500, and 6 with less than 500.

In a previous no, of this aprrespondence, we have published a special article on the general strike of Shanghini Filature workers, whose bravery and correct tactic in the struggle have exposed the treachery of the Yello: frede Union, crushed the oppressing force of police and won for them a great part of the demanded conditions.

The offensive of the cotton mill depitalists is server than ever this

nonth. The products in stime never casses to increase since the reduction of 23; of work declared on Ap. of 20they the Chinese Lills Union, therefore the mill capitalists are plan to this month for a reduction of 40%. According to TshunPao of Tientsin, Agg Social affairs, Tientsin, Crevealed that the highest wages for male mill contains is 2.5% and the Social affairs, Tientsin, workers is 3.53, and the is 1.41 and 1.27 respecti or revealed that the highest wages for male will to 3.43 a day, while for the female workers, it and magine from such law wares, 40% is still

Then oduction of wdn in hay, the capitalist of on only for two mont s, b. another month. Recently, cears of the workers, all, rew the T.T.U. which hip on July 22nd, under the armed with knives and cl gaged by capitalists to; soldiers were refussed b warnings from RMT, Burea disregarded. RMT, furion to attack the factory, as

The Ye-Yuan Cotton Hill Tientsin was announced, ed the workers that the measure sould be carried ater; When the time come, they prolonged it for the news of a futher prolongation rescited the then 5,000 of them wose to protest and overtime the workers struggles, they declared a strike directions of the Red Trade Union. Pickets ized to fight against gangsters enhe factory was occupied, police and interfere, and oral and written d Bureau of Social Affair were

a big force of police and troops, is of the workers. Workers were

driven out and a wholese ade. Up to present, the Tientsin prison still keeps 40 of the set of the protect of lack of raw material, had put 5,000 workers and about 15,000 family nembers in admition (occupying 20% of the Mocal population) to the road of starvasion In the struggles of the Pientsin Francer Co. and Shanghai Bawer Co. Note the Y.P.D. burencracy once again placed the trick of selling towards to petition to HIT organs, or to subject the struggles to arbitration or reconciliation by HIT of some Cociety Prominent People". The their conditions.

In this month, the form of petitioning has greatly decreased. Spontaneous struggles greatly out number thost struggles under the lead of Y.T.C. It cipalizes the rising tide of workers struggles. However, with the exception of the struggle of YuYuun mill, Fiensin, the Red Trade Union has not yet ful filled its function as organizer and leader of strikes.

NaiT's white terror increased as the tide of workers struggles rises. This ture General Strike of Shangaci. Rickshaw pullers in hankow, Shungkions were also arrested for striking.

also arrested for striking 

13

The Late of the la

Oct. 4,1933

(1) Second National Ongress to be Held in December
(2) The Benjaruptor of Phinese National Economy (continued from no.73)

The decline of Ginese national industries and commerce

(3) World Anti-War Conference Finally Held In Spite of The Ban by Imp. - KMT Alliance

SECOND NATIONAL SOVIET CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN DEC. Resolution of the Chinese Serical Soviet Gov.

It has been nearly two years since the holding of the first national Soviet congress on Mcvember 7, 1933, in the Central Soviet District of China, At present, when the revolutionary war and the anti-Imperialist and anti-Eucomintang movements have reached a higher stage of development than ever, the assemblage of a second national Soviet congress becomes quite necessary, for the strengehening of the lead to revolution and anti-muomintang struggles, the summing up of the two years' experiences of So-viet movements, the decision of new policies, and the election of new C.E. C. of the Soviet Government.

For the above reasons, the C. R. C. of the Chinese Soviet Government resolved that the second national congress shall be held in December 11 gentless with anniversary of the famous Canton Commune, with the following

directions:
I. The Second National Soviet Congress shall be held in December 11

this year in the Central Soviet District of China.
2. The Council of People's Commissaries is instructed to collect necessary materials on the work of these two years for the preparation of a. two years' report to the congress.

3. Local Soviets of various ranks shall be reorganized before the modeling of the Congress,

(a) In the Contral Soviet District, the reorganisation of the four ranks of Soviets—the Shang, the regonal, the districtal and the provincial soviets—must be completed before Nov. 15, and the delegates to the Congress should arrive the place where the central dovernment is located before Dec. 5th.

(b) In other Soviet Districts, the reorganization of the four ranks of Soviets must be completed before Nov. 31, and the delegates must arrive before Nov. 30.

(c) Delegates to Congress from the varous provinces must be elected in the Provincial Soviet Congresses.

(d) The soviet election movement must be closely connected with the practical life of workers' and peasants' masses, the struggles in rural villages and towns, the carrying on of the field-restribution movement and the insection of the realization of the labour Ordinance.

(e) The majority of the voters must be mobilized to participate the Soviet movements.

4. Delegates from the revolutionary organizations, anti-Japan Volunteers, and revolutionary gnerrilla forces, or sympathetic individuals in the Euomintang districts are velcome to the Congress.

5. Liberise individuals of delegate from the revolutionary organization.

tions of the neighbouring nations are veloome.

6. Soviets of various ranks should report the process of election to the upper organs upon the completion of election, and the Poevincial Soviete should hand their reports of two years' work to the Central Government

ment before Nov. 15.

7. Every effort must be exerted to carry on propaganda work among the proad masses of workers and peasants in bothe the Soviet and Ruomintang districts, regarding the revolutionary significance for of the second national Soviet Congress, and the masses should be called forth to struggle for the complete success of the congress.

# THE DECLIES OF CHIMESE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND COLMERCE

In the China Review of Oct. 15, 1932, Chang Kung Chuen(15, 1932), Blead of the Beak of China, estimated that the yearly output of the Chinese mutional industries as appreximately \$200,070,000 which, compared with the 1,050,000,000. Buildon teels of foreign goods imported last year, is an amount too little. In the Chinese national industries, cotton mills occupy an important place, but it is too pitiful that the total ampital of the Chinese mills is only a little more than 30% of that of the female mills in China, and lately many Chinese mills have benefited and elected in Shenghai, Hankow & Tientsin, while in those still remains, reduction of

work has to be carried on, Mill workers work only three to five days a week, and yet commot avoid the fate of wholesale dismissals.

work has to be derried on, Alli workers were day serve ways a week, and yet cemiet avoid the fate of wholesele dismissels.

And of the international marketfor Chinese hilk has been smatched away by Japan, and a general corruption of the silk industry is seen everywhere. Here were 113 filetures in Changhai, but only, tenser running of the present; only six out of fifty filetures in Music were running in Feb. this year; Gains Swanghung, only seme ten filetures eperated in last year, while in the period of prosperity there were more than 300 filetures in the district. Export of silk decreased a great deat last year, to only one half that of the year 1931? Besides, there has been a big drep in price, from \$1,002 their per picul in Jan. last, to 650 Taels per picul in June the same year—a drop of seme 350 taels in six menths.

The pongue and actin industries are also facing a crisis, due to the introduction of articial silk in the Chinese market, the imperilaist war on China, the civil were asking the Encountries malifications etc. Eniferms (1937) has come been famous for its pongue, and had nere gain them ten pongue waving shope before, but only two were still operating in my this year, with only these loves and six workers. The same glanguages in my this decrease of 1/3 calice firms in themshal (there are only 656 firms dealing with calice vectors are facing the case the, as anymated in the decrease of 1/3 calice firms in themshal (there are only 656 firms dealing with calice vectors in themshal (there are only 656 firms dealing with calice vectors in themshal (there are only 656 firms dealing with calice vectors in themshal (there are only 656 firms dealing with calice vectors in themshal this in the prosperous period there were more them a three box 193 flour mills and 189 match factors in China cowere more than a thousand).

There have been 193 flour mills and 189 match factories in China ac-There have been 195 flour mills and 189 match factories in China according to recent investigations, but most have been closed or on the edge of benkrupty due to the recent importation of the huge amount of American wheat and the dumping of Swedish matches. Yang Ching Ring(\$\frac{2}{2}\tau^2) the 'flour King' of hims, is said to have lost some \$40,000,000 last year. The export of proceligns produced in Chingtochem(\$\frac{2}{2}\tau^2) Kiangsi, amounted the foreign procelling, the increase of inland tames the lack e of capital, \$0-90% of the potteries are now in a periched state.

Other miscellaneous industries such as manufacturing of ensuel articles, rugger articles, felt and straw hats, printing inhe, performs and other ormanental articles, etc. which prosper lately as the result of mas-

ses' boycott of Japanese goods and because of the endiness to start the to business, are also in an unstable state, because of insufficiency in capital, and easily collapse, as shown in the recent closing down of many Shanghai rubber factories.

Shanghai rubber factories.

Above are the conditions of the Chinese light industries.

Hoavy industries in China are prefically equal to mero. Industries for the production of mechines are non-existent/ there is only one iron work—the Hanyang Iron Work—for the production of aron and steel, but that has already bancrugated; ironore mines are antirely in the hands of Japanese Imperialists, and by agreement 90% of theores and cost iron has to be shipped to Japan. The production in coal mines greatly decteases, due to the dumpang of Japanese coal and the high rate of transportation, as shown the Pingsiang Coal Mine, Kiangsi, which produced 3,000 tons agouring the War, but in last May, the daily production was only some 600 tons, and still there were a huge secure of coal in store with no market at all. While the biggest coal mines are in the hands of the imperialists. The production of the Frahum mine (Japanese, about 7,500,000 tons, each still total coal production in the hands of the imperialists. The production of the Frahum mine (Japanese, about 7,500,000 tons, or which minese as mines of the industrial practically a half of the total coal production in thina (event 25,000,000 tons, or which minese as minesed Seath Kirngsi supply 60% of the world market, the price for tangeten over the result of a general closing deum of the mines by the conditalets.

Now over sixty percent of the industrial workers in Chinese are unsampleyed.

i relative development is seen in the electricity enterprises, but then the electricity is consumed allfor light purposes, and not as notive power. All the electricity plants in thing produce about 900.500 kilowett-hours, by that of the house plants in thing produce about 900.500 kilowett-hours, by that of the house of factories in kinnging macro lamp bulbs, enterestic fans and other small electric apparatus are produced. Eince commerce is so closely-connected with industries, therefore a general crisis is also seen in the fusions fields, as in bustow and this an district, where it has been famous for the richness and prosperity of the basiness circle, over 200 famous closed during last winter and this

spring with an account of over three million dellars unpaid, and 130 out of the 700 firms of the Futse district city(1500 Am) and 200 out of the 600 firms in the Fem Tang distirct(3000 ) both of the Shansi Province clos-

of the 70D firms of the Vutse district city(HK-M) and 200 out of the 600 firms in the Fun Tang distirct(\*77%) ) both of the Shansi Province clossed because of suffering too great losses. The 1932 business report of the Sank of China says: "Business of the Shanchai firms decrease one third this year as compared with the last, and a further decrease of 50% is expected next year(1935)." The total import and export of Sacchuen Province last year was only 36 of that of 1930.

Because of the general decline in industries and commerce, the condition of navigation enterprises can no means be Bright. Last year a business loss was suffered in all the Yangtse River steamings of the China Herigation of (Matterfield and Swire), one of the two biggest foreign navigation companies in China (the other being the 800 Co. or Jardine and Hathesen & Co.), because the income of cargo greights and personger farce last was 60-70% less than that of other yeafs. However, has to the boycott of Japanese goods and ships in South China, and the lack of Chinase steamhips running the South China Fines, the profit gained by the China Herigation. Co. in South China balanced the lose in the Yangtse line. But it is a fif-fewent sorty with the Chinase steamhips are story with the Chinase steamhips by the China Herigation of the year, the impressment of Chinase steamhips by the Raminina Government for transporting soldiers to attend the red amine, the cutbreak of civil ware in Sacchuse which resulted in bilockade of communication in the upper Yangtse, and the lose of the Mancherian ports, all suffered gheat business losses last year, and besides, there were losses due to sinkings, piretes, etc. Shan Fac of Bov. 9 last year described the decline as follows: The exportaion of the Upper Yangtse goods is out off, and the imperitables of the Chinase steamhips of the Zengtse line. Cargos carriedby the regular-sailing steamships of the Zengtse line. Garges orarriedby the conclusion, the main reasons for the Company of the Bood old days, are not enough to

the prohibition of transporting goods into the red areas). The cograption of Chinese industries and commerce makes the powerless (hinese bourgeoists) resort to the more shameful ways, such as to be compreheres to selling Japanese or other foreing goods, and to launch greater attacheon the werkers by reduction of wages, prolonging of work hours etc., in order to save themselves from the fate of inevitable communition, with the result that the living standard of the workers are greatly lowered, most workers are thrown out of factories to the road of hunder and death, the national market for the capitalist productions is diminished the more, class antagonian grows more and more emute, and throughes, strikes and grantly and strikes. nion grows more and more coute, and struggles, strikes and grammabagum and spread all over the country.

ideld anti-war occurrence finally held in spite of han by the-ent

Warm Welcome Meetings given to Delegation by Thoughai Mesoco

the C.W.C. has predicted, the Shanghai Settlement and Enomintang ties besmed the World Asti-Pascist and Asti-War Conference which amount to be held in Shanghai this mouth.

we arranged to be held in Shanghai this menth.

The expressive measures taken by the Imperialists was first expressive in the joint ambusement of Buyt. II make by the French Consection at Shanghai and the polity beckgaster of the Shanghai French Consection in which it said that political meetings of any nature have always been held prohibited in the French Consection, and therefore it comest be exceptional to the Anti-War Conference ( however a great number of instances on be cited that political meetings of reactionary nature have held in the French Concession) In response to the announcement of he French in the French Concession. In response to the announcement of he French intherity, Lord Marley, Chairman of the Conference, related that it was methority in Shanghai, since in other places under the same French rule, in Faris and even in Sakgon, branch offices of the World Anti-War League have been established and anti-war meetings have been always held.

The Shanghai Sunicipal Council also refused to give pessionion for the helding of the Conference in the International Settlement as was re-

quested by Lord Marley after the ban of the French. An announcement to this effect was made to Lord Marley in a letter signed by J.R. Jones, secretary of the S.M.C., on Sept. 19, in which it stated that 'having regarded to all circumstances, the Council could not see their way to grant the application's while the Eucominton authorities do not answer Lord Marley's letter, requesting for sanction to hold the meeting in the Chinese territory. Of course, the opinion of the lackey cannot be different from that of his mas-

The barning of the Conference by the three authorities in Shanghai exposes the ugly face of the Imperialist-Kuomintang alliance vividly, and shows how the Imperialists are easer for war to re-divide the world and how the Kuomintang lackeys act as Imperialists' tools. As Lord Marley broadcasted in a Shanghai radio station on Sept. I2, 'the opposition of other nations to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria is only for their selfish destinations. The French plunders in Tunnan, the British aggressions in Thibet and the American endeavour to expand their trade with China are the real causes why the Imperialists are so furious with the Anti-War Conference being held in China.

In addition to the suppressive massives taken aggress the Anti-War Conference being held in China.

In addition to the suppressive measures taken against the Anti-War Conference, the actions of Lord Marley and other delegates in Manghai have been under close watch by the Imperialists and still their mails have been secretly censored. This dirty trick of the Imperialists was leaked by a Japanese reporter of the Sheighai Bichimichi Minibum who in an interview with Lord Marley on Sept. II carelessly informed the latter that the Japanese paper has discovered that recently he (Lord Marley) has corresponded with certain persons, and the reporter could even recite the names of the persons and the contents of some letters which Lord Marley has mailed. The statement of the Japanese reporter was quite a surprise to Lord Marley who demanded at once that the paper should give his source of such tidings, but to Lord Marley's demand, the Michimichi Minbum could give no setisfactory answer.

Of the 23 people arrested because of giving veloces to the European delegation upon their arrival on May. 18, two, namely Chang Yiu Hwa and Lin Wan Muk, students of the Ewong Hwa University, have been shot by the Khomintang each militarists these few days and some put to prison in spite of the protest nade by the delegation.

protest made by the delegation.

However, contrary to the oppressive necessres of the Imp-Emt alliance toward the Conference and its delegation, the attitute of the Chinese toiling masses and the najority of the intellectuals is wholly with them. This is vididly expressed by the great number of sizes meetings and welcome parties held for the delegation by the Chinese toiling masses and student organisations. Following is a list of such meetings from Sept.11 -Sept.17.

On Sept. 12, him a welcome meeting was given to the delegations by the New People's Society of Manghai in the Y.M.C.A. building of North Section Road. In the meeting, six resolutions were passed, concerning the anti-imp, anti-fascists, anti-Japanese aggression, helps to the Manchurian Volunteers and other affairs.

and other affairs.

on Spyt. 12, the Foreign Language Society invited Lord Marley and M, Vallest Couturier to give a speech on 'the Japanese Imperialists alliance in their aggression of China'.

On Sept. 14, a mass meeting of the workers and the poors in Tangaspoo, Shanghai's factory region, was held to welcome the European delegation of the conference, by was dismissed by the "ettlement police force. The meeting was held again the day after and was a great success, 6,000 people attending the meeting. ing was held again the day egter and was a great success, 6,000 people attending the meeting.

In the after mean of Nept. 14, the delegation pooks before 800 students of the Fu Tan University on 'the Anti-War Conference and the Imperialist

of the Fu Tan University on 'the leti-Wer Conference and the Imperialist Partitioning of China!

On Sept. 16, ever eighty of the members of the Enemenai Cultural Society assembled in a restancent in Focchew Road, and a speech was given by Madem Soong Ching Ling, chariman of preparatory Committee of the Conference.

On Sept. 17, over sixty Eritish returned stylent invited the delegation to a veloome party in No. 27, Fekin Road,

The mass meeting of the Tangmappoo workers and poors was a remarkable success. In fact under the severe white terror of the MET-IMT alliance, mass meeting attended by thousands can revely be held. This time, since the workers and the poors have suffered so much in the Imperialist war—the Japan—con attack on Enements, that after the agitation of the revolutionary setivigits, 6,000 of them attended the mass meeting entimesastically. In the meeting, which was held in the afternoon of Sept. 15, the masses closely surrounded the platform where all members of the delegation were present.

Nearly delegate as well as representive of the workers and the poors in the creature, the clapping of hands and the shouting of slogans were headd farence.

A huge amount of leaflets was distributed, several resolutions were passed and selegates to the Anti-War Conference were elected in the meeting. The workers presented to the delegation a basket of flower and a red banner which the delegation embraced and kidded with joy. Here is a picture of the union of Chinese toiling masses and the Western revolutionaries, in the common fight frainst the Imperialist wer.

As this is going to be prented, news reached to that the World Anti-Fascist and Anti-War Conference was finally held on the first to fine the ban of Imp-Mar alliance, in the basement of a hotel in the French Concession. The Conference, held secretly and illegally of course, was presided by Lord Marley and attended by over eighty delegates including delegated from the Central Soviet District of China, man and the Essethen-Shensi Border Soviet District, and many resolutions were passed. (Oct. 2.)

In a statement appearing in the North China Daily News of Oct. 3rd, Lord Marcly described the productions of North meeting as follows: "In face of the local authorities' atitude, Saturday's meeting, had to be kept secret because of the danger of arrest undergone by all Chinese attending. Between 50 and 100 who had attended meeting in support of the Anti-War Conference had already been arrested, and two were said to have been shot, while torture had been aplied to others in order to extract names and addresses.

"So that the presence of Edropeans should not attract attention, the .

"So that the presence of Miropeans should not attract attention, the foreign delegates proceeded to the meeting place by dark the night before the Sonference, arriving one at a time, I myself proceeding there by a circuitous route, In an empty room we waited for early morning, when the conference started. Those present included trade unionists, students, university professors, and an official delegate from the 19th Moute Army. No applause was allowed, so as not to betray the presence of the assembly. "In a review of the situation in China, Mae. Sun Tatesen alleged that the Mational G-vernment was being aided by foreign loans and armaments on condition that these were used in f campaigns to crush Sovietised regions. Spokesmen from Manchuria then destribed warlike preparations by the Japanese on the Russian boader, where White Russians were said to have been employed in continuous raids into Soviet territory. Two representatives from Sovietised regions also spoke, after which the meeting adopted a manifesto doclaring continuous raids into Soviet territory. Two representatives from Sovietised regions also spoke, after which the meeting adopted a manifesto doclaring that imperialist powers were ranging their forces round the Pacific for dismemberment of China and war against Soviet Union, and that the Encaintang had betrayed the Chinese people. Resolutions were passed against 'anti-Communist terror', the granting of loans and sending of warshap; to China for use lox continue internal warfare, and the minute as the use of Manchakuo as a base for attack on the Soviet Union. The Fascist terror in Germany was also condemned on the grounds of the rink of similar tyranny crising in China. Lord Mareky went on to allege that knowlintang leaders in the pay of Japan had sold coston, from the American loan, to Japan as considerably lower rates than they might have got, and that \$16,000,000 of the produceds of this loan had been agent on serodrence for 'internal yerfare' instead of for education and reconstruction. As punishment for showing sympathy with Red troops, he said, 3,000 men of the 19th Boute Army had been buried alive, and 1,000 thrown overboard from river transports.

All the foreign delegates will leave to gether, probably on Oct. 4.by the Askeladden for Vladivostok. Lord Marley will then sprodeed from these to see Birobidhen, the tewn of Jewish settlement in Siberia. (Oct. 3)

THE

ed prime inchese in IT TO BE

1) A Review of the Knomintang's 4th Anti-Red Campaign
2) Military Achivements of The Red Armies in The Upper Half of 1933
3) The 'Life-and-Death Struggle' of Knomintang
4) The Meeting of The World Anti-War Conference

A REVIEW OF THE KNOMINFANG'S 4TH ANTIGRED CAMPAIGN
Exactly two years after the holding of the First National Soviet Cong
gress, which was held in the Soviet capital Suijin on Nev. 7, 1933, and in
which the Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic was formally established and the constitution, the Labour Law, the Land Law and etc. were passed, a Second National Soviet Congress is decided to be held in the same place fon Dec. 11 this year, the sixth anniversary of the

femous Camben Commune.

Thithin the passing two years, the revolutionary red armies of the Chinese workers and pessants have crushed the RMF-RMS. 4th anti-med camparinghilds was participated by no less than 400,000 dalidiers of the Enceint tang armies, and completely incapacitated Chiang Edi Sak and his followers from Baking any immediate counter attack by defeating them severely in the bettles of Wangpei(FM) and Tungpei(FM) during this spring, forcing the tenant recruits from the Imperialists to start anyther drive. In fact, under the sealous support of the workers, peasants; and soldiers masses, and as a result of being trained up during their fights against the enemies, the red armies have grown stronger and stronger, and a new Szechuch—Shensi Border District Soviet District, covering an area of fourteen Masin (districts) as well as an 0-pien-Mapien-Leipo Soviet District (MASA) Soldiers been created by the red Fourth Army Group Southwest of Chengtu, Szechwan, have been created by the red Fourth Army Group during RMS's 4th campaign, while in the Shensi-Kansu border and in Manchuria, red partisan forces are developing and heading toward the road of new soviet district creation.

Immediately after the Japanese bembewement of Shanghai in Jan. 28 last year, the anti-Imp. and anti-RMF revolutionary move ants of the Chinese to-iling masses rapidly grew and developed into an upsurge, as expressed by the enthusiastic participation of the Shanghai workers and poors into the fight against the Japanese investor together with the brave soldiers of the 19th Toute Army offering a stutheour variatione to the labeliars of the 19th Toute Army offering a stutheour variatione to the participation of the 19th Toute Army offering a stutheour variatione to the content of the 19th Toute Army offering a stutheour variatione to the 19th Toute Army offering a stutheour variatione to the content of the 19th Toute Army offering a stutheour variatione to the content of the 19th Toute Army offering a stutheour variation to the content of famous Camton Commune.

fight against the Japanese invasion together with the brave soldiers of 6

fight against the Japanese invasion together with the brave soldiers of a the 19th Loute Army, offering a stubborn resistance to the aggressing Japanese bobbers, and the greater effort of the red armies in the various sovetised regions to crush the rule of KMP and the Imperialists.

Seeing that and frightehed by this gight tide of revolution, Enomintang the faithful scavenger of international Imperialist, at once edded the Shanghai war in the traitorous Shanghai Truce signed on May 5, 1952, super pressed all the anti-Japan fightings carried on by workers, peasants and soldiers independently, and under the shameless slogan 'Internal troubles must first be removed before coming to the question of resisting foreign invasion' mobilised 27 divisions and 6 brigades of their forces to highly, Honan and Anhwei to carry on the 4th anti-red Campaign. These troops tegether with those participating hhe anti-red Campaign. These troops tegether with those participating hhe anti-red campaign in Eningsi, Monantum, Associates and Pukien, manbered more than 50 divisions or 400,000 men. Having digested the experiences of their failures in the previous three campaigns, Enomintang employed some new tectics in its previous three campaigns, Enomintang employed some new tectics in its front acted at the same time, so that certain finite of their somies could not be trapped by red armies, and for the purpose of distracting the local possants

ped by red armies, and for the purpose of distracting the local possents from their support to the red armies, they properated to or rather cheated the peasants that land would be also divided among the peasants under the Ref regime. The tactic, as RMT describes it, is "300 military and 700 political".

The fourth Knomintang campaign commenced freeling last, and was first directed against the Seviet regions of the Empei-Homan-Anhwei Border Couth Ruppi, etc. The main body of the red armies in Empei-Homan-Anhwei border Seviet region, in order to evode heavy sacrifices and to establish a new soviet region in the Earth to extend the soviet influence their, withdrew from the old base, leaving only the small armied forces of the local peace sants behind, and started to create the above-mentioned Seviet region in the Sacchuse-Shanga Border. Then in last winter Criang shifted his traces.

F2., ्यः 3:

m # .

sants hehind, and started to create the above-mentioned Seviet region in the Szechmen-Shensi Border. Then in last winter Chiang shifted his troops, 40 divisions, to attack the Central Soviet District of Riangsi where he met his fatal deleat and had to sany there till now.

In the hundreds of battles carried on between the DE and the red annies during this period of a little over one year, the red annies have wen the following great victories: In April-may last, the red annies have continued Changchow, one of the three big citres in Judice, annihilating the entire division of Chang Ching's (72); the Edwardmen Ten Schang victor and the Fan Mila Meds division(1) the Edwardmen Ten Schang Content victor and the Engelishment better last summer; in Edwardmen Ten Schang Content of the Engelishment better last summer; in Edwardmen Ten Schang Content of the Engelishment better last summer; in Edwardmen Ten Schang Content of the Engelishment better last summer; in Edwardment the Content of the Engelishment better last summer; in Edwardment the Content of the Engelishment better last summer; in Edwardment the Content of the Engelishment better last summer; in Edwardment the Content of the Content of the Engelishment better last summer; in Edwardment the Content of the Cont

At the same time when the red armies of the Enpei-Honan-Anhwei border left the dld base for Shensi last fall, all the Knomintang and bourgeoisie press propagated that the Soviet region in Hupei-Honan-Anhwei border was fi-

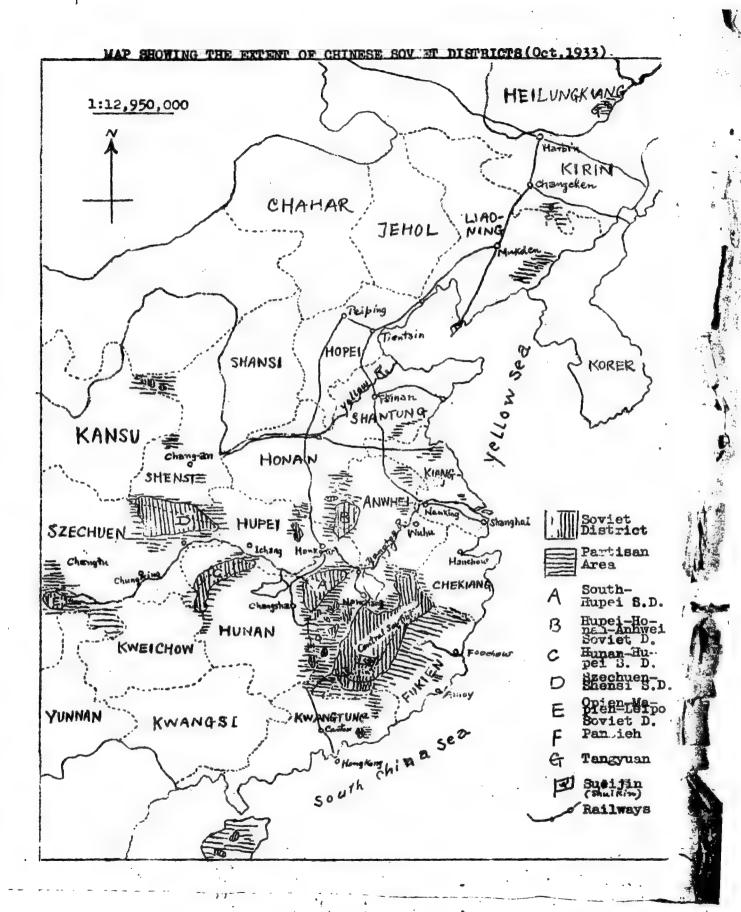
000.

left the fild base for Shensi last fall, all the Enositing and bourgeoisie press propagated that the Soviet region in Bupel-Honan-Anhvel border was finished, now it has not been quite a year yet, and the same propaganda organs of the reactionary ruling class cannot deny that the former soviet area have now been all in the hands of the red armies again(Hawkow Correspondence of Ta KungPao, June 17), and the Imperialist papers in Bhanghai, e.g., the North China Daily News of May 20, even printed in bug types regard tenomer marking the region to the same propaganda organ marking the red armies and headlines as "HURIBAR HANDOW, CRAYE SITUATION LIKELY TO A ARISE Fixto report the new activities of the red excise in Empel as a warning to their leadey Knomintang.

Now, the Bapel-Honan-Anhvel Border Soviet Mastrict has been restored, and the districts Evengsham (% 18) , Maching (% 2011), Russman (% 18) , etc. are again under the rule of the Soviet Government. In South Supel, these has not been many changes. The red armies under Ho kung (% 2011), who marched with feb Ting (-2 15) from Handharg to Swatow in 1927 when the Hankow Garangant Knomintang Government compromisely the Bangley Wall ) and turned reactionary, still occupy the districts and the Hallow Experiment Compromisely the Handward Event Compromise Compr The population now under the Soviet rule mambers approximately 100,000,

# A SUMMARY OF THE MILITARY SUMIVEMENTS OF CHIMMEN HED ARMING IN THE UPPER MADE OF 1933

Unities of red armies fighting (2) No. of bettles fought (3) Number of Enemies' troops annihilated (4) Quantity of Manitions captured (5) Number of MAR officers and soldiers captured or killed (6) New Area sevictised, and other arhievements
(1) The 1st Army Group, some independnt divisions, and some partisan forces in North Kiangsi (2) 59 big and small battles altogether (3) 24 regiments 6 battaliens, and 2 companies completely destroyed, 5 divisions, 12 regiments 5 battaliens and 2 companies defeated and dissolved. (4) Bifles 19,822; Beavy machine games 197; Index machine games 275; Piscols 400; Martars 13; Bardio transmitters 3; Money 660.000 (5) 27,305 officers and soldiers captured including 2 division General, 1 brigadier gen. and 2 regimental colonels for clinder 2,000 landlords volunteers), 2 division game, 1 brigadier gen., and 6 regimental colonels in the districts Kinki (Chinchi & 16), Tsuchi (18) mental col. wounded. (6) the districts Kinki (Chinchi & 16), Tsuchi (18) other amievements



(1) The 2nd Lawy Group in munan-super Border (2)—(3)—(4)—(5)—(6) Districts Sangchih(泉村) Hofeng(東海) and Liling(西山) cocupied; Pak Lo Chi(台京紀初) Shang Cheh Man(上手三子) and Hung Wu(Festored, (注意明) TOPAL 92) approx. 132 battles. (3) 41 regiments, 6 Lattalion and 10 companies annihilated; 8 divisions 33 regiments 19 battalions and 9 companies defeated. (4) Rifles 31,471; heavy machine guns 526; light machine guns 270; pistols 437, morass 69, and radio transmitters 5. (5) 37,238 officers and soldiers captured including 2 division gen. 1 division staff gen. 3 brigadier gen. 1 assisting brigadier gen. 6 regiment col. 2 assisting regiment col. and 1 commander; 2 division generals, 10 regiment col., 6 brigadier gen. 1 assisting regiment col. killed. (6) 13-14 districts sovietised, and 8-9 partially captured.

#### THE LIFE AND DRAFF STRUGGLE OF KUCMINTANG

Large-Scale 5th anti-Red Sampaign carried on by

A Reuter Manchang dispatch of Sept. 28 reported: "The Government (MAT) troops concentrated in North Lianges at present number more than two hundred Amen, preparing for a life-and-death sight with the red armies......Aerodromes have been constructed in Hokow (MAT).) Yushan (2.4) and Chuhhow (MAT) along the Chekiang-Kianges highway. 30,000 mend work both day and night for the hurried completion of the big aerodrome in Manhhang to accommodate the 20 twine-engined ford bombing planes recently perchasedfrom U.S.A. Many boats carries solites impressed from other provinces as Shanghung, Honan, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang etc. for pransporting military supplies arrived at Kiukiang recently." And the French paper 'Le Journal de Shanghai' of Sept. 29 stated that the fifth sampaign will be started early in October.

The 5th anti-red campaign carried on by Knomintang, the faithful scavenger of international imperialists, with an aim to crudicate the only force giventing agains imperialist oppression in China, has pleased the imperialists

The 5th anti-red campaign carried on by knomintang, the faithful acavenger of international imperialism, with an aim to eradicate the only force gir
ghting against imperialism oppression in China, has pleased the imperialists
so much, that the latter could not control themselves from pating their faiful servant's back and praising that "the present campaign against the communist armids is the sharting point of the movement for the construction of
a new China (the new completely-colonized China—c.w.c.)" LLE Journal de

Shanghai, Sept. 29.)

Under the present conditions of economic bankruptcy, financial chaos, and the great losses suffered by the landlord-bourgeoisie Kucminting in the continuous defeats of the previous four campaigns, there should have been no possibility for the Kucmintang Government to make any counter attacks. Euomintang's incompetence to carry on further attacks on the red armies, well shown in the fact that they have not been credited to issued any more bonds in the

market since 1932, and that the value of these issued before 1932, (totally more than \$1,000,000,000) has dropped 50%. This was why after the defeat in the battles of Wangpei and Tungpei in springthis year during the 4th in the battles of Wengpel and Tungpel in springthis year during the 4th campaign, Chiang Kai Sek had to givebup his offensive policy for a while to adopt a defensive one. However, in order to save themselves as well as the imperialists in China from the fate of total corruption, Kuomintang under the direction of the Imperialists resorted to the most shameful means of giving up one fifth of the Chinese territory and auctioning the national interests, to exchange for the Imperalists' help in the form of ammunitations, loss and techical advisors, to equip themselves once more for the 5thdrive The traitorous, surrender policy of the auomintang Government is well expressed in the signing of the Shanghai Truce on May 5, 1932, the signing of the Tangku Truce on May 30,1933, and the world tour of T.V. Soong, the Kuomintang financial minister, for the puspose of austioneering China's interests before the world imperialist hands, Roosevelt, Mac'donald, paladier, Mussolini, and Hitler.

Mussolini, and Hitler.

Now, T.V. Soong has come back in Sept. from his auctioneering tour, bringing with him the G.\$50,000,000. wheat and cotton loan from USA., the Grittish ammunition and machine loan of \$100,000,000., a great number of Italian bombing planes and German Fascist advisors, and an agent of International Imperialish—Dr. Rajchman, sent by the Commission of Technical Assistance to China of the League of Nations.

Under this bein and direction of the Imperialists. Kuomintang now comes

Under this help and direction of the Imperialists, Kuomintang now comes up again to carry on ats brutal slaughter of the 100,000,000 toiling people under the rule of the Chinese Soviet Government.

In this big scale campaign of Kuominkanig against the ree ammies, air forces will be employed as the main weapon. This savage means for the oppression of Chinese revolutionary forces gains the spiritual and material suppose port of the Imperilaists, as expressed in an editorial comment of the North China Daily News (British) in which it suggested that "air banbardments have been the effective methods in suppressing the Indian revolutionary movements by British and there fore it should be employed by Nanking in the anti-red campaign", and the fact that a great number of fighting aeroplanes have been sold to the knomintang traitors by foreign imperialists. Underthe help of American Imperialists, Chiang has bek is planning b import 3,000 planes within three years. The number of American planes imported recently can by no means known, but ancording to some news leaked out from papers, 18 fighting planes purchased by the aviation association were imported in Aug., and The Sin Wan Pao of August 30 said that "the 36 fighting planes recently purchasedfrom Curtiss-Aeroplane and MotorsCo. of America have been ordered to Kiangsi to participate the anti-red war. " And the China Weekly Review of September 30 reported that the aerogrome newly established in manching is prepared to accomodate 300 planes.

The fact that Kuomintang has to employ air force as its own weapon in the 5th campaign tells us that the soldier masses under the command of RMT officers are not considered by Kuomintang as reliable any more. Another fact likewise showing the shaking of the Kuomintang social millar is that all staffs working in he Governmental organs of Nanchang are required lately to have reliable guarantee (June 26, Shun Pao).

Since the old soldiers and the local transporting coolies are no more reliable parameters.

liable, because of their acquaintance of the real nature of the Soviet Gove vernment, Chiang Kai Sek has been compelled to look the farther away provinces as Honan, Shangtung, Kiangsu etc. as sources for the recruitment of new soldiers and many transporting coolies. Now 15 divisions of such new soldiers and nany tansporters have been hired(or rather impressed), and a great number of lower military functionaries is being trained in Kuling under the German addisors. "By order of the Military affeirs Commission there will a special adrisors. "By order of the Military affairs Commission there will a special Control Committee in charge of the fighting corps in Kiangsi and throut the Central China area. It will control the promotion and punishment of officers in they arious bandit suppression divisions." (China weekly Review, Sept. 30)

Most of the soldiers and transporters impressed by Kuomintang from the

foreign provinces are men with families and occupations in their old places, knomintang specially picked up these people because they think that there will

be less chance for such men to surrender to the red armies.
In Sin Wan Pao of Sept. 26, a tragedy of Kuomintang's impressment of

peasants was described:

"The tragedy was like this...the Government of our district (the writers district, Kiangyin, 130 km. from Enanghai in the uppor Yangtze) has been ordered to supply one hundred transporting coolies...for this, the whole Bureau of Safty was mobilized to search and arrest people... a hundred transporting coolies were at last impressed on Sept. 10. They are all fine strong people, with occupations, and families. Some were as rested while selling woods in the district city, and others while carrying manures, pushing carriages or selling sundries as meddlers.

"At six p.m. that day, they were brought to the steamboat Chen Da sailing for Chenkiang, capital of the Rian gsu Province, They were guarded by police, and tied up by ropes to one another as if they were crabs, while the family folks, wives, children and babies, parents, brothers and sisters cried at the door of the district Government and on the wharf, to have a last eight of their humbands, rathers, some or brothers. Whenever they tried to reach the poor victims, they were at once stopped by the whips of the RMT police. It was so pitiful that the writer could not tear to see the scene. "It was said that four men jumped down overboard after the boat shaled

Parallel to the military preparations, strict economic blockade is care rick on by the Ruomintang murderers, aiming to arouse uneasiness in the Soviet districts because of lack of salt and othe daily-needed articles. They divided the Chinese Soviet district into eight regions, in each of which, a special commissioner is appointed to look after the blockade affairs, and in addition, imspectors are sent from the Headquarter in Nanchang to various regions to see that the blockade is properly carried on. District magistrates are instructed to act in strict massure. All daily-needed articles, mainlysalt, rice, keresene oil, cotton seeds, other foodstaffs, cattles, horses and other domestic animals are not allowed to be transported into the soviet area. The sale of salt and kerosene oil near the soviet districts is a Gove vernment monopoly. Local peasants have to apply for a purchasing certificate before they are allowed to by a certain amont of salt or kerosene oil a day, less the peasants will ship them into the soviet area. Cases of shooting peasants for shipping salt into soviet districts appear in news papers frequently.

Ruomintang is suffering great financial crisis at present, Wang Ching Wai, Head of the Kuomintang Executive Yuan, reported that every menth, the revenues collected by the Nanking Government fall short of the expenditures by over fen million dollars (Smin Wan Pao Cct. 4) (The total expenditures of Manking from July 1031 to June 1932 was 364,000,000., excluding the payment of foreign debts and indemnity, according to the financial report. On T.V. Soong). To evercome this difficulty, the Kuomintang resorts to such meaning as the legalization of opium sale (which has been prectised prectically all over China), the inflation of Government Bank notes (in July and August, the Kuomintang Central Bank has issued more than 10,000,000 dollars of banknotes and inflation of paper money up to the value of \$ 20,000,000 is also practicated by the Farmers's Banks of Hupei and Hupei-Honan-Anhwei Border, which are directly controlled by the Kuomintang anti-red headquarter), and the raising of loans (besides the foreign loans recently raised from abroad, the Kuomintang Government resolved to issue'\$ 100,000,000. of Treasury Bonds recently with the Custom revenue as security, but only \$50,000,000 have been paid by the Shanghai hankers).

The preparation of the Kuomintang 5th anti-red campaign has been mature the war will break out in the rearest future. The savage actions of Kuomintang can only deepen the national and economic crisis of China and hasten the process of Imperilaises partheioting. On the other hand, winder the support of the toiling masses at Whole China, a sure victory will be won by the revolutionary red armies; and a higher tide of will come upon the Chinese revolution. The 5th campaign of Kuomintang will be its last struggle, and a total corruption of the Landlord-bourgeoisie-Kuomintang rule will be the inevitable result. (Oct. 3)

THE MEETING OF THE WORLD ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE 59 Delegates Attended the Meetings

Manefesto and Many Important Resolution. Passed
Inspito of the suppressive measures taken by the three Shanghai authorities, the World Anti-War Conference was finally held with grear success on Sept. 30 in a certain house whichtin the Shanghai Settlement. This success is specially significant in the present period when the Imperialist robbers are madly preparing for the second world war and the war against the socialist state of U.S.S.R. and for the partitioning of China.

Several hundred degegates have been elected among the Shanghai workers and revolutionary openisations but for the safe of adenting to environment.

Several hundred degegates have been elected among the Shanghai workers and revolutionary organisations, but for the sake of adapting to environment, only tens, elected again from the hundreds, attended the Conference. The total number of delegates attending was 59, and including the Eupopean delegates, Madame Soong Ching Ling, and a few interpreters, the number present in the meeting was some there around seventy. Of the delegates, nime came from other Chinese Provinces—Mannhuria, Chahar, Fukien etc., while the delegates' composition is: workers 61%, students and intellectuals 27%, soldiers of and peasants 3%. There were nime women delegates in the meeting, there being women workers. The delegatesn represents many branches of inportant industries such as the Peiping-SuiYuan Railway, the Shanghai Water Work, the Shanghai Tranway Co., iron works, wharf coolies, seamen, cotton with mills and filatures. The Manchuria Volunteers, the retired soldiers of the 19th Route Army and the soldiers of Kalgan were also represented.

The presiding of the Conference conditioned of Lord Marley, Soong Ching The presidium of the Governments considered of Lord Marley, Soong Ching Ling, M. Scalliant Contents, the Soviet China delegate, the Manchuria delegate, the Enlgance and contents of the Shanghai filatures and conton mile. The Shanghai filatures and conton mile. The China is Red Arrives, Chu Teh, Demanded the William Chinase Provisional Soviet Government, Mano Tsecture, Provisional Soviet Government, Lusen, the China Chinase Writer, Romain Rolland, Arrive China (France), Tom Mann (Great Malianan), Voroshilonf, Gorki (U.S.S.R.), Dimitoroff (Lebucatia).

 $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ 

Dimitroff (Lot garia), Theolmanu, Tory, or (Concern), and

Dimitroff (Leigneria),
Thackmann, Tor, Ler (General), and
Katayana (Japan)
were elected honory problements of the Conference.
An air of orthusials and notified less was seen when all the delegates from articles of the left gathered together in the meeting room and shock hands with our another. Then the congress was opened, at about 8 a.m., and gractings from different places, Indo-China etc., and different revolutionary organizations were read out. If for that, Lord Marley, Chairman of the Conference, reported on the general world sutuation, the imperialist aggression in the far East and the present movement against the imperialist war. Soons Chirs Ling followed to make a lengthy report describing the corruntion of capitalism, the imperialists' attempt to find their way out by means of imperialist war and by attacks on USSR., the present imperialist partition of thina and the Imperialist-Kuomintang joint actack on the Chinese finishes Soulet areas and revolubinnaries, and the necessity of struggles of the Chinese workers and peasants against the imperialist war, against war on USSR, and for the chuph of Kuomintang's 5th antigred campaign. The specch of the delegate from Soviet China met the great welcome of the attending delegates, who forgot that they were under the condition of severe white delegates, who forgot that they were under the condition of severe white terrorism and rearrist clapped their hands and shouted whole the soviet delegate stood up and addressed the forst sentence—"I am here speaking on behalf of the million of red army fighters and the scores of million of toiling masses in the Soviet regions of China; Speeches were also given by the delegate from Fukien province, from the Manghuria volunteers, from the retired silliers of the 19th Route Army and fom a number of worker delegates

representing the cotton mills, seemen, wharf coolies and etc.

A manifesto was passed in the conference, together with come resolutions opposing the white terror, the fascist terror in Germany, the new Kuomintang anti-red campaign and the war of intervention of the UBSR. The organizational outline of the Far East Anti-Emperialist League, the organization of Friend-to-China Leagues were also resolved. After the election of the E.C. of the Far East Anti-Imperialist League, the congress was concluded by a speech given by Vaillant Couturier, who stated that it was only the second time that he had attended such meetings, that the delegates in the meeting when going back to their countries or factories should spread the resolutions of the conference among the masses by every possible means, and engage in practical work for the carrying out such pesolutions and etc.

The Conference was closed at 5 p.m. the same day, lasting eight congret hours. The delegates were so energetic in the meeting that many of then Antible and a control of the carrying at the province of police suspctions.

ling to stand hunger, so as to avoid the arousing of police suspcions by our dering so many people's food all at once, because the food prepared in the house was not sufficient for the great number of dalegates.

How the Chinese weekers have been influenced by this Conference is very well illustrated by the facts that ugen the delegate from the Shen Chang Iron Work went back to report the precess and the resolutions of the conference before the mans that elected him, the mass resolved they that should make a homser to present to the European delegation so that they could name importal ists with it, and that when another women worker made a reperior of the name nature prefer the electing mass, the latter at once suffrited acree to dellars to make an embroidered red banner to present to the intermational delegation. tional delegation.

The European delegation left on Oct. 4th, and a farewell demonstration was hold by the Changhai workers and students in spite of the rainy weather of that day. The banier, presented to the delegation by the various revolutionary organizations were numerous. Three flags were also given by the inditernational delegation, one to the Manchurian volunteers, another to the brate red comies of Thina, and still another to the Changhai toiling workers.

THE INTOME. IF DOCUMENTS OF THE ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE WILL BE COMPANIET. IN THE NAME NUMBER OF C.W.J.

CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE VOL-III NO 83

(1) Babkruptcy of Chinese Rural Economy

2) Independence declared in Inner Mongolia as result of Japanese Agitation

(3) Imperialists active in Sinking Civil War (4) Sovict Development in Szechuen Worries the Imperialists

# BANKRUPICY OF UNINESE RURAL ECONOMY

The bancruptcy of rural economy in China, which even the Kuomintant connot deny, is revealed in the following facts:

1) The increase of uncultivated hand—which has now amount to 440,000,000 acres, out of the total 680,000,000 acres of cultivable land in China

(calculatuon of Professor Buck of Nanking University).

(calculation of Professor Buck of Nanking University).

2) The extensiveness of calamitous districts—As a result of the shafting of all the revenues, that should be spent to prevent calamities, for anti-red expenses by Kuomintang, floods, draughts, and other forms of calamities devastated more than 800 districts (out of 1941 districts in the Whols country) every year from 1927-1931, and the total number of refugees for the same four years was 118,813,115; being } of the total population (inventigations of Kuomintang's Relief Commission). At present, there are at least 8,000,000 people what are suffering hunger and cold in Manchuria. The overflow of the Yellow Rivor in August this year immediated an area of 3,422 ag. km. of the four provinces of Shangtung, Hopei, Honan and Khangsu, and the number of refugees in Shangtung and Honan was 2,000,000 and 700,000 respectively. Before that, there had been in the province of Shansi, 3,340,000 celamits sufferers who had to sell their wives and children for a few-dollard to maintain their lives. Such tragic occurrence can also be seen in West Chekiang, where, as Shun Pao of May 1 described it; "owing to the decline of silk-worm rearing business last year, a 'human market' has been established and wives and children were brought there by shear husbands and parents, to wait for their customers". But the misery of the Chinese peasants wing no pity from the Chinese ruling class, on the contray it was utilized by them pity from the Chinese ruling class, on the contray it was utilized by them to intensif their oppressions on the toiling masses, thus the Kuomintang Government has raised a big wheat losn from U.S.A. in 1931, under the name of carrying on relief works for the Thood refugees; the International Relief Commission for China has utilized the slogen trook in substitute of relief to explois the persont mass of the landlords have taken the chance to rob the lands of the personts or means of usury; and the capitalists threaten the workers 1th this big reserve army of unemployed to attain their aim of ware-reduction.

int suffer calculates, they suffer low prices of their products. "In such rice-producing conters as approved, Kirnest Thunen, the price for grains is only two to three deliars per cicul, i.g., the price for rice each pioul will be five deliars only, but the cost of production for each pioul of rice, even in places like answer and Kienesi, where the standard of living is low, can not be less than ten deliars, that means for every nicul of rice produced, the peasants have to lose some five deliars (P. 2-) of the Eastern Miscellany Magazine, Dec. 1,1972). On the other hand, in those places where rice is not produced, the peasants have to purchase rice at high prices, as in the case of anhisting district() it. ), wangtung, where rice sold as high as 42 deliars per picul this May. The uncremess is mainly caused be the existence of a great number of enland taxes of the difficulties is transportation, Peasants suffer just the same whether the agricultural products are over-or inder produces.

4) The decline of the main agricultural productions— The negligible of the

are over or inder produced.

4) The decline of the main agricultural productions— The decline of silk industry (See Vol.), no. 60 of C.W.C.) inevitably leads to the drop of price for silkworm cocoons, which in turn causes doclination in silkworm; rearing and mulberry plantation. The highest price for cocoons in Chekinn 1931 was 80 per picul, and the lowest \$35, but in 1932, the figures dropped to 515 respectively with result that mulberry fields were turned so plant other crops; and the heavest of spring coccoons (about 100,000 piculs) in 1932 was not fulte 40% of that of 1931. The same phenomenan is seen in other places. In muchih of Kiangsu, two thirds of a mulberry fields have been changed that rice fields within the same there years. 24,000,000 of the Chinese beat mas the are emparing is silkworn rearing or mulberry plantation are suffering in the silk crisis.

Tea plantation is also one of the main lines in Chinese agriculture; but since the expertation of Chinese tea has decreased year by year (the expert in 1932 was only 44% of that of 1915) as a result of the demination of Japanese, Indian and Ceylon tea in the world market, the price for teargreatly drops in China e.g., the price of anxering tea has been similarly one third to one half, and so the income of the peasants has been similarly to only 50% of the original amount. Recent invistigations reveal that the total tea production in China is about 4,500,000 piculs a year, an amount

5) The great decrease of food productions-Boomso of the extensiveness of calamitous districts and was districts, the intersification of rural exploitation( which conditions force the peasants to leave their lands), the 1932; i.e., a decrease of 82% strong in fifteen years.

The causes of bankruptcy are:

1) The economical and political aggressions of international Imperialism
The circulation of foreign commidities in the Chinese market has totaly crushed the home industries of the rural districts and peasants have to spend a photion of their inches in exchange of matches etc., which causes an out-flowing of the rural capital and creates the condition of financial crisis in rural districts. The case as more severe in recent years when the importation of imperialist commissions does not limit in daily articles, but also includes rice and other foodstaffs (the average yearly importation of foreign foodstaffs into China from 1927-1931 was 143,143,539 Haikwan taels; the import of rice and wheat flour in 1932 alone worthed 206,000,000 Hai kwan taels).

Peasants in the coastal provinces usually earn their livings by fishing but sine French and Japanese fishery companies openly fishalong the awantung coast and coasts of Fukien; Chekiang, Kiangsu and Shangtung respectively as a result of Knomintang's shameless surreader policy, this way is aga-

in blocked by the imperialists.

Pessents sometimes plant according to the demand or order of the imperialists, as harr peasants in Shangtung are planting tobacco for the British American Tobacco Co., but the price for the product is wholly manipulated by the comprederes through whose hands the imperialists such the bloods of the Chinese toilers. Besides, since the occuration of Manchuria by Japanese imperialists, the emigration of Chinese neasest: thore, which munber 500, 000—1,000,000 yearly in forcer times, is not only blocked, but a great number of the peasants who have settled in Manchuria have been compelled to return again to the Chine proper. The inital exploitations and oppressions of the Japanese investigation on the Japanese in the Chine proper. the Jepanese imperialists on the Chinese pensants under their rule in Mane churia, ... Jehol, Inner Mongolia and North Chines are facts that need little explanation.

2) The squeeseings of the Knowlning militaries and officials The Kuomintang militarists lay taxes as much as they desire, regardless of the peasatns' burdens, so in every part of China under the Kuomintang regime, the amount of "supplementary taxes" is at least several times that of the regular field tax (sometimes tens of times), as in the case of Toh Hsien (1915) of Suiyan where the regular tax per 100 mows, of fields is only soveral dollars a year, but other supplementary taxes gaid on the same lot of land totally amount to \$150-160. The 'advance collection' of taxes is also a summon phenomenon. Total districts in Susplementary been taxed up to the a common phenomenon, some districts in Smeckuen have been taxed up to the year of 1972.

Addifferent names is at least 30. some more

of 1972.
In every province, the number of taxes laid under more than a hundred. and the total number of taxes raised by the Khomintang Covernments is 1,756 while the number of likin stations in the whole country is 89% (China Evering News, March 22nd). Goods transported from Chungking ( ) to Chengtu(fi,%) of Szechuen has to be taxed 100% by the 300 likin stations distributated along the 290 miles between the two cities. (Shun Pao, April 24, and Takunpao May 19), and along the two or three miles from Si Tow(\$ 50 ) to Chiao Tung(\$ 70 ), near Kelsan, there are eight likin stations and on each carriage of food coming form the villages to Kalsan, a tax of \$5.82 is laid while the food worthsonly some four dollars. In Tukien, even the deads are taxed.

Then there are the civil wars, the expenditures on which are the burdens of the peasants. From the year 1916-74, seven privinces have been involved in civil wars each year; and in 1925-30, it extended to fourteen provinces. 851 districts out of the total 1941 districts of China have been imposed with military services during 1929 and 1930, and the objects of levy include not only money and foodstaffs, but also opium, heroin, strong men, women, and what not. The ratio between the military services burdens and the burden of regular fields ter home by the research of Shaneture. men, women, and what not. The ratio between the military services burdens and the burden of regular fields tax, borne by the pensants of Shangtung, Bonan, Shansi, chansi, dopei and other provinces of North China, is as high as 80,645%, i.e., 800 times, in some places ('Military Bervices and the Peasants of North China' by Wang Ying Sang).

Duringcivil wars, the Kucmintang militarists usually destroy the dykes.

for the purpose of realising certain strategic plans, and cause facoding

or drying up in expensive reral sreas. One planing example of this brutal action of the Kuomintang militarists is the case of Liu Wen Kui, who in order that his troops might cross the River Pi(Yell) more easily, destroyed in this May, the Tao Kaing byte of Even Heien(Magney), North of Chengtu, to dry up the River, with the result that the fertile fields of thirty six districts of West Szechuen were nether flooded or dried up. The actioneare more barbarous when the Kuomintang militarists are carrying on attacks on the Soviet districts. Lootings, burnings and wiellessly slaughters have been

Hany Kuomintang militarists force the pessents to place or the popular, because from popular, optum, she militarists can tak much more than from rice or ther crops. In the opium districts, a certain amount of opium taxkregardless what kind of crops the peasants are planting, or as in Fukien, a special 'Laziness Tax' is laid on peasants who do not plant popies, thus forcing the peasants to change their rice Tields into popy fields. Since so make peasants are engaging in popy plantation, that the overproduction of opium, thus a stagmant market for same is always the case, but the taxed the same as same as same they are planting other grops. This suffering losses just the same as same they are planting other grops. This sopium policy of the Ruomintang results in the increase of habitual opium— a smokers among the peasants at one hand, and at the other, the immense decrease of rice fields, which is the main cause of the big famines so frequently occurred in China, and finally, the inflation of paper momey by the Ruomintang Government and militarists also has done much harm to the peasants.

3) The exploitations of the landlords sentries and bourgeoisis class as a result of the economic crisis in the rural districts, the frequent attacks of floods and droughts, and other cruzes, many a middle neasants have become unable to maintrin their original positions and have to lose their lands to join the rank of tenant-passants Lands are being concentrated into the hands of landlords, militariats, officials, capitalists and usurers. At present, tenant-passants occupy 50-80% of the passants population, incoording to disserent places, and since lands are urgently needed by the passants, ground rents are growing high in China. The rent paid by the tenants to the landlords in different provinces is from 30% to 70% of the total harvest but not infrequently the landlords take away not only all what the passants have harvested but also their furnitures, tools etc. and sometimes even force them to sell their children to pay up the rents. (Eastern Miscellary Augustine, May 16. P. 17)

Besides the regular field rent. a deposit is required to be paid to the landlords at the time when the peasants rent the land from them. This deposit is never returned to the peasants though in name, it is only deposited sectity. In some places, like Khan district (> 1 ) of Kning-su, landlords have their own laws and courts, and peasant who cannot meet their obligations of who oppose the landlords oppressions, are brought before the courts to be tortured or even to be sentenced to death.

Because of the lack of capital in the rural districts, usury becomes the prevailing method of exploitation on the peasant masses. Peasants borrow money from the landlords, sentrices, bulaks or money lenders with their

Because of the lack of capital in the rural districts, usury becomes the prevailing method of exploitation on the peasant masses. Peasants borrow money from the landlords, gentries, kulaks or money lenders with their lands (in case the peasants still have lands of theer own) or crops as socurities, at an interest rate of at least 30% per annum (up to the rate of 30% per annum in some places), and under the condition that the lands will be confiscated by the money lander if the borrower fails to pay the interest or to repay the capital according to the fixed time. (as in kiangsu). Some merchair capitalists lend fertilizers to the peasants in Spring or land them foodstaffs at the time when they are in urgent need of them, raising the prices of such thems to as high a level as possible, and require them to repay all the debts at the harvesting time when the prize for crops usually drops greatly. The peasants, forced by the debts and the urgent need of some necessary articles, have to sell their crops at this time even though they clearly understand it is a greatloss to do so, and then when they need to purchase rice afterwards, the price will not be the same as at the time they sell it.

The armed organizations—the Volunteers, guards, etc.,—in the rural districts, under the Eucaintung regime, are notherns more than the landlords we constor oppressing the peasant masses, although the expenditures for maintains such organizations are paid all from the sweet and blood of the pea-

Ruomintang, seeing the general corruption of the funal economy in China, the extensive development of the peanants' struggles, and the glorious triumphs of the Red Armies and the Soviet districts, is trying to remedy the corrupting landlord-bourgeoisic rule by shouting loudly their newly invented slogans 'to abolish the hindering harsh taxed' 'To rehabilitate the commetries' 'Relieves for the rural districts' 'TO distribute fields executing to the number of family members' etc., etc. which as the suffering toiling masses understand, is serving only to deceive the peasants and to cover up their

ugly face of increased exploitation, appression and slaughter of the peasamba masses.

#### INDEPENDENCE DECLARED BY TANKE MONGOLIA AS RESULT OF JAPANECE AGITATION

For the purpose of attrocking USER, and the Mongolian People's Republic, of diamembering China, and of exploitating the oppressed peoples to a greater extent, the Japanese imperialists are carrying on the first step of their panetto annex Mongolia—to egitate the Mongolian Frinces and nobilities to declare independence.

Out of the six 'Leagues' ( ... which are sub-divided into sixty one 'Banners' M. ) of Inner Mongolia, three (the Djerim League M. ) of Marchuria and the Djosotu League and Dhouda League 1987 of Marchuria and the Djosotu League and Dhouda League 1987 of Jehol) have already been detached from the Chinese territory since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and Jehol. The present question of independence is threader dealing with only the other three Leagues in Suivan and Charhar—the Silingol, the Ulantons and the Lede a Leagues ( M. ) and Manchuria and Mongolia affa—

Since the Japanese captured menchuria, a Manmuria and Mongolia ffair association has been organized in Changelium as a center to carry on
the world of agitating and buying the Mongolian princes and founds, and
much success has been achieved in this field.
The most important figure in the present independent movement of INNer.

The most important figure in the present independent movement of INNer Mongolia is Prince Teh-Muk-Chu-Ko-Ling-Lu-Fu, lice-head of the Silingol League. This prince is the leafter of many Mongolian princes, and, as the press described him, is 'young, able, amibitious and learned'. He has been to Marking last winter together with some ten Mongolian nobilities with as intension to persuade the Narking authorities to appoint him head of the 'Commission of Mongolian and libeten of the solution of Mongolian authorities, and so later he flied to Changehun by a Japanese plane with seven Mongolian nobles to titlly with Henry Pu Ti the marketia fractive, and the Japanese Kwantung authorities about the question of Inner Mongolia's independence, the result of the discussion was not quite known, but in some appears it was reported that several conditions have been agreeded upon in the meeting, the conditions being (1) that the Japanese and kanchukue authorities shall assist the independent movement of Inner Mongolia (2) that the authorities shall assist the independent movement of Inner Mongolia (2) that the authorities of the included under the Manchukue, and so on. Seh-auk-the has also attended a number of meetings called by the Japanese Imperialists in Changehun and Dairen afterwards. afterwards.

Sulyuan to carry on his plan and summoned several meetings of the Mangoli-an notices. The movement was crystallized in the Bonference of Pailingmind (Thinks) g on Oct. 9, when a declaration of independence was issued, an autonomous Government organized, and the regulations of autonomy for Inner Mongolia were drafted. The conference placed Panchen Llama (1817) as a both the political and religious head of the new Government in order to After all these pre-errangements, the mongolian Prince returned to

win the support fo the Llams-worshiping Mongolian beople.

Tek-king-in himself was the Nanking-appointed Pangkiang Garrision Cosmander (5) (4) (5) and had about a thousand so lors under his nomand before the independence movement. This force, together with the body-guards of Panghan Llama and other miscellaneous forces constitutes a troop of Ethout six thousand men under the Japenese annexation of Inner Hongolia is the final destination of the Japenese annexation of Inner Hongolia is carrying on attacks against the USER and the Bongolian People's Republic, git is quite evident that omere powerful armed force needs to be established in Inner Mongolia. Regarding this, a Tokyo dispatch of the Chinese Unitabout six thousand men under the command of the new Government. But since the final destination of the Japanese annexation of Inner Mongolia is for cit is quice evadent that more powerful armed force needs to be established in Inner Mongolia. Regarding this, a Tokyo dispatch of the Chinese United Ageny of Cot. 13 reported: The Japanese military authorities have organized the Mongolian youth into military units according the plan suggested by Krwashima, advisor of the Japanese Montung Army. Particular attention is paid to the training up of a Mongolian cavalry to oppose the constant of the investigations of the Heing-au General Office and the Japanese authorities are still exerting every effort to associate with the different Banners of Inner Mongolia hoping that an Inner Mongolian Army of 200,000 men will be organized to be the ally of the Japanese armies. Then on Oct. 14 the North China Beily News published a Mukden adispatch of the Associated Press stating that the Mongolian Prance Tek-Mukanese are planning to construct a railway organized an army of there divisions or about 10%,000 men.

"As a supplement to the above military preparations, the Japanese Imperialists are planning to construct a railway joining Dolonor (3.4%) of Charhar, Pailingmiao (one hundred miles north of Kweihan 13.4% along the Peiping-Saifuan Railway) and Pangkiang, passing the the entire Silingol

Pelping-Suifuan Railway) and Pangkiang, passing thru the entire Silingol League and are urging Tek-Muk-Chu to sign an agreement granting the Japanese the right of doing so (China Evening News, Sept. 8). the main purpose of this railway is doubtlessly for the convenience of Japanese military transportation in the war of intervention against USSR.

There is no doubt that the whole Inner Mongolia is now under the influence of the Japanese Imperialists. What then is the attitute of the Kuomian toward this crisis? Or what steps are they taking to guard against the Japanese aggression?

Japanese aggression?

\_\_ First we can see that the Kuomintang tried hard to cover up the news concerning the Mongolian independence motement as was indicated in a Paiconcerning the Mongolian independence movement as was indicated in a Paiping telegram appeared in the Sin Wan Pao of Oct. 4. The dispatch read:
"The autonomy movement of the Mongolian princes is only for self-defence
and system-improvement of Inner Mongolia, and there is absolutely no treachery behind the curtain. Important affairs concerning the party and polities will be still under the control of the Central Government. The fact
that Prince Tek-Muk-Chu refused to accept the post of 'Commander of the Mon
golian Ist Army', appointed by Feng Yu-Haiang when the latter declared independence in Kalgan shows that Prince Tek isstill I a loyal supporter of
the Central Government. How shameless!

the Central Government. How shameless!

Then the mask of Tek-Muk-Chu and his independence movement was torn off in the conference of Pailinguis held on Oct. 9th, in which Tek-Muk-Chu and his followers issued their declaration, condemning the Manking Government for its wrong policy toward Inner Mongolia in dividing the Mongolian territies and depriving of the autonomy privileges of the 

lian affair are limited to the following few:

First, the question was brought up to discussion once in the Executive
Tuan; then an outline of the Principle for Mongolian Autonomy was frafted
by the Commission of Mongolian end Tibeten Affairs; then the principle of
re-organishing the Commission of Mongolian and Tibeten Affairs was passed in
a meeting of the Eucomintang political council on Oct. 18; and two delegates
are being sent to Inner Mongolia to investigate the affair and to 'consuls'

Shemei was called out by the Kucmintang Government to make a trip similar to that of Humg and Chao-to Inner Mongolia.

Kucmintang is the party of the Chinese landlords and bourgoeisie, who are oppressing the toiling masses of Inner Mongolia together with the imperialists and the Mongolian princes nobilities of Lemas. The few Mongolians in the C.E.C. of the Kucmintang as well as the Mongolian members of the Knowintang commission of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs are without exception Mongolian nobilities and Mondolian The Kucmintang, the imperialists, Japanese, and the Mongolian princes and feudals are all enemies of the broad Mongolian masses, and therefore, it is quite clear that the Kucmintang will most oppose the annexation of Mongolia by Japanese Imperilaists, and on the correct the annexation of Mongolia by Japanese Imperilaists, and on the correct the American will approve of it and familitate it, because by that, the common enemies of the Kucmintang and the imperialists i.e. USER and the Mongolian People's Republic—will be hindered in one or quother. This is why that at the moment when the Mongolian princes are voicing most loudly why that at the moment when the Hongolian princes are voicing most loudly for their independence under the Japanese direction, the Knomintang high cofficials are talking at the same time with Ariva Ariyoshi, Sugimura and Tokugawa, Japanese diplamatic representatives, in Marking and Peiping on the question of Breaking the deadlock of Sino-Japanese relations, and why Liften Yi (\$1200) was sent to Japanese by KMT to visit the Japanese important to the content of the con gures only fortnight after Chiang Tsuo Pin; had returned to his post as

Chinese Misister in Tokyo on the 7th inst.

IMERIALIS IS ACLIVE IN SIEKIANG CIVIL WAR On Plant no. I of the Election Action Conversion that flied to Sinking from Changle i on September 30, there were two Japanese military officers among the passengers. This fact has amoused the attention of many people and some blamed the Coperation for letting they Japanese officers book for Sinking when the civil war in the province was at its height, but the Corporation reasonably declared that they were not responsible fro the action because the plane was specially hired by vice-minister of a cortain Covernment Department. Department.

The fact that Knomingang hired a plane to convey two Japanese military fin officers to Sinking at this moment is really worthy of attention, since the imperialist behind this fact there lied the plat of Knomintang to assist the imperialists in their attempt to attack USSR and to dismember the Chino-

the imperialists in their attempt to attack USSR and to dismember the Chinose territory.

The shameless surrender of the Knomintang and its giving up of vast territories to the imperialists to be their bares for attacks on USSR are not only shown in the Manchurian Jehol and Mongolian attacks on USSR are not only shown in the agastion of Sinking. Russintang served the imperialist notions mago by sending its minister of foreign affairs, lo wen Kan, to Sinking to carry on investigations on the situation of USER in the province, aiming to cancell the commercial agreement concluded between the former Sinking Governor Chin Shu Jen(\$\frac{2}{15}(\sigma)\) and USER, and to check the development of the Soviet trade in the province. For this purpose to wen Kan interviewed with W.W. Yen, Chinese Ambassador to USER, in Nevosibirsk on the USER border at the end of September. This action of the Knomintang is doubtlessly directed by the imperialists, especially the Japanese and the British, who have long desired to empel from Sinking the Soviet trade which is having a comparatively superior position on account of the seographical proximity. This was why at the sine when to Wen-kan started his long lowrney, the fascist paper Chien ao as well as the bourgeoiste trade in the province press in Shanghai attacked Chin for law in the country, the fascist paper Chien ao as well as the bourgeoiste to the having signed the councreial agreement and advocated for the abolisment of same.

Besides utilizing the Central power of the Ruomintang to realize their plans in S. kieng, the imperialists at the same timeline to realize their peoples, to agitate and develop the civil wars in the province.

The complications of the Sinkieng conditions furnish a very suitable ground flo the imperialists to adopt the suitable furnish a very suitable ground flo the imperialists to adopt the suitable policy. In Sinkieng, there are inhable, many nations—the Chinese (mostly being utilitary officers, soddiers, Government officers, merchants and money-lenders

ground fito the imperialists to adopt the substitute policy. In Sinking, their exe inhebt, many nations—the Chinese (mostly being military officers, sondiers, Government officers, merchants and money-lenders with a small portion being workers and feasants), the Mingols, the Taranchins, the Turks (mostly engaging in farming and stock raising) the Tungans and namy others, the last two are anteronistic to each other inspite that they are both Mostlammedans. There is also an armed force of severil thousand white Russians organised many years ago by Tang Uning Juan, exclosernor of Sinking, and they also play their rele in the Sinking polities.

The "unmintang militarists and officials in Sinking squeeze the local people with harsh taxes, and, because their arguet many Chinese women in Sinking and the Mohammedan women to be married to the Chinese, the scentars even kidney the schammedan women to be their wives. The appression of the Euchamas of the Mohammedan nations toward the Chinese. To the still attitute of the Mohammedan nations toward the Chinese. To the kidney in the class conception is far from being clear, the class contradiction inevitably was misinterpreted as racial antagonism. It is upon this basis that the imperialists, chiefly Japanese and British, can utilize the Mohammedan militarist. Ma Chung Ying (5.4%) to call forth a great number of the Mohammedan militarist. Ma Chung Ying (5.4%) to call forth a great number of the Mohammedan nations.

An October 10 India dispatch of the Render's Service reported that the Turks and the Turgans were easin at were, and the former were violently attacing the city of Eashgar. Messages of Markhin, source in Smun Pao of October

An October 10 India dispatch of the Reuter's Service reported that the Turks and the Tungans were easin at wer, and the former were violently attacing the city of Kashgar. Messages of Nanking, source in Shan Pao of October 13 stated: "Me Chung Ying is pushing on Lihva, the Capital, from Turfan in three different routes, and Ma himself has left Turfan fig the front." Other similar news reporting the process of the Sintieng civil wars appeared frequently a the Shanghai press.

What is the attitute or the Engonintary toward the imperialist intrigues. In the matter of attacking UNSR, the Eucomintary has positively assisted the imperialists to realize their plant. It has even despatched its diplantic chief to Cincing 192 this purpose and has conveyed the imperialist officers

chief to Cinking and this purpose, and has conveyed the imperialist officers to the progince.

As to the matter of hostility bear you the mot trucken nations and the Chinose, Kuoudushang is not of all proported up solve the control in the Sound

damental way. At the beginning, they stood by the Chinese militarists, of-ficials, bourgeoisie and usures in Sinking, helping them to fight against the Mohammedan militarists. Now are a different policy, altho wrong just the the Monammedan militarists. Now EM a different policy, altho wrong just the the same, seems to have been adopted by the Enomintang Government, as was expressed in the following dispatches: "The Sinkiang trouble is condidered by Central Enomintang as an internal struggle for power between Ma Chung Ying and Hsing Si Tsai (the present Sinkiang Border Commissioner)" and "the Central Enomintang has wired Liu Wen Lung (the present Chakrmen of the Sinkiang Provincial Government) to madiate the Ma-Hsing quarred"(China Evening News, Oct. 15) The Enomintang is probably taking stepp to unite the ruling class of the different nations for the common tasks of emploitating the Sinkiang toiling masses and to carry on attacks on USSR side by side with inking toiling masses and to carry on attacks on USSR side by side with international imperialism.

Not long ago, Chiang wai Sek had the plot of planting his loyal followers, the Blue Jackets, in the Sinking Jovernment, airming to take over the Sinking power, but his plan was smashed when the Sinking authorities voiced their protest by holding Huang Mu Heung (水水), representative of Kuomintang Central to Sinking, into ctstody, and Chiang was forced to appointe Hsing Si Isai (水水) and Liu "en Lung (水水) as the Border Commissioner of Sinking and the Chairman of the Sinking Provincial Bover-

nment respectively.

# SOVIET DEVELOPMENT IN SZECHUEN WORRIES THE IMPERIALISTS

The red armies in Brechuse are progressing so rapidly that conditions in the province change practically by days and hours. Following are a few of the latest imperialist dispatches reporting the Brechuse situations:

North China Daily News, Oct. 25: "Apparently authentic rejorts received in Shanghai late Fast night indicated the development of a strong communist threat to Wanhsien. General Liu mains is understood to have requested the shipping companies at Chungking to give facilities for the transport of 7000 troops for the immediate reinforcement of the garrison at Wanhsien. In view of the special considerations governing has situation, the shipping companies are believed to have held a meeting at Chungking that to have referred the request to their Legation. Gen. Liu Hsiang's prevations for his own drive against the communists appear thus to have been derestelled and considerable anxiety prevails lest the garrison at Wanhsien whould desert to the communists."

whould desert to the communists. The same paper, the same day: " Japanese sources predict that one third of Szechuen will be in the hands of reds if the communist forces under Here of observed will be in the hands of reds if the communist forces under the History Chien cross the Chukiang which is now believed here only to be question of time, in view of the wide influence of the reds in that area. Icula troops have occupied several districts Northwest of the Chukiang during the last few days and have capture? Sanhui, a strategic point on the priver. Cities and towns Southeast of the Chukiang are now menaced....

"Meanwhile, Ho Lung has edvenced from Lichuan, in Rupei, to the Southeast of the Yangtse and is trying to establish contact with Hau Haiang which!"

uhlen" Rengo, Oct. 24: "The communists have captured more than ten district in Szechuen and are still advancing rapidly.... If they gross the Chukiang, and one third of the province will fall into the hands of the communists. Lung is also marching from Lichuen toward wanksien which is now being the object of the red forces both north and south of the Yangtse River.... The communication of the upper Yangtse will be plockeded in case Wanksien is fallen... majority of the local volunteer organizations surrender to The communists .... " TO NO .

CHINESE TORLER'S CORRESPONDENCE VOL III .. J 86 DAG. 14,1933

Peasants Rioting against Tax in Riangsu (2) First Blow to Ruomintang's 5t . Campaigh

(3) wrkers' Struggles in white District of China for October 1933

#### PEASAITS RIOTING AGAINST TAX IN KEANGSU

In their attempt to fight against the onerous tax imposed by Kankings the peasants in Yangehan, Kiangsu( 12.2 ), Stared on November 22 a speciacular attack on the Kuomintang offices and residences of the officers The violent suppression of the authorities resulted in a casualty of hore than 20 dead and wounded. As a result of increasing taxation on a rained village the peasant has been forced more than once to have recourse to rioting as a protest against the obnoxious tax. According to the Ta Hunfild of Tientsin this is the 9th rioting which has taken place in Yangehum singer

Sometime in last Summer the pensant appealed to the government for a reduction of the land tax. In response to this appeal the authorities posted last worth a proclamation asking for the immediate payment of the vax and increasing the rate of tax, too. This caused considerable indignation whong the passants, and the fact that the Ruomintang officers pressed hard for the tax added fuel to/growing resentment of the passant. On Movember 21 the engaged peasants /the called a mass meeting in the Toh You Temple by gongs in the afternoon, and 2,000 peasants responded to the call. The meeting present a resolution against the onerous tax, No longer able to hear the appression of the tax-zollotor, the public servety bureau, the landlord and the Ruominteng, the peasants brake out in a violent fit of anger and rushed for the residences of Tu Pau-shan, head of chamber of commerce and, concurrently, of the local guards, Liu Tsen-hsining and Chang Psi-tsen, both members of the Hsien-thuominteng, and of two Chutsiange (head of a local is district). And they set fire to the buildings housing them.

Next morning the peasants approached the Yamen of the magistrate and facing a volley ordered by him, suffered a few casualties. On the fall of night more peasants awarmed from the reighboring countryside and effected

night more peasants swarmed from the neighboring countryside and atacked the Hsien Government. This bloody callsh ended in 3 deed and numbers wounded on the side of the peasents. Any how the ricting was suppressed by local police with the aid of 200 soldiers despatched by the provincil government. Four peasants died in the struggle, 18 arrested, over 20 wounded.

Located near the provincial capital Chinkiang, Vanhchun has made greater progress in agriculture, but the peasant has been groaning quite a good deal under the mounting burden of land tax. The fa Wan Pao (China Evening News), of Shanghai, gave publicty on October 30 to the information that the surtax on land exceeds the normal tax by several times and in extreme cases it is greater by as much as 26 times. The following table, constructed on the materials funished by the Sin Wan Pao (Nov. 9), shows the rate of increase of the land tax in Y angehow( ) a neighbour district of Yangechun:

1st Payment 2nd Payment Winter Rice	(SUmmer)	1920 76 89 60	1925 <b>88</b> <b>100</b> 61	1926 100 100 100	1929 195 276 79	1932. 328 256 90	1933 354

NOTE: Winter Rice is a tax paied in rice usually shipped to the Morth

1926, being taken as base, is the year preceding the advent of the Kuomintang into Klangsu. In that year the governor of the province raised the swinter rice by 20 cents to fill his war cheet in the height of his campaign the Kuomintang. Hence the land tax for that year was the heaviest. The Kuomintang rule raised the land tax for that year was the heaviest. The Kuomintang rule raised the land tax in Yangchew almost fourfold. The peasant has probably to pay double the amount if we rocked with the sharp decline

Following the ricting of the persont against the increased tax the Haion government continued him handed repression and drove thousands of defendeless peasons and their families out of the Haion. According to the information of the Haun Pao, of Managhai, (Mic. 11), asveral thousand peasons that refuse in Managhai, and the Yangohum Industrian and Commercial Association in Managhai took degminance of the matter and seek represent;—tives home to conduct an inquiry into the affair.

Name of the second

There is nice.

It is a size of the state of

masses, now of them being broaght from U.S.A. or Italy. In hange low, Need and Tairleng, a great number of American officers are teaching for airmon just how to bomb the defenseless resses of Soviet China. (receiving salarious amounting to 22,000 gold or \$12,000 flow, per month. Average income of Chinamornius to 22,000 gold or \$12,000 flow, per month. Average income of Chinamornius is \$15 a month.) The Renters of British imperialists established the agency at another, specially for the broadcasting of 'MEP Victory!

A markitalizations for weeks, just at the beginning of this Revolutionary has been another among the Red armies of Soviet China has already maines markedous success. In kiengsi, Kall's "promosed offensive has been vasely discounted by medical red accesses" (--K.-C. D. R.). And these days the reactionary papers are between the fundus troops of He-loops and the danger of having upper Yangtze thealing reddened. reddened.

Although Reff was trying every effort to prevent the victory of red armifrom being known to the world and instead aprend their 'frame-up' stories of bourgeois papers, the editor of North China Daily News could hardly refrain the in critist warning in its editorial of Oct. 27: "A part of the armies has broken the line of the Government force and destroyed a bridge of stratigical importance, disturbing the Generalissine's plan. Another report stated the total desterioration of one divison of the Government force." Of course the imperialistic papers dayed not to make public the victory of the course the imperialistic papers dared not to make public the victory of the red armies. According to C.W.C.'s own interformations, up to Oct.15, the red armies of Central Soviet District has in northwest of Lichuan ( ) crusher and regiment of the red armies of Central Soviet District has in northwest of Lichuan ( ) crusher and regiment of the red one regiment of the 5th Division, on Oct. 6, and another 6 regiments under .

the name fix sion were lessrand on the morning of Oct. 7 by another troop of the fixty remarking in the hastalton commander being contured. On Oct. 10, the part of the Chow Hien-Yuen is a sariouly shouled by the red to the fixty of the Chow hien-Yuen is a sariouly shouled by the fixty of the control of the fixty of forces of fine the control of the state of the red armies the control of the red armies the control of the cont Community of the Commun merc . ehita. characteristics of the second (Automobility)

# LORGERA' STRUGGLES IN WETTE DISPRICTO OF CHIKE OCTOBER 1933

## I. Strikes Unrecorded in September

(1) Suptomber (2) Hace (5) Factory (4) No. of Wolkers Involved (5) Days of Strike (5) The Corendo (6) The Corendo (7) The Corendo (6) The Corendo (7) The Core

(1) into (2) into (3) in the content of the

(1)20 (2)Cantill (3)Shiel-sug soir Teadine Bi to (2)Tea (7)1 (2) Y Typur & e bearding allouenes and against the control limiting if days as a patient of
The state of the s
Dinkrabley.   Local
$\frac{1}{(x-2)}\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial $
The state of the s
(1)27-31 (1) Lankon (5) Fine of the (1)-(5) (7) (7) (9) Telephone of the (1)-(5) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7
(1)2) (2) Sharena (3) Sharena (3) Sharena (3) Sharena (3)
Lub-cot (7) to (3 to ( ) 15,052 (7) 15
The toril 100 to
Charles Caption
V. Grama Caff Thering to
0-499. 1 500-9990 1 1100-9999 5000 JOURN
21
vil Classification of frame.
cottor Silk Silk Tobecco Ruto r Post Pranspor Lange of Lange Of Lange Canada
2 2 3 4 5 1 7
Shop-workers & kickship Others work
VIII Chuses of Struggles
Disag - Against Tgainst Better .age Bued Political Other Syound charge cut   Lock up Foremen trestment Increase Pay Political Other Syound
charge cut   Lock up Foremen trestment Increase Pay   Political July   100   1
IX Remarks
I same changes have been been able to the at a table of the same

1. Some changes have been make in the statistics of this month. We have made a separate table for struggles continued from 1 st month, we have up the instating nature of the struggles. Peaceful editions are sperated from striket, half-outs, demonstration and other militant struggles to enable the information of the workers' struggling centimet at a glance. Four analytical table are attached to help understanding the contents and comparing with those in other months.

2. As explained repeatedly, due to difficulty in collecting materials, our statistics bould only cover the districts around Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkorg, Hankow and Enakoge and of course even in these districts, com-

ton, Hongkorg, Hankow and mukden, and of course even in these districts, complete informations is lacking.

3. There has been shown a marked increase of vorkers' struggles in this month, as a meared with the lest. In table V, and the 64000 restleighted f struggl of 20,000 are attribute. This however, is due to the 30,000 of S.M.R. exers beit placed under the item of pecitions. In general, strike participants are far nore than actitions.

The strike of B. & S. scheen at 6a ton passed its 5th north now, no sig surrender in shown of the mark of the work of source in aso, and a

to the same company are in aring a supply arrike.

Shanghan lover So. in our of the acts inportant however to obtain the Shenghed lover Go. in one of the actor into rest investment of chieffing imperialism in Chief, and in the major course govers for Sive and the major at the cutherst of strike on fig. ..., it is also not the source for Sive and the relief also started a bag compaign to agence on the sheart the source for the couldness of the sive, just a till the workers from positions of the sive, just a till the workers from positions of the sive, in the sive of function through class solid rist. Inc. that i, even tidrabling of socience of the tribe of the state of the solid one of the state of against a decision of following the state of the state of against a decision of following that the state of against a decision of following that the section of the state aid join the decide for some time. The more distance of in manage, comment with the committee and an apparent of depking, displaced imposite consider

erst to corry our operassions and phastings, but the surike go a out 4. The bankers; vey at 12.17 secremy inordered a employment. Assurable in bonkry vey of All egromy increased wemployment. According to filed rewards, there are 10,000 unemployment in the province of Chaking alone. So red to rethousands of solt-well workers were contout in Examine. The third of silk netoriaring Shanghai looked thousalton of depression of cilk write, which is, not in the so. The Marlan Contour (tritish) of Happel telegram reduction is work to 3 days per west, a tritish of the interest of 10,000 to no.000 minutes. The each interest in the interest of 10,000 to no.000 minutes. The each interest in the same at the contour that the contour this province to the theory of the contour to the contour than the same at the contour than the same at the contour this fine recombination is the contour than the same of the contour than th

temed by anyon a with fine repristner then the fetellamble of alove. !

Cathesa	TOTOTARS	COPT TIET	CIDEI'CE	Vol.4	4, 10.3	Jan.	5, 1934
Cr. wits	1) The	alTI-Ja	FARESE FAR	CTSAUS II M Crisi: L.	MCHURIA		
	97 GZ 6	nderber Endele	- سازعاً:ظهر سازعا:بلهر	.a. 6 10 <u></u>	ws Daring		W & B
				·			

That soul of red out restrict Contrate the soul Les word Calledon

I. the jrd bage ander dayanese Occupation

shedding toder deracese sayoned, cancharia has entered when the se-called third state claracterized by frenzied willbarr one a stion on the nart of data and laporablish against the Soviet Union as well as by increased or ression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of auti-dependence move attenual activities by disarming and butshering the armod respects. For from being coved, the workers, reasons and soldiers in a charter large considered their accupate and calculate the days are importantly increasing victor and energy. This fight is assuming a charger from the east of chirale, parties of along the lower function.

No con olimber in the contract of the form read of the Sungari Japanese imperiation has restinged one arooms there, heading in addition a centiment treat of procedic large to present and mergin to the colorize the contract. The contract end in view, Japanese imperial in or wrised the coverns association and the charie association as a till to carry on the colorization campaign and to clear up the artistication elements.

The anese troops awareed both banks of the Sungari a areas will' view to preparing for intervent on against the loviet Union. From the property of the several detacks as in each town or locality deemed of strate-giral importance, we a more Japanese troops when we came make the soviet border as, e.g. audain, fungkiang, etc. Artitlesy and eal-vary figure largely among the troops stationed in these places, sale in all, probably one full division is on duty ther. At the sets task of beeping a watch on the workers in the industrial dist is a town that task of beeping a watch on the workers in the industrial dist is a led that task of beeping a watch on the workers in the industrial dist is a led that the laced under the protection of three detachments while the gold wine at Taiping, guarded by two.

forts constructed. In This Minne and along the Helungkians described works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military ase has also been completed from Chmose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Buchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that haien. Japanese imperiation takes one boy or man from every family with two sole-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes. No compensation is raid to the workers so conscripted. The same said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same

method of conscription was applied to other engineering were the armed Japanese immigrants play the role of ascist of in enslaving the toiling sees of manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct repbery by seising the fertile land and good f arms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II Mutiny of Manchurian Troops

The second of

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officiered by Chinese but the latter can not act with an autho-

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patroling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as officers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies neve taken place by the tens in Shansen. Holikung, etc, during the past few months. As to the rest of manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Manchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tangyuan, Tangho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved, to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holibung turned back to the nersuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discused the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killness of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chunghu and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the muting in nolikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Panian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

#### III. Peasartry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese preceded along with the task of disarming the measants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of discarming the armed units of the masses. In languan, lungho, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in nolikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly, Such peasant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipeingu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tungho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded are to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a postion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unawarding landership of the anti-Japanese

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

# IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese importalism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conferece composed of delegates from various hsiens but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promise ed to give back a portion of the confiscated riffles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Frinciple of Saints), to cto. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has applied to the call of Language importal and in a comment to rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the grow of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequentin west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and ly, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against who score, to say anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

#### V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeisie and the non-resistence of the KMT generals, Li Fu, Fing Chao, Ma Fsan-san, etc, have enabled the masses to view then in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist pogramme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the treating of CR around the volunteers. prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's cetivities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and avollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again.

They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogen of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperiation" has been accepted by them. Now a manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tax. Chunhai, Tsan Chunhu, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department to charge of the natters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese land-lord-tourgeisie in the Three Eastern Provinces. lord-tourgeisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

### THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuantwan (money shops), the Yinhao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientein, a majority of the commercial centres been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Lmt, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

#### Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient, When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty rault

cuantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canade and UEA, etc., have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to purchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our privious issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the kmT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The kmT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the surchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency orisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency orisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing—The stoppage of large remittances from the oversess Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no longer do it. In the years preceding 1931 the remittances from the over-meas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sintiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetxary crisis). The independence of Fukien brought on its heels a run on the banks in Canton and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

Ir the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit

Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, problems second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence, Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the leanding banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inc nvertible paper) as a medium of sayment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piac gradual y depreciated and thus lost its effect of palleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chin-ta-yuan Chuan-twun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It directated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukken rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Snun Pao of Shanghai, dated Dec.20, the chamber of commerce at swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptibility of the discredited Ped-go-piac by military orders, and to restrict the withder all of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its accompt to relieve the crisis. The large carculation of the notes issued by the provincial bank of Kwantung but not backed up by corresponding reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this skepticism to manifest itself and a run on the provincial bank. In Canten the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and press for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means; borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional texation because it

will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. Cn Oct.

12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenchow, Isinan and other cities. The bank was suppose, to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuan-twuns in Chenchow and Isinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai came to the recue, the crisis would have become more disasterous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuchow, Kiangsu, where seven notes—issue houses closed down on Oct.7, 1933. Ine note—issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,509 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note holders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than ter small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hauchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to cash the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to the dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flogged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting, Some of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a few were fatally injured, nostly women and old men.

The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars. And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit; now a heap I worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat. the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

### How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

#### GREATER PASKS ASSIGNED TO MEROPLANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistence of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realize the importance of the acroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in flighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the sid. of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperial—ism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai—shek built a network of aero-dromes under the instruction of imperialist advisors in Kiangsi where

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kiangsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 nerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nanchang, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Becides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves, always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

#### The KMT Air Force

Acurate stastics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's

Acturate stastics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less relible: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sume in the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occassionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Tuhao-landlord-bour eddic rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central eviation school at Hangehow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Esperanto society. Suspectous elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permited only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivolry among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by tsriving to obtain a larger sharp in in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept. 6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend 110,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of Ingland, she wants to composation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chunking and Chentu in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chunking and Chentu in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Tukien, Now this American concern is contemplating to incaugurate a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft mansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at 120,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperies allies is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about demagogical campaign of the ke kMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (worker and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

FN. 2 G. 40,000:1-334

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

FILENS REGISTRY

Section 2, Special Branch

1791/6

Subject Chinese Workers! Correspondence, Vol. 5, No. 3, dated February 10 1935. Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Everest. I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers! Correspondence, Vol. 5, No. 3, dated February 10, 1935, which was obtained from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on July 13, 1935. The above mentioned publication was contained in a letter posted in Shanghai and addressed to Mr. J. K. Merray 58, Gough Street, London, W.C. 1, which was returned to the local postal authorities after attempts at delivery had .\* failed. The attached copy of the Chinese Workers! Correspondence . contains the following articles:-1. The 3rd Anniversary of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai. 2. The Red Army Marches Further On. 3. The New Political Situation in China. 4. The Ta Tan Conference. 5. Japanizing North China. Deputy Commissioner (Spec

### CHINESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE

Vol. 5, No 3, Feb. 10, 1935

- 1. The 3rd Anniversary of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai 2. The Red Army Marches Further On
- 3. The New Political Situation in China
- 4. The Ta Tan Conference 5. Japanizing North China

The Third Anniversay of the Anti-Japanese War at Shanghai

Just three years ago, on Jan. 28, 1932, the workers of Shanghai together with the soldiers of the 19th route army began to put up a stiff fight with the Japanese invaders and carried it on for 32 days. By this war they wrote down one of the most glorious pages in the history of the enti-imperialist movement in China. By this war they repudiated the KMT traitorous theory that China was too weak to fight Japanese imperialism. Leading the mass of the ranks and files of the 19th route army, the peasants in the environs of the metropolis, the city poor and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia, the Shanghai workers fought heroically against 70,000 Japanese picked troops aided by 30 warships, 200 airplanes and numerous tanks and guns. Were it not for the intervention of other imperialists and the arrival of Nanking troops to sa-Just three years ago, on Jan. 28, 1932, the morkers of Shanghai tovention of other imperialists and the arrival of Nanking troops to sabotage the war in the fear, they would have certainly succeeded in driving out the Japanese bandits. The war proves that only the Shanghai workers are the real and effective force against Japanese and all other imperialism. The war tears down the mask of the Kuomintang and exposes it as a servant of Japanese imperialism.

Thanks to the heroic example of the Shanghai workers large masses of the soldiers of the 19th route army and, also, of the other units of Nanking troops joined the war on the side of the workers in defiance of the interdiction of the superior officers to the contrary. Before and in the war the workers of the Japanese mills at Shanghai quitz work and organized auxiliary units in support of the fighters. Torkers refused to have anything to do with Japanese boats, letting them to rot at port. One chauffear by the name of Hu drove his truck load of Japanese armunition wight into the Thanghoo river, when compalled by Japanese troops at the right into the Thangpoo river, when compelled by Japanese troops at the point of the bayonet to drive his truck to the Japanese front. Large numbers of workers joined the defence of the Woosung forts. In many places at the front the workers directed military operations.

Finally, leaders of the 19th route army, imperialists and the national government at Nanking succeeded in betraying the workers and soldiers by concerted action. Since then Nanking sold more national interests to Japanese and other imperialism by the Shanghai truce agreement followed by the Tangu truce agreement in 1933, the resumption of train and postal service with Manchuria, the lowering of duties on Japanese imports, etc, all demanded by Japanese imperialism. Nanking has ruthlessly suppressed all antiflatories activities and shot all anti-Largeres all courts. suppressed all anti-Japanese activites and shot all anti-Japanese elements. Now it is ready to place itself formally under the protection of Tokyo and convert itself into a pure Japanese colony, handing all North China over to Japanese imperialism.

But, on the other hand, continuing the spirit of the Shanghai workers Chinese toilers have there are their force in fighting Japanese and other imperialists by reorganizing their activities, broadening the basis of the enti-Japanese front under the leadership of the national armed self-defence movement with the popular six point programme, sending red armies to march north to check the Japanese advance, etc. The volunteers in Manchuria are fighting with more effective methods and better organisation The heroic red armise now edvancing far into the northwest will no doubt play a decisive role in calling a halt to the Japanese offend recovering the lost territories. Adapting itself to the new situational anti-Japanese movement holds out a more brilliant prospect for

# The Red Army Marches Further On

Equipped with new tactics, the red army in Szechuan, Shensi and Shansi have brought about new significant developments. The Shansi red army occupied Konan haien and marched in the direction of Suiyuan. It attempts to check the recent Japanese drive in east Chahar and to recover the territories handed by the KMT betrayers over to Japanese imperialism. It tries to achieve this objective by effecting a conjunction with the national armed self-defence movement in North China which grows stronger every day. The red army operating in South Shensi advances on Si-an, papital of the province. In the section between North Shensi and East Kansu the red army crushed 30,000 KMT bandits. The red army in North Szechuan smashed the KMT bandits around Chaohua and Kwanyuan, marching on Chentu while the red amy, i.e., the expeditionary force, in South Szechuan reached as far as Pingshan, in the southwest of the province. These new developments of the red army add greatly to the strenth of the national armed self defence and strike a hard blow at the betrayal of the traitorous Kuomintang.

At the same time, we look back to the glorious record of the red army with considerable pride. From July, 1933 to July, 1934 the red army in the various provinces smashed 120 regiments of the KMT bandits and completely annihilated about 40 regiments, capturing in the case of the central Soviet district 4 brigadier-generals, 4 regimental commanders together with 20,000 soldiers, seizing 30,000 rifles, 300 machine guns, etc. For the half year ending 1934 the red army has also much to show in its record. In August the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army crushed the 3rd and 9th divisions of the bandits at Pengkow, Lienchen and captured 5,000 rifles. Another portion of the red army disarmed the entire 52nd division of the bandits in Yinan and seized 5,000 rifles. According to Japanese stastics the red army in N. Szechuan captured some 40,000 rifles. Near end of October the red army wiped out 20 regiments of the bandits around Changting and wrested 10,000 rifles from the beaten bandits. In November the red army in Sinkuo smashed 10,000 bandits and shot down five airplanes, capturing several thousand rifles. The expeditionary force, while en route, dispersed large bodies of the bandits and seized rifles by the tens of the thousands. All in all, at least 100,000 rifles have fallen into our hands for the latter half of 1934.

# The New Political Situation in China

The following is the brief translation of the analysis made by the central bureau of the CPC of the new political situation in China appearing in the 77th issue of the 'Struggle' organ of the CPC--Ed.

The events in the past year entirely confirm the correctness of the appraisal of the Chinese situation made by the Communist International. The conditions of "revolution, war and intervention" not only exist but continue to develop.

The deepening of the national crisis and the stiffening of imperialist aggression are revealed in the Japanese seizure of North China, the resumption of train and postal service paving the way for the recognition of Manchukuo, the extension of the Peiping municipality, the removal of the Hopei provincial government to Paoting, the evacuation of Chinese troops from North China to consolidate the Japanese domination in North China and facilate the Japanese attack on the Soviet Union, Mid China and South China. The Japanese hands our statement of April 17 places China under exclusive Japanese control. British imperialism endeavors to march from the frontier regions such as Tibet and Sikong into the interior (Hunan, Kwangtung, etc). American imperialism dealess to establish its economic domination in China by means of the silver policy. French imperialism is in close allience with the Kwangsi militarists. This rapid imperialist advance is made possible by the surrender of the NT traitors.

In the second place, the increasingly relentless exploitation of the Kuomintang brings on its train the general economic collapse. The drought of 1934 caused a loss of more than \$1,000,000 and victimized more than 100,000,000 peasants. Mational industries decline more rapidly than before. Lockout and ourtailment of production are a common occurance every-

where. Production is cut by 25% to 80%, throwing out a big army of the unemployed and partly unemployed. The compulsory arbitration of disputes and shooting of strikers by fascits bandist are only a means by which to shift the burden of the crisis to the toilers. Taxes exacted from the toilers by the KMT bandits amount to less than one fourth of the military expenditure, and KMT finances are bancrupt. This entails the issue of more than \$200,000,000 in unsecured bonds. The outflow of silver in large quantities and the sharp drop in the prices of the bonds (falling off by two to four dollars immediately after the conclusion of the optimistic 5th plenary session of the KMT bandits) hold out greater dangers for the KMT finances.

In the third place, fascist terrors are madly raging. Bandit Chiang had to confess that his one million men reduced the three provinces to ruins by burning and killing. Fascist bandits murdered the famine sufferers, and shot the strikers, especially aiming their pistols at the Communists. They spared no bourgeois oppositionists as Sze Tiang-tsai, proprietor of the Shun Pao (one of the leading journals at Shanghai). This raging fascist terror reflects the rising tide of the mass struggle and the extension of the Communist influence. The inner conflicts of the KMT bandits are sharpening more than ever, a fact that makes the struggle of the KMT bandits for maintaining their tottering rule hopeless and fruitless.

Fourthly, on the other hand, the revolutionary struggle is advancing, first of all, in Manchuria where the people's revolutionary armies are growing by leaps and bounds under the Communist leadership. The national armed self defence movement with the workers and peasants as the main gainstay is spreading in all directions, particularly in the North more threatened by Japanese invasion. It embraces all Chinese who do not wish to submit to imperialist rule. Workers throughout the land are fighting against the offensive of capital under the most terroristic conditions (for example, the several ten thousand miners in North China). The broad mass of famine victims fight for the division of food. Red partisan fighting is developing everywhere. Nutinies of the KMT soldiers are reported from time to time. And, the red armies scored sweeping successes with the adoptation of new tactics, exercising immense influence on the further revolutionary fight of the masses.

Fifthly, the red army adopts new tactics and carries on new activities. It evacuates certain Soviet cities and the red capital, considering that the imperialist-KMT bandits have a superior force, especially planes and gases, designed to wear out the red army by wanton burning and killing, also considering that the enemy intends to stifle the revolutionary movement by capturing the main body of the red army. The withdrawal of the red army is not a defeat for the red army but, on the contrary, for the KMT bandits who failed to enbottle the red army as they repeatedly announced. The enemy reported the evacuation of 100,000 red fighters (but, in fact, the number is much larger). When withdrawing from Changting, the red army crushed 20 regiments of bandits. At Sinkuo the red army smashed 10,000 bandits and brought down 4 aeroplanes. We captured more new ground. In spite of the withdrawal of the red army the central Soviet district is still in our hands protected by millions of workers and peasants. This is why the enemy can not move his troops, hundreds fixther, of thousands of them, away from the central Soviet district (Kiangsi). In reality, out red fighters are making new gains in and out Kiangsi, territorially in particular. With the changes in tactics the red army has gone over from the defensive to the offensive, attacking the enemy along a wide front.

In short, the KMT propaganda of "peace", "construction" and "unification" is only a shameless lie. China is still torn asunder by imperialism and hostile KMT factions. The KMT bandits have only sharpened the economic and national crises. Gigantic hass struggles are forging ahead, the influence of the Communists expanding, the Soviets and red army growing stronger. Forced to leave the basic cities and to find new territories elsewhere, the red army has suffered undeniably a temporay set-back. But this is only a difficulty of growth which we may quickly overcome under such favorable conditions as the correct leadership of the Communist Party, the growth of the red army, the revolutionary fervor and creative power of millions of the masses and large numbers of cadres well versed in revolutionary war and Soviet constructive work. We can create new conditions favorable to the revolution and accomplish the historical mission of the Chinese Soviet revolution.

# The Ta Tan Conference in Jehol

On Feb. 2 the KMT representative, Chang Yeh-ting, met Japanese delegates, Matsui, etc, in a conference at Ta Fan, a town on the Jehol border to hand over another portion of Chinese soil to Japanese imperialism. Within hardly ten minutes Chang signed away a vast track of land, called Shitu Chentse, Tungtsaitse and Nanshi Lingtse, measuring by several hundred square li. The conference ended so quickly because the Japanese were previously assured of the certainty of turning all North China into a Japanese colony through the conversations of Major General Suzuki and bandit Chiang Kaishek at Nanking. The KMT delegate promised to return the 37 rifles to the Japanese, rifles that were taken by Chinese soldiers ordered to retreat immediately but remaining firm on the ground and fighting the invaders. The return of the rifles means that the Japanese do not have to worry about the loss of their weapons in marching on Chinese territory because the loss, if any, will be made in by the KMT officers.

The Tan conference decided that the territory above mentioned should be neutral without the stationing of troops from either side. From the experiences of the Tangu agreement only Chinese troops are excluded from the demilitarized zone while the Japanese have full right to move in and out their troops as they please. The shameless betrayal of the KMT bandits, however, provides a great impetus to the national armed self defence movement in the north. The masses have learned that only their own action right at the moment can put a stop to further betrayals of the FKT bandits. Branches of the national armed self defence have sprung up in the north and developed in certain cases their activities to the higher stage of partican warfare against Japanese imperialism and its agent, the KMT bandits. Furthermore, the red armies in Shansi and Shensi are moving in the direction of Suiyuan and Chehar to meet the fresh Japanese drive in alliance with the national armed self defence in Hopei.

# Japanizing Horth China

This is an article written for us by a correspondent from Peking and printed below in a condensed form---Ed.

The foreign policy of the Kuchintang, the party of landlords, bourgeoisie, bankers and generals, is the policy of selling out China to imperialism, especially to Japanese imperialists. The resumption of train and post-tal service with Manchukuo and the customs agreement opening the frontiers for the penetration of Japanese goods are only stages on the road to the surrender of the whole of China to Japanese imperialism.

Striving to capture Inner Mongolia as a springing board for a thrust against the Soviet Union, the Japanese military are acting openly and ruthlessly, anticipating that Nanking will not resist this seizure. IN the banner regions in Chahar the Japs have built up four wireless stations, one of them at the palace of Prince Teh, head of the Mongolian autonomy movement. These stations are finded by a Japanese staff. The Japanese have constructed motor roads across Jehol into Chahar to facilitate further aggression. Kalgan, the junction city on the Peiping Suiyuan railway and end of the carrown route to Outer Mongolia, is probably their first objective. Having seized the Mukden-Peiping line, the Japs are ready to grab the Peiping-Suiyuan railway which will be extended from Paotow to Sinking for further aggression against Outer Mongolia and the Chinese northwest. Nanking are assisting the Japs by withdrawing Chinese troops from the north and sending them to fight the red army in South China, the only truly enti-imperialist force in China.

To colonize North China the Japs do not have to bring in their troops, leaving the work to be finished through the KMT traitors. At the demand of Japanese imperialism the KMT bandits suppressed all anti-Jap. organizations and publications, tortured and shot newspaper editors who dared to call for resistence to Japan or crticize the Manking policy in North China. At the demand of Japanese imperialism even KMT committees in N. China were dissolved, kMT members expelled. Japanese paid and voluntary Japanese agents were placed in all governmental offices from the very top down to the bottom. These agents, whether military or civil, arrested scores, nay, bundreds of patrictic youths in Peiping, Tientsin and other cities. Rumour has it that should Huang Fu, head of the Peiping administration, fall into disfavor and be turn-

ed out by the Japs he would be replaced by Wang I-tang, a former compradore of a Japanese shipping firm in Tientsin.

The proposed extension of Peiping and the removal of the Hopei provincial government to Paoting will leave the former capital and Mientsin entirely to the direct domination of the Japanese. In aiding the Japanese in dumping their goods in the north, Nanking appointed Kishimoto, a Japanese, as head of the customs in Tientsin. Steps are now taken to establish direct radio, telephone, telegraph and air communications with Manchukuo.

On Jan. 23 the Japs began a new drive into eastern Chahar with 13,000 troops, an air squadron and forty armoured cars; and poured a rain of death on peasants, workers and soldiers in several Chinese villages. The KRT bandit moved their airplanes, tanks and guns against the red army in the south. By this the KRT bandits tried to justify their loud call that "they have no modern weapons in resisting the Japanese". By the truce agreement of Feb. 2 eastern Chahar pratically fell into the hands of the Japs. Japanese imperaialism needs this territory for the preparation of the attack on USSR and, with this end in view, turns it into a perfect military base with the full backing of Nanking. The Japs now are consolidating their control over the Mongolian leagues and barmers, again, with the full backing of Nanking. The KRT bandits are helving in every way possible the Japs in realising the plan of the Japanese conquest of China as laid down in the famous Tanaka Henormal. To this purpose bandit Chiang Kai-shek conducted secret negotiations with the Japanese in the Peking Edical Hospital under the guise of 'sickness' in December and later at his home on his estate at Penghwa (not far away from Shanghai). By order of bandits Chiang and Tang the vice-foreign minister, Tang Yu-jeng, always came to Shanghai and stayed in the Japanese Fu Min hospital off Sectuon Poad to negotiate with the Japanese conquest of China. When the Japs, leading the falsehood that the Japanese conquest of China. When the Japs, for instance, should begin a drive into Chinese soil again, the KMT ought to immediately withdraw Chinese troops and thus prevent Chinese soldiers from fighting the invaders; at the same time lull public opinion by spreading the falsehood that the incident is not serious and only local. As soon as the Japanese arrive conquers large tracks of territory demanded by Japanese imperialism. On the Japanese demand the KMT bandits prosecuted a vigorous campaign against all anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese organisations and magazines

At the same time the KPT bandits are cooperating with the Japanese at every turn in the preparation of the offensive on the Republic of Outer Mongolia and USSR. A notorious example may be mentioned of the recent press campaign of the KMT bandits against USSR, centering around the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The KMT-fascist and bourgeois papers invariably accuse the Soviet Union of having committed illegality in selling the line to Japan (in a factual sense) but never said a word about the Japanese attempt to grab the line (meaning the other half of the ownership, the Manchurian half being already in the hands of Japanese imperialism), intimating to the Japanese that China would not protest in case Japan should seize the line but will bark viblently should the Soviet Union sell it, that is, its own half of the ownership of which it certainly has full right to dispose of in any way it pleases. The KMT bandits want the Soviet Union to hand over the CMR to Japan exactly in the same way as they had presented Manchuria, Jehol and part of N. China, that is, without compensation whatsoever.

Well-informed circles say that Nanking is just in negotiation with the Japanese for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact calculated to be a military alliance both offensive and defensive against the Soviet Union. Now the KMT bandits are performing an excellent service to Japanese imperialism concentrating all they have on the attack against the Chinese Soviets and red army, the sole force that will be able to check further Japanese aggressions and kick out Japanese imperialism in the future. Unless this force is crushed (and it can not be crushed) the Japanese plan of conquering China is unrealizable. The trouble is that the Soviets and red army are growing stronger every day and digging the graves for all imperialism and its agent, the KMT bandits.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File	No	H	iii ipat
			man

S.2, Special Branch Switze

ıbject (in fu	Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 19, 1 125
****************	dated May 25, 1934.
Made 📆	and Forwarded by D. I. Ross
	I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers'
	Correspondence, Vol. 4, No.19, dated May 25, 1934. The
	contents of this issue comprise the following :-
	(1) Our Victorious Stubborn Fight During 5th Drive.
	(2) Peasant Rioting Against Taxes.
	(3) Violent push of Red Army.
	The above publication was addressed to "Mr. H.R.
1	Isaacs, Embankment Apt., North Soochow Road, Local The
	postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted
	at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 6018. Avenue Joffre, on 24.5.34.
	J.B.Cin.
	7. I.
	Officer i/e Special Branch.
	•
1	•

# CONTINTS

# VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(1)	Our Viet	torious	Stubborn	Fight	During	5th	Drive	3	 		 P.L.
(2)	Peasant	Rioting	g Against	Taxes					 	• • •	 p.5
(3)	Violent	push of	Red Army	7					 		 p.6

### OUR VICTORIOUS STUBBORN FIGHT DURING 5TH DRIVE

(This is an article by Comrade Chow En-lai, head of the politi-) cal department for the red army, specially written for the red star, organ of the Soviet military council, which published it) on March 18, 1934---Ed.

Imperialism and KMT started its 5th drive from the fight around Lichuan last Ocyober with the central Soviet district (Kiangsi) as their main objective. All fighting previous to the attack on Lichuan forms only a prelude to the major war, that is, the oth campaign.

A rather long period of preparations preceded the 5th drive on the part of the enemy. A change in tactics took places a stubborn struggle plus the forts system. The transformation became as clear as water since the commencenent of the major war.

The enemy learned the lesson of the encousive defeats suffered during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th drives. All such tactios as advancement step by step, offensive on a joint front, simultaneous attack from different directions launched by crack units, etc, have all failed to save the enemy from defeat at our hands. As a consequence, large number of officials and men were taken prisoners, large quantities of amminitions fell into our hands. Worse still, oftentimes the vanguished units could not recover from the blow during the volumes of two or three years. Our success always brought large territory under the Soviets. The crushing blows delivered to the snear shock the Kiff rule ne well as the troops. Min and officers of the white away lost confidence in the success of the war. Even the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie are forced by facts to recognize the utter impotence of the Kiff, to say nothing of the potty bourgeoisie who loses faith in the ruling classes.

Taught by the lesson of encousaive failures, the IMT, particularly important me has become fully awaken to the impossibility of destroying the Boviets within a short period. Hence the adoption of the taction of the protested war. We are supposed to be wiped out by this war supported by the forts synthem and the blockeds. The following changes are observed to have taken place the organisation of the enemy troops, calculated to increase the efficiency of the IMT headity in fighting us. of the EMF bandits in fighting us.

In the first place,
Last enture Chiang Kai-shok reorganised his army to meet the difficulties encountered in fighting the red army. The size of the division was reduced to three regiments in order to be suited to the fighting saying the mountains. Instead of equipping each battalism with 100 hours and output has three more street wegiment only 100 machine gues while each company has three more than been cut thile the combettants have increased.

As to tactics, Chiang decided to strike we principally from the morth we now with the east route (Mukien) in addition. He put his cruck and reliable divisions in the vanguard (such divisions are new efficient by the fascist. Washpool cadets) but assigned the futy of defence to other mireliable units. Such units, always smashed by the red army, are now used to act as a check to

the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chiang relied on the en the red army only. At the beginning of the 5th drive Chicag relied on the morth route as the main gainstay in the offensive against the Soviets with the cast, south and west routes the auxiliary aids. This state of affairs lasted about three months during which we gained brilliant successes in Sinkow, Esquess and Tautson, all located in Kiangsi. Within the same period the 19th route army mutinist. All these facts upset the plan of Chicag in the initial stage of the offensive. With the collapse of the 19th route army Chicag arranged an attack from the east (from Fukien). Chicag's morth route aims at Evengtham while the east route at Tailin, Chicaning and Lienchen (cities in Fu-

The enemy has thrown 520 regiments into the battle against us, distribut-

The enemy has thrown 350 regiments into the buttle against us, also made the following four routes:

FORTH ROUTE: 25 divisions, 1 independent brigade, totalling 99 regiments.

The EMT bendits are concentrated here and, for the most part, form the crack units of Chiang.

RAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 1 independent brigade totalling 71 regiments.

These are fork the most part Chiang's personal troops.

VAST ROUTE: 14 divisions and 5 independent brigades, aggregating 41 regiments which, for the most part, come from Runam.

SOUTH ROUTE: 9 divisions and 1 independent brigade numbering 41 regiments all coming from Canton.

all coming from Canton.

Thus the energy forces at the front are 66 divisions, 8 independent brigade totalling 320 regiments, numbering 600,000-700,000 men. In other words, out of the 99 divisions of the KMT 2/5 have been sent at the front against the Soviets. 70% of the KMT soldiers are compelled to fight us new.

\*\*Except the 1st and 2nd divisions now fighting the 4th red army in Society.\*\*

\*\*Except the 25th division defeated in Jehol, Chiang's personal troops have practically all come to Kiangsi. Moreover, Chiang is calling for more troops from the north. According to the stastics published by the headquarters at Monchang some 100,000 new recruits were enlisted from Honen, Annhei and Kiangsen in order to make up the lesses of the defeated units.

# Training of Cadres

Following the tragical defeat of the 4th drive Chiang resolved to train more new cadres, placing special emphasis on the testics of climbing mountains, searching, reconnoitring, defending, etc. The forts as a defence against the red army was stressed, too. The new cadres are more clever and countings then the cadres are more clever and contious than the old who always suffered crushing defeats in succession. The primitive forts afforded a certain measure invitate of protection to the EM troops. Manaced by a defeat from the red army, the EM troops may withdraw into the forts immediately. In spite of these improvements the EM will suffer inevitable reverse during the 5th drive.

Chiang also obtained financial aid from imperialism (e.g. the \$50,000,000 cotton and wheat loan from U.S.) as well as from Chinese bankers who bought Chiang's bonds or gave him ready cash whenever he called for it. Besides buy-ing large quantities of arms and ammunitions from imperialist countries Chi-eng ordered the arsenals at Hankow and Hangchow to work day and night for sup-plies to the Klangsi front against the Soviets.

Chiang put 100,000 vast army in a timy place but he can not secure emough food to feed it. The blockade enforced by the red army is quite effective in outting off the rice supply. Chiang must import rice from abroad. The
coclies impressed by Chiang for carrying rice always eat up one third of what
they carry on their shoulders. Here is another disadvantage for Chiang. Another thing—Chiang is forced to organise a large number of carries for the
regular army to carry things for the soldiers. One fifth of the army is composed of carriers. Out of 15,000 man of a full division 3,000 are carriers.
The lack of road facilities is another weak point. A rice carrier from Macmus, Ewangtung, may finish the rice at the end of his journey in Tayu, Riangst. Mence the construction of more roads which, as a rule, are built up by
the peasants without pay and provision of food. The soldiers must take part
in road construction in addition to fighting.

The enemy makes use of tactics both old-fashioned and modern. Chem Chem,

The enemy makes use of tactics both old-fashioned and modern. Chen Chen ene of the lieutenents of Chiang, has summarized the tactics of the enemy in the word. He said that fish can not be caught unless the pond is drained and they. The enemy wents to starve us by blockade. He also organises counterre-Chen Chen,

Velutionary activities in Soviet territory.

The above are the preparations of the KMM for a prolonged war under the direction of imperialism,

Relying on the economic blockade to strangle us, on the mines and arsenals to turn out more arms and ammunitions, on the transportation system under its control, on the domination of sea ports, on imperialism to isolate us from the world revolutionary movement, on news blockade to shut off all victories of the red army and isolate us from the national revolutionary movement in China the MIT has prepared to carry on the protracted war. While recognizing to a certain extent the harmful effects of these factors on us we should not forget the fact that the mighty force of the people and the powerful red army have grown up out of the anti-imperialist land revolution. They are, indeed, so powerful that they will, we firmly believe, break through the restrictions imposed by imperialism and RMT sooner or later. They will link with the world and Chinese revolutionary forces. Here is a factor beyond the prompt perception of the energy.

Our workers and personne are found in passession of supreme military and orea-Our workers and peasants are found in possession of supreme militancy and creative power of the new classes in sharp with the landlord and bourgeoisie who are feeble and corrupted sinking down every day. Depending on the mighty strength of the masses and the red army we will win the protracted war. Under this condition our enemy will suffer his final defeat.

#### Our Struggle Victorious

What successes have we secred in the past five and a half months of sus-

tained struggle?

In the first place, to the surprise of the KM our red army fighting at the front all the time has never proved weakened as expected by the enemy. On the contrary, the red army has strengthened considerably as well as expanded tremendously to the great disappointment of the KM. The red army desisted from the udual practice of sending a batch of its ranks to the rear for rest after a victory. The discontinuance is rendered desirable by the ceaseless onslaught of the enemy. Besides, the red army has improved its military training and political level. litical level,

As to the expansion of the red army it may be stated that the red army is now one and a half larger than it was last May. The said extension does not include the reserves, training corps and independent regiments which have increased in numbers, too. The red army has reached the largest number ever recorded in the central Soviet territory. The shock movement for the expansion of the red army has been crowned with startling success. The quots of new red recruits for February has exceeded the original plan in Kiangsi. The red army Kang Tung Pei has doubled while that in North Fukien has anlarged by 50%. All the neighboring Soviet districts have shown expansion of the red army at greater or lesser speed. er or lesser speed.

The recruits enlisted from the vilage do not need much time in learning the art of fighting. They prove as efficient as the old fighters in the process of learning. This is made possible through the political class condition. After less than one month the newly formed young communists division has wiped out the units of Chow Tse-chum by walking 80 li a day. The glorious 45th regisent has for two months resisted successfully the attack of the enemy which was three times larger. The Junkin division composed of new recruits bravely fought against five divisions of the enemy at Lichnam. In the light of such facts the red away always months exhibited.

bravely fought against five divisions of the enemy at Biohuan. In the light of such facts the red army always won the stubborn fight.

For training and educating the red armists four military schools were added to the sole one already in existence with the attendance of the students doubled. The cadets, mostly of the worker and pessant class, are condidates for higher and middle officers. And some of the cadets have been promoted to high positions for the fermation of new divisions. The cadres for artillery, engineering, air defence, chanical warfare, etc., have also increased. The wireless sets have auguented by four times as compared with the 4th drive while wireless students are sufficient in number to do the necessary work. Doctors are now more numerous them before, At present we have two doctors for each improvined hamital.

each improvised hospital.

The overwhelming majority of such cadres comes from the worker and peasant class. They master in one year what takes five or six years for those from the landlord-bourgeois class. These codres are a sufficient reply to the imperialist-Dif offensive as well as to the opportunists among our ranks who

perialist-LAT errensive as well as to the opportunists among our ranks who pin no faith in the promotion of new cadres.

While admitting of difficulties in connection with military supplies on our part, we have been fighting persistently and successfully in surmounting these obstacles. Our finances are placed on a scund footing capable of raising military funds for the red army which in former times shouldered the main responsibility of filling the red war chest. Now the red army takes only secondary part in collecting money for military purpose. From last September to Jamesty 1954 our military expenditure for each month has increased by 40% to 40% and in raised by the masses the pay the land tax, buy the bonds or increase preis raised by the masses the pay the land tax, buy the bonds or increase predestion.

As to the question of uniforms and blankets we may say that we have succeeded in procuring enough for our red fighters. Formerly this question could not not be solved until after the victory of the red army. Now we have overcome this difficulty. Last December new red fighters increased by 25% and these upset the original plan but we handled it all right. Spring and summer uniforms will be secured with 80% certainty. The red army is assured of 6 months rice supply and does not have to worry about the spring famine. Owing to the fact that the masses have brought rice to the red army in large quantities we don't need to be anxious about the supply of rice to the red fighters. One red regiment in the vicinity of Chienning collected 20,000 catty of rice in one day while originally planning to have 10,000 only.

Despite the forts of the enemy which are used to obstruct us in seising his arms our guns and rifles have increased ceaselessly. Compared with last July the rifles in the principal units of the red army has augmented by 30%. The extense of ammittions is enlarged considerably, especially since February. We tunned 100% more ammittions (for rifles) in February than January but the increase will be 150% in March. The production of hand greenede increased 100% as compared with January but the increase in March will be 1,000% and in April 1,200%.

1,200%

Our manufactured medicines are even better than the imported foreign pre-

insts.
All such facts signalize the achievements in war supplies. They will dispel the pessimist view of the question of supplies.

# Coordination of Fighting Forces

During the 5th drive of the KMT we have succeeded in securing better coordination of the fighting units of the red army. We fight the enemy on the main front but we never give up fighting on minor fronts. The red forces in west Kiangsi repulsed the enemy from the west route. The red army in east sed morth Kiangsi holds six divisions of the enemy in check. Even the Soviets in merth Fakien have held up three KMT divisions. Red partisens have shown increasing activities in the rear of the enemy. Not only that, we have built up strong defence areas and forts to cope with the protracted campaign of imperialism and KMT. The red units fighting at various fronts have, in the course of heatilities, here better coordinated. of hostilities, been better coordinated.

Step by step we have consolidated the organs in the rear. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd drives of imperialism and Kar we had, strictly speaking, no stable base in the rear. But now we have a secure base in the rear for the storage of war supplies, for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, for the transportation that during april much more enlarged than before. It has been contemplated that during April ever 60% of the youths (able-bodied) shall join the red youth guards. We have set up offices for the training of enemy prisonners, We have more hospitals than before. In sanitation the KMI samy is far behind us. Cur success at Salman last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable dehoien last year enabled us to extend our war industries to a considerable de-

Finally, the transport system both at the front and rear has become quite efficient. We rely on our own feet for transportation but our success in this regard is startling. The couriers set a new record in walking. They cover the distance from Jukin to Sintien (how many 11?) within 40 hours. They finst wall fast because know what their tasks means in relation to the shattering of the

dene

The above achievements enumerated, together with the growing militarry of the weskers and peacents, the expansion of the red army, the improved education of the coordination of the fight is corres, the sufficiency of war supplies, the coordination of the fight ing units, etc, will assure our decisive victory in the prolonged war. On the basis of these fundamental factors our red army fighting all the time and on all frents has never shown any sign of weakness as has been expected by the ensure. It rather strengthened itself and enlarged itself during the hand-to-hand fight with the enemy. It has set to naught the plan of the enemy in the first phase of the war, successfully defended the Soviets in Kiangsi. This topingh tells the toilers of the whole world and of whole China that the red easy of the Soviets together with the workers and peasants will certainly smach the 5th campaign and achieve victory of the Soviets on a national scale.

On the other hand, the enemy has suffered many casualties. The 4th divietem of KMT has, for example, decreased by 6,000 men, the 10th and 83rd divietem by 1,000 each, the 87th division by 3,000, the 9th by 2,000, the 43rd
division by 3,000, 14th division by 3,000, the 59th by 1,600. Thus the crack
with of Chiang Kai-shek have received hammarinarinarinary heavy blows.
The red army has annihilated whole regiments one after another. In addition, the
enemy has consumed large quantities of amaznition and money.

## PRACAUT RICTING AGAINST TAXES

In spite of the demagogical phrases of the Kaf to abolish emorbitant taxes and to relieve rural districts the emploitation of the peasantry by the EMT has been steadily on the increase. According to the investigations conducted by the central agricultural station in 687 hsiens of 22 provinces that burden of the peasant in the form of land tax has been increasing from year to year:

1932	.2.07%	2.364 2.50%
1933	.2.37%	2.50%
1034	. 2.685	2 . 2000

Thus, the increase in both categories of the land tax is steady. No doubt this table represents the better conditions purposely chosen by the investigators. There are of course cases far worse than those just cited. In Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Annhei, Kiangsu, Human, Hupah, Esechwan, Munnan, Kweichow, etc, the peasant is forced to cultivate the poppy by orders of the RMF government. But opium is not the sole curse for the peasantry. The RMF always boasts of the construction of 89,161.51 kilometers in 1933 as the greatest achievement in the field of economic construction. These highways only facilitate the transportation of imperialist goods. They impose inhemse hardships on the peasantry. The peasant is deprived of his land for constructing highways. He usually gets no pay for the sacrifice. In addition he has to contribute labour towards the road-building. He pays the tax on his land which has been robbed from him.

Exorbitant taxes so much ounsed by the common people have been piling

Exorbitant taxes so such cursed by the common people have been piling up year in and year out. In Hobik there are 300 such taxes out of which 200 are judged "rational" by the financial authorities of the province (The Ramg Pao, May 19). The same paper gives the information that the tax collectors has perpetrated unspeakable outrages on the peasants, that tax collectors have usually come to the village one after another for the same conserve.

Under the increasingly cruel exploitation of the RMT peasants have staged isolated rictings in the past two menths. The peasants in Chan haien, Amshei, and in Seiyang, Kiangsu, fought fierce buttles with the RMT armed bandits who attempted to root the poppy. The peasants in Musih, Kiangsu, rose in protest against highway construction and surveying of land. In south Hopei many organisations have sprung up against taxes.

# Compulsory Poppy Oultivation

Under the name of banning opium the RMT used to sell opium in public. It used tox compell the peasants to cultivate the poppy. It monopolises the sale and transportation of opium. The peasants in them have paid the tax on poppy in compliance with the orders of the RMT but the local government still threatened to destroy the poppy. On April 15 over 10,000 peasants gathered together and put up a stiff resistence to the 1,000 KMT soldiers who came to the countryside to root the poppy. The battle lasted three days and nights. 100 peasants were killed and wouned, and several villages wiped out by the soldiers. out by the soldiery.

The above information quantes from the Singunger of Shanghai on April 19. The same happenings are also observed in Saiyang, northern Kiangan. There the magistrate collected the poppy tax last year but now sent armed soldiers to the countryside in an effort to destroy the poppy. The angents passents resisted and abunded the scaretary-general of the haien government. The casualties on the side of the peasants are unknown. The struggle is still going along (The Taxangan, of Shanghai, April 14 & 19). On April 24 the peasants in the northern cutchirts of Wash, Kiangan, assembled together by the beating of the going mathinst in protest against the expropriation of land for highway construction. They attached the surveyors and broke their instruments. In the afternoon they march on the haien government as a demonstration. One farmer econolained of his land (two nows) having been robbed, and hence could not make a living any more. On May 10 the passants egain turned on the survey ors.

According to the Ta Kung Fao of May 11 the peasants in Koo-an and Chang Taxangan to the Ta Kung Fao of May 11 the peasants in Koo-an and Chang Taxangan to the Ta Kung Fao of May 11 the peasants in Koo-an and Chang Taxangan to the Taxangan taxangan to the Taxangan taxang

KMT. And the anti-tex movement of the peasantry hard pressed by the KMT will no doubt grow and spread far and wide under the expanding influence of the Soviets which have so far scored far-reaching successes over the KMT bandits,

#### VIOLENT PUSH OF RED ARMY

In the month just past the efforts of the Soviets and red army have been attended with significant successes every where from Fukien to Ssechwan repudiating the falsified reports of the KMF on its victories. The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi necessitated a little change in his tactics. As a consequence, he moved part of his troops into Fukien and hopes to attack the Soviets from that direction. But the red army operating there where this part where we have the southways there was the second state. perating there upset Chiang's plan by capturing Yin-an and Eweilma last month, annihilating the 52nd division under the command of In Shin-pun. At the same time the seven haiens along the coast in northern Fukien have

been sovietized, thus creating a serious situation for the Kar authorities at Foodbow, capital of Fukien.

This section of Fukien is usually called east Fukien covering seven haiens, all located close to Foodbow. The 'local committee' organised last year against taxes forms the contract with the subsequent formation of a haiens, all located close to Foochow. The 'local committee' organised last year against taxes forms the centre, with the subsequent formation of a multitude of Soviets in the neighboring hsiens. Later on a powerful force of some 10,000 red guards has been organised. And about 60,000 peasants and peasants. Joined hands with the red guards. The whole red force is composed of more than 10 units, each with 600 or 700 men, all under the command of Comrade Fan Teh-mien. The military organisation as evolved there is quite strong with strict discipline. Attached to the regular army is the political departments and GPU under the leadership of Comrade Hung Shaovin, a girl. The GPU units are each provided with three motor boats and 60 or 70 junks. The red guards have two arsenals, too, turning out two pistols a day. They also make a certain amount of amountions. The peasants are willing to stand in the van in any battle although they bear only swords and spears. 60% of the area in each haien has been brought under the dominations of the Soviets with the consequent division of land.

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the ap-

In this part of the province the mountains offer obstacles to the approach of the NET bandit troops. Recently, the struggle in these regions has become more violent causing great anxiety to the KMT government at Foothow. According to Tawanpao of May 19 the magistrate of Poochen, northern Fukien, requested in an urgent telegram the dispatch of more soldiers from the provincial authorities in an attempt to rout the attack of the red

army under Comrade Fang Tee-mien.

The Red Army in Hupen

On may Day the red fighters under Comrado Kao Yin-son attacked Yanglu Sae, an important point on the Changsha-Ruchang railway, and succeeded in disarming the RMT garrison. On the same day another portion of the red army captured Shaszekai, Luiyang, only 30 miles from Changsha, capital of Bunan. Two days later the red army occupied the Taolin station of the line just named.

The red army in Honan has built up strong bases around Sanchen haien and recovered bit by bit the territory lost to the KMT during the gigantic offensive last year. In the middle of May Lotien, a haien in east Empeh, fell into the hands of the red army. The neighboring city, Chisui, was more aced resulting in the exodus of almost all Tuhao and capitalists. Red Units in Anwhei also have been active, apparently operating in conjunction with the red army in east Hupeh. On May 6 about 100 militia in Lukiang, Amwhei, mutinied and joined the red forces there.

In April the red units in southern Human displayed more activities. As the Human government concentrated its forces on east Human in ann endeaver to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisans under Comrade Li

to stave off the attack of the red army, the red partisans under Comrade Li. Chun-peo have had a freer hand in southern Bunan. Comrade Li effected com-

junction with Comrade Li Lin in Tsenchow and the units elsewhere, threatening to cut off the communications between Bunan and Ewangtung.
In response to the activities of the red army in northern Sechwan the
radicalised peasants and soldiers in southern Sechwan (Anlei, Pookiang,
Ya-en, evo) have ergenised anti-tax partisans. Enlisting the sympathy and
support of the peasantry around, they have become increasingly active and
always led the aggrieved meases to battle against the blood-sucking militarriate and factor agents. According to another reports red partisans are terists and their agents. According to another report red partisans are parating in the borderland lying between Sechwan, Eweichow and Tunnan.

File No.	
PHP NO.	

G. 35000-1-34	SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
	REPORT Date June 19 134.
Subject (in )	full). Chinese "orkers' Correspondence, Val.4, No.18, 11tou
	Thy 15 (11934).
Made by	and Forwarded by 2. 1. 1000
	J Corward be rewith a cony of the "Chinese Workers!
	Correspondence," Vol. 4, No.18, duted May 18; 1934, which
	vas obtained from the Chinese Post office on June 36, 1934.
	The journal which was posted at the C.P.D. Branch office,
	63 Woosung Road, on 10.2.54 and addressed to mir. D.C. Bess,
	Motropole Fotel, Shanghai" was returned to the bead Letter
	Devictment after attempts at fellivery had failed.
	The contents of the above issue comprise the
	"ollowing:-
	(1) Heroic Defence of the Soviets by Workers.
	(B) C.P.C's Appeal to Foilors of China against
	Jananese and other Imperialism.
	(5) The Cichtened Jonanese Grip on the Whole of China.
	(4) Munchurian Feasants in Self-Defence.
	(5) The Red Army Reasserted Themselves.
	(6) Workers' Strucgle in Kuomintang China,
	Arril 19%4.
	1 Rh
	D. 1.
	Officer i/c Special Branch.

#### COMITEMI'S

# TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRID ON CHINA

(1)	Heroic Defence of The Soviets by Workers	P.	1.
(2)	CPC's Appeal to Toilers of China Against Japanese and Other Imperialism		
(3)	The Tightened Japanese Grip on The Whole of Ghina	F .	20
(1)	Manchurian Peasants in Self-Defence	E.	4.
(5)	The Red Army Reasserted Themselves	ь.	).
(0)	April 1934	p.	5.

# HEROIC DEFENCE OF THE SOVIETS BY WORKERS The Example of Workers at Chienning

After receiving the rebuff from the red army in the first stage of the h imperialist-KET campaign the hangmen of Chiang Kai-shek actively preparfor the second stage in an effort to save themselves from the final deat. They decided to attack the Soviets from directions. By taking the ute from Lichuan (Kiangsi) they wished to lay their bloody hand on Chien-

ig, Fukien. They marched on the city in great numbers.
In such a tense atmoshere the workers in Chienning resolved to defend Soviets with "head (The KMT executed the workers by beheading) and blood". defence of the interests of the workers and peasants they determined to ulse the KMT attack without regard to any sacrifices. Thus, under the dership of CPC and red union they proclaimed a general strike on January 1934. They armed themselves and took up fighting immediately.

# The Strike Committee

for strengthening the leadership in war, for performing the different in a planned way, the workers elected at the mass meeting the most ac-elements for membership in the so-called 'The Strike and War Committee' sed of the acitation, the organisational, the mobilization, the aid 3 7 tments. The mobilization department consists of the red youth vanguard, arriers, the transport corps while the aid department controls the reħ 3 nurse, washing, money-collecting, etc. All these organs started func-1 जे ig immediately.

te strike practically involved the whole body of the workers. The postal and tailors showed more activities owing to their closer connection for. They launched a wide campaign collecting money for the strikers. ing day and night, they contributed greatly towards the defeat of the bandits who threatened to encircle the city. 36 水 

portion of the armed workers immediately wment to the front and took in actual fighting against the bandits. They either fought with the red or shoulder to shoulder with the partisans. They charged the enemy rely. Thanks to their brave efforts worth of our admiration the enemy IG 48 CT. so a halt and received a decisive blow. At the same time they operated anguipu and captured two Tuhao together with the instructor of the Big .2 63

58 bandits.

### Guarding the Rear

other part of the workers assumed patrol duties within the city to ain order and suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the rear-tightened the watch on the owners of the shops, organized the spy corps, and transport corps in aid of the red army. More noteworthy is the large ent of money and articles collected for the red fight ers at the front, all dy and articles forwarded to the red armists and encouraging their con-Grably. At the same time they collected something like eighty dollars of 20 strikers and 90 families of the red armists. The Bliengan CP, Soviets and all organisations down the line tendered a tea party in honor of the workers and in praise of their militancy.

In response to the call of the workers thousands of Stoilers joined the demonstration on February 4. And they came from the outsikirts and marched in processions. Within three days 1,400 were mobilised to dee transport work for the red army. The result exceeded the original plan by a wide margin, a fact that proves the rising bellicose mood of the workers in the face of the man-

seing offensive from the enemy.

The workers continued the struggle, yes, a hard struggle for fiftsen days souting the enemy and consolidating the rear. As soon as the threatening danger was over, the strikers retuned to work on the revolutionary production front. On February 12 the workers triumphantly called off the strike.

Needless to say, the strike of the workers in Chienning was a great aid to the cause of the revolution and the red army as well. With the enthusiastic support of the workers the Soviets in Chienning graw much stringer out of the fight with the KMT bandits. After resumption of work the toilers exerted themselves strong actly for the economical reconstruction of the Soviets and for the increase in production. They, too, made greater efforts in the collection of cereals, in the sale of governmental bonds. They helped in expanding the red youth vanguard, in pushing the spring ploughing shock brigade campaign. The masses of peasantry around Chienning as led by the heroic workers made the land revolution more penetrating and joined in increasing numbers the red army and partisans in the continued fight against the remnants of the land-lord-counterrevolutionaries.

# CPC'S APPEAL TO TOILERS OF CHINA AGAINST JAPANISSE AND OTHER LEPERIALISM

(In reply to the hands off China declaration issued by the Tokio foreign office the CC of CPC openly called on the masses of China to rise as a gained the gressions of Japanese imperialism in a statement released for publication on May 5---M.

The CPC publicly appeals to the masses to punish the shameless, betraying counterrevolutionary regime of the KET at Nanking which openly surrenders to Japanese imperialism. The CPC calls on all toilers of China to unite thempelves in revolutionary action against Japanese and other imperialism as well as against their tool, the KET government at Nanking; to shatter the attempts of imperialism in the division of China ac well as in its complete colonisation, to push shead the sacred struggle of national revolution, to drive out all imperialism, to build up a China entirely independent and unified without an inch of territory being yielded to the energy, to build up a Soviet China, to fight for the unified revolutionary front in the expansion and defence of the Soviets in China.

The Japanese statement on April 17 pushes the struggle for the division and conquest of (wina to a new phase likely to hasten the outbrook of an imperialist war for the hegemony in the Facific and on armed intervention against the USER.

With the concurrence of Manking Japanese importalism has finished the major portion of its war preparations in North Chine against the Soviet Union as well as for further aggressions on Chinese soil. Apparently securing the agreement of Manking, Japanese imperialize openly announced its intention in the said statement to control the whole of China exclusively.

The hangmen of Manking desire tom sell the toilers of China in support of Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union. The Japanese military attaches to the Peiping legation told Huang Fu, head of the Peiping political council, that 'the occupation of Chahar, Suiyuan and Tientein is based on an absolute necessity in the offensive against the Sovieta Union', a view that is entirely in agreement with Manking. Sometime ago Gen. Araki beasted of the sure support of Manking in the event of a war against USSR. Paving the way for further Japanese aggressions in the north, Manking has withdrawn its troops from the Peiping-Tientsin area and transported them southward in an attack on the Boviets in the borderland between Monan-Amwhel-Mugeh.

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to set-

The direct negotiations now in progress with Japanese imperialism to settle the outstanding issues between China and Japan means an auction cale of whinese national interests to Japanese imperialism. At the same time Japanese is making preliminary moves in south China to wrest Fukion and to intervene against the growing Soviets in that province. In face of such violent Japanese aggressions Wang Chin-wei, "left" leader of the Kuomintang (now prime mini-uter under the vitual distanceship of Chinag Ka-shek), wised his thanks in behalf of the KMT government to Japanese imperialism for its driendly attitude towards China.

Now all KMT leaders and papers preach the doctrine of compromise with Japan by direct negotiation excusing themselves on the ground of impotence to right the invaders. They consider the betrayal as a local matter. At the same time they advance the theory that the country may fall under foreign rule but the Soviets and with them the anti-imperialist masses must be massacred.

Then the appeal goes on to call on the workers, peasants, other toilers and the revolutionary students and intelligentsia to rise immediately against the further aggressions of Japanese imperialism and the betrayal of Nanking.

#### THE TIGHTENED JAPANESE GRIP ON THE WHOLE OF CHINA Japanese Preparations for Intervention in the North as Well as in the South

Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14, Japanese imperialism has taken more threatening moves vis-a-vis China. While in process of direct negotiations (of course behind closed doors) more Japanese intrigues and plots have come to light from day to day, all designed to annex Khinese territories by war or penetration. No longer confined to the north, Japanese aggressions have been aimed at the south, particularly Fukie en owing to its geographical proximity to the Japanese colony Taiwan or Formosa. The formation of the people's government in Fukien last year and the debacle of that regime under Chiang Kai-sheh's pressure earnly this year have contributed langely towards the consolidation of Japanese influence in that province. Coupled with Chiang's pro-Japanese attitude, this consolidation facilitates Japanese colonization of Fukien and intervention against the expanding Soviets within that province.

Furthermore representatives of Japanese financiers have come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a Japanese consortium in control of Chinas's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter set the Japanese shape representatives of American and Closely following on the hands off declaration made on April 14

na's economy to the exclusion of American and European capitalists. In an attempt to counter act the Japanese chieme representatives of American and European capital such as NoT. Johnson (US minister), J.H. Rogers (envoy from the white house), Baron Guillaume (Belgian minister), etc, gathered in the RMT capital (now virtually moved to Nanchang where Chiang Kai-shek stays) in the mad scramble for more concessions from the RMT dictator.

According to the bourgeois press the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, Y. Suma, took a bold step in demanding direct negotiation from Wang Chin-wei without the intervention from third parties. It is reported that Sir Cadogan, British minister, will arrive Nanchang to have an interview with Chiang undoubtedly on the question of the division of China. The return of Huang Fu, head of the government at Peiping (an agent of Chiang in carrying on the betrayal negotiations) to Shanghai on May 10 from his pleasure trip to Mogan Shan (a noted summer resort) and his departure for Peiping in the near future indicate the rapid progress in the betraying surreptious direct negotiations.

# Tho Anti-Soviet Alliance

The subjects under discussion between representatives of Manking and Tokyo are almost known to everybody. The issues touching on the resumtion of
railway and postal service have been almost settled to the satisfaction of
the Japanese. The ministry of communications has instructed the post offices
to forward the Manchurian lecters to the recipients in China but tear off the
Manchukuo stamps before delivery. As reported in the Shanghai Shun-pao, travellers from the north witnessed the Manchukuo cars now running on the PeipingHankow lins. Chang Haush-liang, commander at Hankow, has withdrawn his troope
from the Peiping area to fight the red army in Eupeh and Honan. These are additional evidences testifying to the defacto recognition of the Manchukuo
by Nanking in full compliance with the Japanese demands. The time will not be
distant when Nanking will accord the Hanchukuo a de jure recognition.

At the time of the Eanchang configence between Chiang and Huang Fu the
correspondent of the China Weekly Review (American) reported the Japanese
demand of bringing Nanking into the anti-Seviet alliance. This is in line
with the information given by the London Daily Express to the effect that
acting under direct instructions of German imperialism Gen. von Seeckt, new
acting as chief adviser (military) to Chiang Kai-shek, will train and control the Chinese army with a view to turning it over to the Japanese in case
the latter should decide to attack USSR.

Nanking offialdon openly and complacently talked about the Japanese mi-The subjects under discussion between representatives of Manking and To-

Nanking offialdon openly and complacently talked about the Japanese military preparations in the north and said that the sole objective of such preparations is USSR. The same official circles are no doubt ready to give the Japanese every help and aid in this respect. The Japanese are reported to grant R 15 000 000 or the construction of a line from Japanese are reported to spend E 15,000,000 on the construction of a line from Jehol tox east Chahar, and preliminary surveying has been completed. This is of course fully agreed to by Eurng Fu and Eo Yin-chin, head of the military in the north. With

be come at Tientsin covering some 1,000 Chinese now. The KMT is actively parting the Japanese ir robbing China of her territory and in pushing the military preparations against USSR.

# the Bouthward Policy

On May 2 the Ta Wan Pao of Shanghai carried the report that the Japanese will seise Manoi and Amoy, and turn these two ports (Fukien) into Japanese naval bases within one or two months, and the report is caid to be based on good cuthority, that is, it leaks out from the consular body at Shangeen, the foreign settlement near Canton. According to the Reuter messing dated May 4 the Japanese will hold an "opposite shore (referring to Fukien and Ewangtang) conference to be attended by consula from Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hong Kong and Canton. And the foreign office and colonial ministry at Tokyo as well as the governor of Taiwan will despatch representatives to the conference. According to the China Times of May 4 the squada of the conference includes formation a south China chamber of comme the conference includes formation a south China chamber of comme the conference of fishery along the south China coast, all connected with the offangive to be undertaken against the provinces in the south. On May 1 the Efficient attachese and residents in Fukien decided at a secret meeting to demand more armed police for protection.

In the past few weeks the Japanese were quite busiy in sending men to the interior of the province of Fukien. A number of Japanese were found the interior. They were engaged in making survey-s. By the way more Japanese warships arrived in Foochow and Amoy. And more Japanese battle—ships will arrive, it has been stated. The concentration of Japanese forces in south China together the growing activities of individual Japanese has so far accomplished one thing: exposure of the Ewangtung authorities as a lackey of Japanese imperialism who immediately put a ban on demonstrations scheduled for May 7 and 9 against Japanese invasion in sharp contrast with the anti-Japanese phrases which they used to pour out to decive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like

ceive the people.

With the arrival of influential Japanese capitalists at Shanghai like Takayama of the Asia Colonisation corporation, etc, the Japanese demand for Sino-Manchurian-Bipponese economic block has been taking a concrete shape.

#### MARCHURIAN PRABANTS IN SELE-DEVENCE ............

In spite of the TMT suppression in the interest of Japanese imparialism the toilers in Manchuria have been conclosely fighting the Japanese involues. Their fight has become more violent in the lower Sungari and in tast Manchuria. The sati-Japanese volunteers operated from a firm base in Penshi.

lower Sungari, were wiped out by Japanese bombardment sometime ago. 20,000 measants were slaughtered. The Japanese killed the peasantry en rases between they wented to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants.

they wanted to make room for the arrival of Japanese immigrants.

As a patter of fact, Japanese immigrant flooded the whole of Manchuria, especially the north where, as is known to every body, Japanese war preparations of inst USSR have been speeded up all the time. At present Manchuria is full of Japanese immigrants estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. Chinese peasants were driven out to make way for Japanese colemists. The fields evacuated by the Chinese were given to Japanese.

The angered peasants are more susceptible of the influence of the volunteers. Sometime in March a detachment of Manchurian troops stationed at Han mutinied and fought hand in hand with the peasants in the vicinity against Japanese troops, and defeated them in the first rounds. Later on the fight spread over involving more peasants. The Evantuag army detailed 40 planes and a large number of troops but the volunteers and armed peasants refused to be deunted, still making a stend in Ham. The Japanese gunfire devastated whole villages and accepting to the RMT sentral news agency not less than 20,000 were slain by Japanese.

The peasants are determined to put up a stiff resistance. The Wah-lien news gave out the information that to show their estermination to fight imperialism the enti-Japanese peasants have even gone so far as to bill their wives and children. The volunteers often scored victories in face of the superior Japanese forces. On April 9 some 1,000 volunteers atterned wah-chasen and economical it after fierce fighting. In the middle of April another volunteer army captured Tung-kiang city in lower Sungari.

# THE 1ED ARMY REASSERTED THEMSELVES

Repudiating: the reported success of the EMT troops, the red army has recently defeated the lat, 2nd, 3rd and 4th divisions of the Ssechuan army under Liu Hsiang, capturing 500 rifles, 20 guns. In the opening days of May the red army took back Wan-yean, Szechuan. In couth Szechuan Comrade Ho Lung captured Panshui and arrested one pastor by the name of H.A. Smith.

# WORKERS STRUGGLES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA APRIL, 1934

For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Working days lost in Strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.

# I. Strike Unrecorded in Last Month

(1)Mar.24 (2)Wushih (3)Chan-feng Bulk Filature (4)300 (5)1 (6)300 (7)0 (8) Spontenous (9)Against prolongation of working hour (10)Victory.

#### II. Strike Continued From March

(1) Jan.-April (2) Wuchew (3) silk weaving workers (4) \$,500 (5) 10 (6) 45,000 (7) 0 (8) 80. (9) Arainst were out by 12.76.

(1) Jan.14-April 22 (2) Tangshan (3) Kailain Mines (4) 30,000 (5) 15 (6) 300,000 (7) 0 (8) 80. (9) For wage increase and better treatment. see Remarks. (1) Mar. 2-22, April (2) Shanghai (3) Gen. Strike of nine factories of Mayer Silk Weaving Co. (4) 4,000 (5) 22 (6) 88,000, (9) 0 (8) Red T.U. (9) Against wage cut. Fight against French Police and KMT forces, over 100/wounded and another 100 areasted. see Remarks. (10) Cruelly suppressed. workers (1) Mar. 10-April (2) Shanghai (3) Tson-Mai Maiber Factory discharged workers (4) 86 (5) — (5) — (7) 0 (8) 80. (9) For well of (10) Unavailable.

[1] Mar. 27-Aprill (2) Shanghai (3) 57 Univerlies workands (4) 1,200 (5) 11 (6) 13,000 (7) (8) 80. (9) For wage increase. Strikers clashed with capitalists, with 4 wounded and 13 arrested. Strikers resumed work at the following conditions: Wage increase by 40-50%; half pay for the day during strike; and two others. (10) Victory.

[1] Mar. 31-April 9 (2) Shanghai (3) Coolie for carrying faccus, Western district (4) 500 (5) 10 (5) 5,000 (7) — (8) — (9) Against Public Safety Bureau.

Coolie demonstrated Before the Bureau on April 3rd. 21 of the strikers are stated. (10) Not available.

Bab-total: (2) 6 (3) 70 (4) 40,280 (6) 151,900 (7) 1

III. Strike Started in April

(1)April2-19 (2)Shanghai (5)Eransportation coolie (4)300 (5)18 (6)10,400

(7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage out (10)Victory

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (5)Chi-shin Cement Factory (4)2,000(5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0

(8)Sp. (9)Sympathising with Kailian Strike and for wage increase, better present and reorganising the union. (10)Victory.

(1)2-3 (2)Tangshan (3)Hus-shin Cotton Hill (4),500 (5)2 (6)3,000 (7)0 (8)

(9)Sympathising with Kailian strike, for wage increase, better transfer.

(10)Victory.

(1)April2-9 (2)Washin (5)Chin-reng Cotton Hill (4)4,000 (5)6 (6)24,000 (2)7)7 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage out and for better treatment. Office masshed by toman workers. Demonstrating worker clashed with police, with 6 demonstrating workers should enother arrested. (10)Partially success.

(1)6-(2)Tientsin (3)Hus-shin Cotton Hill (4)2,100 (5)5 (6)10,500 (7)0 (8)

(2)Shanghai (3)Hus-shin Cotton Hill (4)2,100 (5)5 (6)10,500 (7)0 (8)

(2)Shanghai (3)Hus-shin Cotton Hill (4)2,100 (5)5 (6)10,500 (7)0 (8)

(2)Shanghai (3)Hus-shin continuous arrested. (10)Unswallahing species (4)400 (5)5 (6)2,000 (E)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage cut, reconciliated by EMT (10)Unswallahio.

```
(1) (2) (3) (4) (6) (8) (00) (7) (8) (8) (9) Against wage cut, sympathising with layar strike (10) Suppressed (1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tallymen, s.s. Tinsen, law Co. (4) (40 (5)) (6) (7) (8) Sp. (9) wage increase by 10% (10) Victory (10 (20 (2) Shanghai (3) Driver and conductor, Chapel Bus (4) 300 (5)) (6) (7) (8) Sp. (9) Protest against three workers besten by Safe Pressrve Corp, Demanded:compensation. etc. (10) Victory (10 (2) Shanghai (3) Driver and conductor, Chapel Bus (4) 300 (5)) (6) (7) (8) Sp. (9) Protest against three workers besten by Safe Pressrve Corp, Demanded:compensation. etc. (10) Victory (10 (2) Salsing (3) Highway constructing laborer (4) 1,000 (5)) (6) (7) (8) Sp. (9) For full pay. Contractor beseiged and besten to death. (10) Univarilable. (1) 25-29 (2) Wighih (3) Tai-sen Bilk Pikature (4) 350 (5) 5 (6) 1,750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) For full pay. 10 workers arrested (10) Unavailable. (1) 25-30 (2) Socchow (3) Rickshaw puller (4) 3,000 (5) 5 (6) 15,000 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Bafety Burean. 30 (2) Shanghai (3) Rickshaw pullar (4) 500 (6) 5 (6) 2,500 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against oppressive regulations introduced by Public Bafety Burean. 30 (2) Substitute (10) Sp. (10 (1) Sp. (10) ```

# V. General Ledger for Workers' Strumele in April

|       |                  |      |                        |            |                | -               |        |           |                             |     |
|-------|------------------|------|------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----|
|       | No.<br>of<br>Tec | do.o | No.or<br>peti-<br>tien | To-<br>tal | No.of<br>strik | no, of<br>peti- |        | 185k-deya | Clash,<br>Demons<br>tration |     |
| April | 107              | 20   | 4                      | 24         | 60,770         | 1,065           | 61,835 | 252,890   | 10~                         | 290 |
| March | 122              | 20   | 12                     | 32         | 44,794         | 1,540           | 46,334 | 697,536   | 9                           | 49  |

VI. Volume of Business

|       | 0-499 | 500-999 | 10^0-4999 | 5000 | Total |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------|------|-------|
| April | 88    | 7       | 7         | 5    | 107   |
| March | 106   | 6       | 9         | 1    | 122   |

#### VII. Classification of Trade

|      | Cot-<br>ton | Fila | Yeav<br>ing<br>Fac. | 1000 | Pac- | Post,<br>Tele-<br>cram | Trans-<br>por-<br>tation | Muni-<br>cipal | line | Hach-<br>ine<br>Work | dandi-<br>oraft-<br>men | shaw<br>Puller | o-<br>here | To-<br>tal |
|------|-------------|------|---------------------|------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| Apr. | 3           | 2    | 27                  | 1    | 7    | 0                      | 3                        | 1              | 3    | 0                    | 56                      | 2              | 2          | 107        |
| Mar. | 3           | 1    | 19                  | 1    | 1    | 0                      | 6                        | 2              | R    | 0                    | 83                      | 0              | 4          | 122        |

VIII. Causes of Struggle

|       | Against<br>dismisal | Against<br>Rage-cut | Agairs: | Against fore-<br>men or contractor | for batter<br>treatment | For higher |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| April | 2                   | 7                   | 0       | 1                                  | 2                       | 6          |
| March | 10                  | 6                   | 4       | 2                                  | 5                       | 2          |

| pay rull | Political canges | Other<br>causes |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| 2        | 6                | 5               |
| 1        | 2                | 3               |

II. Rémarks

The stastics for the month under review are compiled on incomplete information. We have been unable to gather any data from south China.

During the present month big strikes have broken out in North China and Shanghai. The Tongshan miners, altogether struck work demanding higher wages and better treatment. In the course of the struggle the strikers smashed the yellow unions and came to bloody clashes with police and soldiers. On April 17 the miners at Tonghiachun and Siling went on a strike and raised up the same demands. While coming back from work, the Tongkiachun workers were stopped by police and robbed of their coal which was usually granted them as an allowance in fuel. Angered by this fre-'t outrage, the workers clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several clashed with the offending armed police, suffering one death and several wounded. Then a strike flared up. Over a dozen of worker-leaders were arrested by the KMT under direct instructions from imperialism (the Lailan Coal Co. is a British concern). The KMT tried to alienate the mass of workers from their leaders and to prevent other workers from coming to the aid of the strikers by casting calumnies on the Tongkiachun workers and falsely charging them with traitorous actions in favor of Japanese imperialism.

The Kuomintang hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capi-

The Kuominteng hopes in this way to protect the interests of British capitalists in the Kailan mine at the expense of Chinese workers.

The Mayar strike at Shanghai is likewise a big scale striggle, details of which have been given in our previous issues. In this struggle the strikers have shown almost unequalled heroism and set to naught all imperialist—KMT attempts to break the strike. Holding stiff to their demands, the strikers refused to resume work untill April 22 when the KMT fascists and relice comperated in Argesting the very back one by one and declared and police cooperated in dragging the workers back one by one and declared "workers have all returned". In support of the Mayar workers the operatives of the 15 silk mills in E. Shanghai struck work. With the same end in view the unemployed of the Chin-tai Rubber Mill staged a struggle. On April 12 telegram over the signature of the All-China Federation of Labor, of the gricultural Workers Union, the Handioraft Workers Union, the Transpart Torkers Union, etc., was dispatched to the Mayar strikers together with 100 collected for them.

Last February the rickshaw coolies in Soochow called a strike in pro-

test against an order of the police which put a ban on their solicitation of business at railway station. They proclaimed a strike once more against the action of the police in interdicting empty richehaws to run on the street. They organised pickets against strike breakers. On April 27 the police was routed when attempting to interfere with the pickets. The strikers

suffered 30 casualties.
As a result of the shutting down of the Tu-feng Cotton Mill in Chenchow, of the 1st Cotton Mill at Wuchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of themployment has been swallen up considerably. The crew of ell the salt boats in Shih-erh-yu, Kiangsu, was, owing to failure in competition with steamships, threatened with unemployment. The collapse of the silk filature at Shanghai has thrown out 60,000 workers. Unemployment figures are mounting every day under imperialist-MMT misrule.

The month under review is noted for the jump in the number of clashes on the part of workers with the police and military. Such clashed or demonstrations have increased by 10, resulting in the arrest of 290 workers or six times as many as in the preceding month. of the 1st Cotton Will at Muchang, of the arsenal at Tsinan, the volume of

Fm. : G. 35000-1-34

Section 2, Special B.

|                  | 103 |
|------------------|-----|
| Date June wings  | 100 |
| Date June 13, 19 | OIS |

| full) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol.4, No.17, dated May 11, 1934.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| and Forwarded by D. I. Ross                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <br>To the same of the |
| I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers!                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Correspondence," Vol. 4, No. 17, dated May 11, 1934, which                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on June 12, 1934.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| The journal which was nosted at the C.P.U. Branch Office,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 601A. Avenue Joffre, on 15.5.54 and addressed to "Mr.V. Rover,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| King Albert Apt., Rue de Rio Albert, French Town" was returned                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| failed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| The contents of the above issue comprise the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| following:-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| (1) Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Day.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| (2) The Invincible Red Army.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| (3) May Day in Shanghai.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| \ \( \langle \)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| OBKn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| D, I.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| ` •                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

# Curtisats

# MAY DAY IN CHINA

| (1) Cheking Peasant Women Rioted on May Day | . 1. |
|---------------------------------------------|------|
| (2) The Invincible Red Army                 | . 2. |
| (3) May Day in Shanghai                     | . 5. |

#### CHEKIANG PEASANT WOMEN RIOTED ON MAY DAY Protesting Against 5th Campaign, In Celebration of May 1

There are numerous examples showing the growing indignation of the peasantry in the KaT territory over the imperialist-KMT 5th campaign now waged against the Chinese Soviets. A host of such happenings have crept into the bourgeois press but by far the largest number has remained unreported. As is well known, the mass of the peasants near the Soviet territory has displayed more resentment and indignation against Chiang Kai-stek's 5th campaign in the interest of aperialism and native landlord-bourgeoisie. We may take Chekiang as an illustration. The province of Chekiang is now under complete domination of Chiang Kai-shek. On the other hand, bordering on the Soviet districts in Kiangsi, Chekiang is facing a serious situation characterised by peacant revolts here and there. In fact, many Soviets have sprung up in the frontier shiens (as in Kaihua, Kiangsan, etc) in the process of partisan warfare. The expanding influence of the Soviets has no doubt placed the body of peasantry in a more bellicose mood against imperialism and KMT. At the same time, the ruthless measures adopted by the KMT to cope with the revolts of the peasants have stirred the peasants to more indignation and greater determination which at present find unmistakable expression in the peasants' rictings, assaults, clash with the police and military, etc. Indeed, riotings have become the principal form of the peasant's resitence to the KMT in the present period.

Resides securing great achievements in the initial stage, the red army has created conditions favorable to the final shattering of the 5th campaign organised by the KaT with direct help from international imperialism. The KaT hangmen, though feeling helpless, have not yet given up their plan of crushing the Soviets which have proved in deed invincible. In the months just gone by, the KaT has directed more attention to the organisation of a drive against the Soviets in the rear of the KaT troops, intending to draw in large masses of the peasantry. The KaT wants to organise Houseitei (militia) composed of ablebodied peasants in the white territory around the Soviets. In name the Houpeiteit are a reserve force for the KaT but in reality they are to be used as the vanguard in the crusade against the Soviets. In short, the KaT desires to form the peasant's anti-communist shock brigades involving large masses of the peasant

But owing to the fact that the KiT has unmasked itself as an enemy of the toilers, the local KiT governments are at a complete loss to find the proper means in inducing the peasants to jain the drive. Then the KiT resorts to force in forming the Houpeitei and compells the peasants to enlist. This is highly resented by the peasants. What is more important, the peasants (already under the influence of the Soviets) hate the idea of fighting the red army which has proved the sole armed force in China in defence of the interest of the toilers including the peasants. Apart from a reluctance to fight the red armies, the peasants have often given support, either material or immaterial, to the fighting force of the Soviets, a fact that has been confirmed everywhere and anywhere. To wonder the peasants in Chekiang refused to lag behind in protest against the formation of the KiT Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the Soviets (See our previous issues on this point).

#### May Day in Shenkamen

On May 1 a large scale rioting of the peasants (a revolt, if you please) took place in Shenkamen, a town located in Tinhaihsien, Chekiang province. The revolt involved several thousands of peasants including 600 surprisingly brave women. It was organised by the angry peasants against the compulsory formation of the KMT Houpeitei, particularly against the draft of young men for military service against the Soviets. First of all, the rioters turned against the training office of the Houpeitei, smashed the quarters, attacked the police station, assaulted the policemen and soldiers, etc. The 600 women showed particular intrepidity and unprecented heroism in the fight. They fought with a variety of dirty things (causing bad luck according to Chinese superstitious tradition) and weapons. They sprang directly upon the police without any fear. Some of their number even went so far as to take off their drawers and jump on the police, hoping to cause greater bad luck to the policemen.

\*\*Executes to mention, the result of the free for all fight is not encouraging for the rioters in face of the superior force at the command of the enemy. The clash resulted in three deaths on the side of the women fighters and one death and the side of the relice and one death

on the side of the police and military. The number of the wounded is yet un-

To begin with, the peasants are quite tactical. Deprived of the right to assemble for political demonstrations, they decided to proceed with Chinese superstitions. Instead of issuing a call for a revolt, they went about it quietly but steadfastly. Under the signal of "welcoming Gods", a local tradition permitted and observed almost everywhere, several thousands of the peasants swarmed to Shenkamen on May Day. According to a pro-arranged plan the crowd was immediately turned into an unwieldy throng flying at the throat of those housed in the Houpeitei training quarters (the most hated thing). Then the fight ensued and spread to all parts of the town, causing all merchants to close their

doors to business.

Then followed the suppression of the KMT. In the afternoon of May 1 the KMT.

Then followed the suppression of the KMT. In the afternoon of May 1 the KMT. administrator, Chao Tsison, appeared on the scene with more than 100 soldiers equipped with modern arms. In the proclamation posted he threatened to punish the ringleaders of the revolt and to drown Shenkamen in blood if the peasants remained reclacitrant. Just at this moment the Tuhao came along with their offer to mediate between the peasants and the mili tary (to appease the angry masses). The Tuhao organised a committee to collect funds for the killed, giving \$200 to each of the three killed women but \$400 to the policeman who ought to have been shot owing to his shootings.

Imperialism and KMT can not place too much confidence in the peasants of Chekiang as well as anywhere else to contribute their share towards the suppression of the Soviet revolution. On the contrary, the peasants have turned one after another against the KMT. The Shenkamen rioting is being repeated in many other places.

# THE INVINCIBLE ARMY OF WORKERS & PEASANTS Under Leadership of CPC

At present the red army of the Chinese Soviets is rapidly approaching the million mark. And in the near future there is every possibility of passing over that mark. Emphasis is, however, placed on the quality of the red army. Steeled and tempered during the four KMT campaigns (all shattered by the heroic red army), the red units have become an invincible force. Nay, they are irresistible,

ORiginally, the red army has grown out of scattered partisan units. Its numbers have increased by more than 1,000%. The lst, 3 rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th corps of the red army are noted for their strong fighting strength. They represent the best units in the central Soviet districts. It is not an exaggeration to give them the title of ironsides. They have become the ironsides for

the following reasons.

In the first place, the red army grows out of the land revolution. It has gone through years of hard figthing. It has weathered the four Kar campaigns in swift succession. Learning the rich experiences from actual fighting, turning it to advantage, the red army has, under the leadership of the best talent ed commanders, become an ever-victorious army.

In the second place, the red army is the armed force at the disposal of the workers and peasents. It is the armed force of the revolutionary masses. Apart from a small number of political and military leaders and commanders, apart from the small number of military cadres who are revolutionary intelligentsis, the overwhelming majority of the red army consists of workers and peasants.

The percentage of the workers enlisted in the red army is from 30% to 40% and is increasing from day to day. More workers are placed in the positions of the leading cadres. And they are the best elements chosen from the workers. This fact assures the leadership of the workers in the red army.

<u>Vanguard of the Revolutionary Force</u>

Judging from the history of the fight of the red army in the central Soviet district the red forces have absolutely proved themselves the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the masses. At the same time, unusual talented military commanders such as Corradas New Tsetung, Chuteh, Pan Teh-wai, Chow Enlai, Lin Piao, etc, have gathered in Kiangsi, and

contributed greatly towards the shattering of the KAT drives.

Brave and eager for a fight against the enemy, the red soldiers and inferior officers are always reluctant to come back to the rear, much less to spend the days in the rear while fighting is going on uninterruptedly at the front. Asked whether they are willing to get a rest in the rear, the soldiers and officers returned from the front will answer you in one voice: rather to work at the front. They take a great pleasure in shattering Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign which will probably be the last. The KAT officers and troops always tremble when facing the red fighters.

There is another factor conducive to the strength of the red army. It is the Solshevist lendership of the CPC that considerably strengthens the red army. Yes, the communists are increasing in numbers in the red army. In some cases the communists are in the majority——in the neighborhood of 50%-60%. The leading cadres of the red army are communists transferred from the party or league or trade unions. They are the best communists. They serve as models to the ranks and files. The correct leadership of the party and strict observance of discipline have enabled the party to enlarge its prestige and authority within the red army.

We may take a recent example to show the iron discipline of the red army. Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan abandoned Lichuan hsien in violation of the instructions from his superior officers and was, for this reason, sentenced to five years imprisonment.

At the same time the system of political departments in the red army is a sufficient assurance for the party to maintain its leadership over the red

army.

# The Military Technique

The modern equipment of the red army is another factor in the increasing strength of the red forces. The red army is re-equipped at the expense of the KMT bandit troops. The automatic rifles, for instance, have figured and are figuring large in the 5th campaign but this new weapon has, thanks to the defeats of Chiang Kai-shek, found its way into the hands not the red army. Now every unit of the red arry is adequately equipped with the automatic rifles. Even local red forces have automatic rifles in their possession. The guns, rifles, mines, ammunition, etc, turned out by the red arsenals are sufficient to meet the demands of the war. The arsenal in Henchekiang can turn out new guns and new rifles. It has invented a new type of mine. There is a network of arsenals, although on a small scale, in the Soviet districts in Kiangsi.

The party (CPC) and the revolutionary military council have devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the military technique in the red army. In this connection, preparations have been made to meet the large scale offensives from the KMT and also to anticipate the inevitable major wars with world imperialism. The red army university has come into existence imparting a thorough education on the newest stratgy. There are various classes: artillery, infantry, anti-aircraft, defence against gas, etc. Books on the newest strategy have been translated. The red star, organ of the army, appears re-

gularly, devoted to discussions on new strategy. The military structure of the red army has undergone ameliorations with a view to meeting the conditions of a major civil war. With the company at the bottom, the vertical organisation of the army passes through the battalion, regiment and division, with the corps at the top. And the army is stationed in different areas demarked for the purpose. But the red units act under the unified command of the military council. The military discipline has been tightened, leadership of the military council consolidated, contacts of the red army with the masses improved. All this leads to the increase in the fight-

ing strength of the red army. In the face of the heroic red armists Chiang Kai-shek's "turtle" policy has progressed exceedingly slow. Compared to the turtle which always shrinks his head in, Chiang's native styled forts have accomplished little. In the view view of Comrade Choe En-lai Chiang's turtle would not go very far within 3 years' time. By the way, the term turtle originates from Comrade Chow, signifying fear on the part of Chiang to advance on the Soviets rapidly.

Above all, political education widely developed has in the past contributed est much towards the strengthening of the red army. Wide political education in the red army is made possible through the inauguration of the political departments within the army. Wide discussions have been developed on current questions of political importance. The fight on two fronts has also been widened against, for example, the Lomin line in the army. Cultural and learning societies have been set up in the army, cultural level of the ranks and files raised, illiteracy liquidated, clubs formed, evening meetings held, mosquite papers and wall papers published, etc. Even a breathing space at the front is fully utilized for learning and discussing strategy. Under such conditions the political level of the red army has been considerably raised.

For the training of higher and middle cadres for the red army a red army university is established with an attendance of 9,000 students. Many good cadres are called back from the front, to receive a higher military training and political education. Comrade Kung Ho-tsung, for instance, who has won many significant victories over the KMT bandits, is now studying in the red army university. The said university consists of six colleges, two for in-

fantry, one for artillery, etc.
Parallel to the elevation of political education in the red army is the tightening of discipline which rests, unlike the discipline in other troops, on the class consciousness of the red fighters. The red soldiers consciously observe discipline without compulsion. In this respect, the five years sentence passed on Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan (the supreme commander of the 7th corps) is of vital significance to the discipline of the red army.

Extension of Red Army

The CPC and the Soviets have put forward the fighting slogan of "Extend the red army to one million", a slogan that shall be realised at all costs in order to smash the 5th drive and crush the predatory imperialism. To this end a red army shock movement has been set in motion and crowned with sweeping successes. The CPC, the league, the Soviets and all mass organisations have taken an active part in the general mobolization of the masses for the expansion of the red army. The masses have shown considerable militancy in the fulfillment of the task. Many localities have forged considerably ahead of the original plan (such as in Juikin, Sinkuo, etc). Some backward regions have made good at last.

The red army itself, while fighting on the front, made use of every opportunity available for the extension of the army. A good example is furnished ed by the 3 rd corps which recruited 1,000 new righters within a short space. At the second Soviet congress held last January the red flag as a token of honor was awarded to Juikin, Sinkuo and the 3rd corps in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in the enlistment campaign. The red army extension movement has been accomplished within a comparatively short period.

Women played a big role in the recruitment of the new red fighters. Hany enthusiastic women mobilized their own husbands or those of other women for the extension of the red army. As a consequence, a majority of the men in Sinkuo have gone to the front as red fighters. The dragging at the tail, that is, pulling the husbands back when they want to join the red army, has been steadily on the wane as a result of the fierce opposition from the more advanced women. A very popular song entiltled "Farewell to the red recruits"

is always on the lips of the old and young, the male and the female.

And preparations have been made for a transition from the present system of voluntary service to "draft".

Material Life of Red Fighters

During the present course of a ruthless civil war the Soviets have set themselves the primary task of assuring supplies to the red army and of assuring the improvement in the material life of the red soldiers. Such a respen ponsibility devolves on the departments of finance and supplies in the central government. As the name implies, the supplies department under the military council attends to the business of providing all supplies to the red army. The central uniform factory turns out all the uniforms and beddings for the red soldiers without interruption. The government has succeeded in obtaining blankets for the red soldiers who need them most, especially in winter.

Moreover, the Soviet government has been trying to mobilize large masses to comfort the red fighters by giving material aids to them. Sanders are presented to them, washing corps sent to the front for cleaning their clothes, etc. Preferential treatment is afforded to the red soldiers by requiring the cooperatives to sell cheap to the red armists, by transmitting mail for the red armists without postage, etc. Thus, in spite of the mammouth difficulties prevailing in the Soviet districts the material life of the red armists has been amediorating steadily.

#### Preferential Treatment to Families

Going hand in hand with the amelioration of the material life of the red soldiers is the preferential treatment given to the families of those who fight at the front in the interests of the toilers. The aid to such families has been organised on a mass basis. Long ago the Soviet government promulgated regulations on the said preferential treatment now strictly observed in the central Soviet districts. During the course of the enlistment campaign a vigorous magnification of the red soldiers. This drive scored brilliant achievements. In Sinkuo where a majority of the men went to the front the field of the families of the red armists is well cultivated with the aid from other people. The work in these families goes on quite orderly. Curious enough, the masses made more strenuous emertions and worked at faster speed in the aid to the families of the red soldiers. In Muitung Chu the families of the red recruits were worrying about the late crops not yet harvested, about the woods not yet felled, but thanks to the militancy of the masses all such work was done within three days——at a guick bace than usual.

orderly. Curious enough, the masses made more strenuous emertions and worked at faster speed in the aid to the families of the red soldiers. In Muitung Chu the families of the red recruits were worrying about the late crops not yet harvested, about the wodds not yet felled, but thanks to the militancy of the masses all such work was done within three days——at a quick pace than usual.

Mention must be made of the "Saturday" dedicated by functionaries of the CPC, the Soviets, the trade unions, to the aid of the families of the red soldiers. The work has gone along this line fairly. Near the central bureau I noticed a family of a red fighter comsisting of two women only: the mother and young wife. To my surprise their field yielded good crops though they could not cultivate the land themselves. On every Saturday the workers of the central bureau carried water and cut logs for the family. The red fighter now at the front could not perhaps know anything about the happiness prevalent in his small home.

The red ironsides are fighting confidently for the success of the Soviets on a national scale. The time is not distant when the red soldiers will march directly on the capital of the province, Kiangsi.

#### MAY DAY IN CHINA

This year the May Day in China presents two different pictures. In Soviet China millions of the toilers participated in the demonstrations in celebration of the success of the Soviets (that is, their own success) whereas in KAT China assembly was absolutely interdicted to the working class. On May 1 Chinese authorities practically proclaimed martial law everywhere especially in the leading cities, particularly in Shanghai where discontentment has been increasing from day to day among the working population owing to swelling unemployment. Here in Shanghai the imperialist and KMT cooperated in suppressing any outbursts from the workers. Detectives, policemen and officers in the Ineternational Settlemnt, the French Concession and Greater Shanghai (Chinese) got quite busy on the whole day, searching pedestrains, arresting suspects, etc. Particular attention was turned to the industrial districts.

But within these very districts the workers assembled for demonstrations in defiance of the martial law and fascist terrors. Workers gathered in small hands each numbering a dozen or so. In the west and east (industrial districts

But within these very districts the workers assembled for demonstrations in defiance of the martial law and fascist terrors. Workers gathered in small bands each numbering a dozen or so. In the west and east (industrial districts of Shanghai) workers demonstrated and defied the police. A couple of thousands took part in the demonstrations in each district, attracting a large crowd of spectators. Two mill of the Mayar silk filature stopped work in observing the May Day.

On the thoroughfare of Shanghai (the Nanking Road) workers distributed handbills among the passers-by in front of the Sincere and Wing On Companies, two of the largest departmental stores at Shanghai. In the handbils are inscribed the slogans of demanding emancipation of the working class, smeshing imperialism and RMT, defending the Chinese Soviets, demanding unity among workers of the whole world, etc.

In spite of the heavy guard placed on Nanking Road workers and revolutionary students demonstrated in small bands in the most provided part of the street in the afternoon of May 1. Revolutionary slogens were loudly shouted. Only five prests were made on the spot.

On the demonstrations we hope to give more details in our next issues.

| Form No. 3     |  |
|----------------|--|
| G. 25,000-1-34 |  |

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

|        | S.2. | Special | Bran  | ch | i i Ci |
|--------|------|---------|-------|----|--------|
| REPORT |      | Data    | Tune. | D  | 179    |

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers Correspondence, Vol.4, No. 3, dated

January 18, 1934. Forwarded by D.I. Ross Made . I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934. contents of this issue comprise the following : (1) The anti-Japanese Partisans in Manchuria. (2) The National Currency Crisis in its acute stage. (3) Greater Tasks assigned to Aeroplanes during the 5th Campaign. The publication which was obtained from a confidential source was delivered through the post addressed to "Secy. A-I L. 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris." The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted in the neighbourhood of Peiping on May 11, 1934.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

| CHINESE WORKERS                   | CORPESPONDENCEVol.4, No.3Jan.16, 1934 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Contexts: 1) THE 2) The 3) Gre th | ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA  |

# THE ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MARCHURIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, Manchuria has entered upon the se-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and but hering the armed peasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in East Manchuria, particularly along the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed nore troops there, sending in addition a continuous stream of armed imperants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to Tangyuan near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strate-gical importance. We see more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. ruchin, fungkiang, etc. artillery and cal-vary figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Taking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taipingu guarded by two.

At Chumoese and Fuchin the aerudrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transcrt constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chmoose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuching

completed from Chmcose to Wah-chuan. Information emanating from Fuching talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that have a labour imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able bedied men and forces him to build highways or airdremes. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works. The arms, labourse immigrants play the role of assisting in enclaving the railing masses of Manchuria. Equipped almost in the same way, they are tally Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct rubbers by saling the facile land and good farms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving his away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all ferms of the anti-Japanese movement. the anti-Japanese movement

dutiny of danchurian Proops In the districts around the lower Sungeri about 10,000 Manchuria rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patroling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to under the soldiers and surveillance of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as of liners have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mucinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Munchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen. Holikung, etc, during the passent the state of few months. As to the rest of manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer eampaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Marchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. The and stationed in Tangyuan, Tungho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved, to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the pursuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to advantage and then eatch them in a trap inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discused the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine run. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chunghu and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in nolikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Parties. nign. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a mutiny.

# III. Prasartry Against Japan

·I.B

ut.

..:9

**đ**.3 'tr

- 4XXI ...

W. ulb 46 ... 162 13 VO

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the measants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarming the armed units of the masses. In languan, lungho, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They cobbed the peasants in holikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more mili ant revolted and organised anti-Japanese Ney, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly, Such per rtisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipeiunits. sant partisans are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipci-gu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the enti-Japanese volunteers in Chingu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tungho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants agained ar to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a postion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the confidence o

of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the con munist party of China has steadily gained ground among the munaes of Manchuria, especially so with its unswerving leadership of the anti-Japenese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

# IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlord-bourgeisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsiens but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective effensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promise ed to give back a portion of the confiscated riffles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salaryand to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise mongtae (Frinciple of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to eneck the growled the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north manchuric a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elevents was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

# V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlerd-bourceisie and the non-resistence of the KAT generals, Li Pu, Ting Chao, No dam-san, etc, have enabled the masses to view them in their true light and more easily to accept the enti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisens have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperiatism" has been accepted by them. Now a manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Tsa Chunhai, Tsan Chunhu, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department to charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and strogger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese land-lord-teurgeisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

### THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency orisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of the countries the orisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT scenemy, particularly of the village economy which is just being caushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the orumble of the Chuantwish (money shops), the Yinhao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc.

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a currency crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant credit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Lmt, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

## Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty rault

serve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only fice an empty vault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canada and USA, etc., have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc., have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to runchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our privious issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the RMT power. This excibitant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer. Along with the increase of the land tax the RMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the surchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes is sued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing—The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been
able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now
they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances
from the over-meas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on
the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinking caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetrary erisis). The independence of Fukier brought on its heels a run on the banks in Centon and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of rice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

Ir the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, Asuchow, haifeng, etc. Swatow is the most important port on the south China co st, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence, Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the learning banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of sayment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of relleviation. In Somtomber the June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of palleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-twun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It sirculated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fuklen rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Snun Pao of Shang-hai, dated Dec.20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptibility of the discredited Pel-go-piac by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the pro-Tingiel bank of Kwantung but not backed up by serresponding reserve caused skepticism among the populace. The revolt in Fukien served as an occasion for this respections to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Canten the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon as the news of the Fukien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank and pressed for cash newsent. for each payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace (this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it

will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. Cn Oct.

12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifeng crumbled and spread the panic to Chenchow, Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Churn-twuns in Chenchow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai came to the reque, the orisis would have become more disasterous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hsuchow, Kiangsu, where seven notes—issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. The note—issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are still unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note helders, lost heavy consequently, Involved in the crisis, more than ten small shorts shut up as a matter of course. shops shut up as a matter of course.

Tragedial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hauchow cooperated in establishing a joint office to each the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one dollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor people from the country-side. Beaten and flogged by police and military who guarded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but received nothing after a whole day's waiting of them tried to rush to the office but were badly beaten and all men, and military who are fatally imposed. The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollers. And only 2 or 3 hers were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool 1.1. Instead of abating, the run became more sori as as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of manths have passed without any concrete steps being taken to wards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit; now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

# How about Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shenghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in headling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or formeign. The inflationist policy of the Changhai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the parallece. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making I ams to their climas. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned from it cheir proposal for a grate loan. Showly coming as it as, the crisis is Changhai will now cheless break out in the and. When it does once to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

# GRIA Pal. Packs assigned 40 abhornaids during the 5th campaign

In view of the brenkfown of the four compaigns but to the hereid resistence of the red armies in the past the counters volutionary regime at Marking has a to to realize the importance of the acroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th cempaign against the Seviet and red armier in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it for the province of the first that the troops on land who have always gone over to the fifther and army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of impensal:

Progeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerogeromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kitagsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerogeromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Mancheng, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdnomes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring flod and scale with memselves, always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerogroups under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

#### The KaT ALF Forge

Agurate stastics are not available on the real strong of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we now the following estimation more or less relible: 100-200 for Gen.

One thittong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the demy religion of the gir force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th rute arm, all these to be added out to fight the meds. Of course by are to be used occassionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrovolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Tuhao-landlord-bourgeidic rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused class consciousness, hence "unreliable". liable". In face of the sharpening of the chass struggle the workers that peasants are most easily aroused class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeisie. Insides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recentagone student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Especianto society. Suspecious elements among the students have been reguperanto society. Suspecious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permited only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has failed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imporialist conflicts by tsriving to obtain a larger share in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America standout first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario de Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Wanking's sir force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in eir force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept.6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend \$30,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chunking and Chenta in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Ganton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this American concern is contemplating to inaugurate: a new line connecting Shanghai with Manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnon. The Garman concern luft dama concerning linking Shanghai with Yunnan, The German concern, Luft mansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planed valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus importalism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the full pair force to hold it in readings to attack the red owns and the Simple of the bold it in readings to attack the red owns and the Simple of the red owns and the Simple of the same and the Simple of the red owns are the red owns and the simple of the red owns are the red owns and the simple of the red owns are the red owns and the simple of the red owns are the red owns and the simple of the red owns are the red owns are the red owns and the simple of the red owns are the red air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the So-

Finally, we may say a few words about demagagical campaign of the kMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and will accompany cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (worker and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the tailers in the Nanking-Fukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, persants and red soldiers in Kiangshand elsewhere.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special REPORT

| III  | Sim  | shai my |        | •   |
|------|------|---------|--------|-----|
| 1    | ٠.   | S. B.   | REGI   | ST  |
| 11   | Fi   | No      | 1.7.9  | 1.6 |
|      | IVO. | <i></i> |        |     |
|      | Dete | 43      | Lucion | 135 |
| - 15 |      | المالات |        |     |

Date February 23, 19 35.

| e VJ | and Forwarded by D.I. Ross.                                     |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese       |
|      | Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in   |
|      | letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post       |
|      | Office on February 22, 1935. The letters, which were posted     |
|      | locally and addressed to persons in London and New York, were   |
|      | in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after       |
|      | attempts at delivery had failed:-                               |
|      | Particulars of the letters and contents are given here-         |
|      | under:-                                                         |
| 1    | Addressee: "Editor, D.W. 35 E. 17th St., N.Y.C."                |
| L    | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated Oct. 18, 1934.                 |
|      | Contents : a)Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.               |
|      | b)Struggle of North China Workers in New Phase.                 |
|      | c) The Acute Silver Crisis.                                     |
|      | d)Fascist Bandits Murder their Own Men.                         |
|      | e)British Manchukuo in Szechuen.                                |
|      | f)North China Facing Greater Danger.                            |
|      | A copy of this issue of the "Chinese Workers!                   |
|      | Correspondence" was already forwarded on January 14, 1935.      |
|      | (2) Addressee: "Mr. J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.1" |
|      | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 45, dated Nov. 28, 1934.                 |
|      | Contents : a)Success of Manchurian Red Partisans.               |
|      | b)Bandit Chiang's Betrayal Through his Own Mout                 |
| *    | c)Red Army Took Yinchow.                                        |
|      | d)Skirmish Between Kwangsi & Chiang.                            |
|      | e)North China Puppet to be Inaugurated within                   |
|      | Alvan an answer or than a con an area and a sack areater        |

g)Red Soldiers Buried Alive

FM 2 6 40.000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

| File No |
|---------|
|---------|

|         | REPORT                                                   | Date19                                |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ubject  | ······································                   |                                       |
| lade by | Forwarded by                                             |                                       |
|         | h)Taxes Still Higher.  1)Opium Forced on China           |                                       |
|         | The postal cancellation cho                              | ps show the following:-               |
|         | (1) Was posted at 2 p.m., 10.10.34  No. 100 Carter Road. | , at C.P.O. Branch Office,            |
|         | (2) Was posted at 1 p.m., 1.12.34, 41 Yu Yuen Road.      | at C.P.O. Branch Office,              |
| Als.    |                                                          | OB Rm                                 |
|         |                                                          | D. I.                                 |
|         | Deputy Commissioner (Special Branc                       | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|         | 52, Mease of                                             | Low &A*                               |
|         | D. 2B                                                    | MG                                    |
|         | Shown 4 A.                                               | , A a a                               |
|         | July 24,                                                 | / 2 .                                 |
|         |                                                          |                                       |
| ,       |                                                          |                                       |

Section 2, Special Branch. XXXXX
February 23, 35.

"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

// and

D.I. Ross.

I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on February 22, 1935. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and New York, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed:-

Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-

(1) Addresses: "Editor, D.W. 35 E. 17th St., N.Y.C."

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated Oct. 18, 1934.

Contents : a)Growth of Partisans in North Shensi.

- b)Struggle of North China Workers in New Phase.
- e) The Acute Silver Crisis.
- d)Fascist Bandits Murder their Own Men-
- e)British Manchukuo in Szechuen.
- f) Morth China Facing Greater Danger.

A copy of this issue of the "Chinese Workers" Correspondence" was already forwarded on January 14, 1935.

(2) Addresses: "Mr. J.K. Merrat. 58 Gough Street. London W.C.1"

Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 45, dated Nov. 28, 1934.

Contents : a) Success of Manchurian Red Partisans.

- b)Bendit Chiang's Betrayal Through his Own Mouth.
- e) Red Army Took Yinchow.
- d)Skirmish Between Kwangsi & Chiang.
- e)North China Puppet to be Inaugurated within a month.
- 1)\$170,000,000 for Anti-Red War in Smechuen.
- g)Red Soldiers Buried Alive.

h) Taxes Still Higher.

1)Opium Forced on China by KMT Bandits.

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

- (1) Was posted at 2 p.m., 10.10.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office, No. 100 Carter Road.
- (2) Was posted at 1 p.m., 1.12.34, at C.P.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Boad.

D. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

# Chinese of ers Correspondence

#### Vol. 4, F. 39 Oct. 18, 1934

#### North China In Greater Danger !

| 1. | Growth of Fartisans in North Shensing       | p.     | ļ |
|----|---------------------------------------------|--------|---|
| 2. | Struggle of Horth China Worker in New Phase |        |   |
| 3. | The Acute Silver Crisis                     | · · Da | ? |
| 4. | Tascist Bandits Lurder Their Own hen        | . p.   |   |
|    | British Manchultuo in Szechuan              |        |   |
| 6. | Worth China Facing Greater Danger           | D      |   |

# Growth of Fartisans in orth Sastrai

The Ruomintang bandit generaliseimo, Chinag Kaishek, departed for Li-an, capital of Shensi province, by air on the double tenth (birthday of the Republic of China) i maistely following the convocation of the military conference at suchang, principally for the purpose of taking steps to check the growing activities of the red partisans in a. Shensi as well as of the red army in the Szechuan-Shensi section. The ruling classes in Shensi, have become enceedingly uneasy over the activities of the red partisans and red army in that part of China. It is particularly so with the red army in Rorth Szechuan which, as repeatedly reported before, scored sweeping seesesses over the Kuomintang bandits.

At the same time the Peing and Mientsin press gave considerable prominence to the report that the indlords-bourgepisie along the eastern border of the prevince vas driven out by the red partisans in September. These partisans, it is said, were likely to march in a southern direction.

# The Notbed in Shemsi

Conditions in forth Shensi are very favorable to the growth of the Soviets and red army. There the Eucomintang exploitation is indescribly severe. As a result the mass struggle has developed to a higher stage. Takes are not only beavy but numerous. Every move for the cultivation of opium is taked at 40 or 50 dollars. If the poppy is not cultivated, the land 'left fallow' is fined at 10.00 a move. The regular land tax is unusually heavy, arounting to 6 or 7 a move. Tach lamp for mere lighting purpose has to pay a tax of 10¢. The cleaning campaigns of the Tuhao have always burnt down the houses of the peasants and butchered the rural population by the hundred, driving out the starving peasants, etc.

Urban conditions are equally bad. Trade is stamant. Industry comes to a standstill. forkers are throwncout on the street. Petty merchants are crushed by heavy taxation. Soldiers are not paid for several menths.

Thus mass struggles have developed from one part of the provincet to another. Several strikes took place in the Yuling arsenal. and the strikers clashed with the troops attempting to curb them. In Chinchan 500 peasants, fully armed, fought against the hated tax. The peasants in sinnor attached the Hsien government. One machine gan; company under Kao Hsuanchen mutihied. Tumerous spontaneous struggles took place in the villages for the seizure of the arms from the Tuhao and Kuomintang. As a consequence of the mass struggles being highly developed the Kuomintang and Tuhao could not dare to return to their homes in the countryside in a good many of the hsiens. Yes, mass struggles have been developing rapidly and sidely over the vast area in North Shensi.

# The Agrarian Revolution in H. Shensi

The development of the land revolution in north Shensi combined with the victory of the red armies along the blensi-Kansu and Shensi-Szechuan frontiers has absorbed large numbers of the toilers (morters and peasants) into the ranks of the red army which, consequently, is smallen up considerably. Beginning from the second half of 1932 four partisan detachments have sprung up in the northeast of the province under the leadership of the Communist

Farty of China, operating in Fu-shi, Arting, Yenchean, Chinem, buiteh, and three other haiens. These detachments are composed of revolutionary peasants and soldiers with a few rifles at the start. How they each have from 40-70 rifles, assisting in the division of rice, resistence to tax, the attack on the Tuhao, officials and local militia. Several hundred such cases have happened in the past with the aid of the red partisans. And, more important still, the hard pressed peasants have always appealed to the partisans for help in their struggle against the oppressors.

#### Form One Livision

The Porth Shensi partisans have under the most difficult conditions beaten off the attacks of the enemy, although outnumbered by several hundred to one. They have succeeded in establishing a stable base and marched to and fro in more than 100 villeges with full liberty ence t for the fourth district under the fourth partisan detachment. They have organised 39 red guard corps and 185 poor peasant unions. Only a few scores of the red partisans tired one full brigade stationed at Kaoshanchen with the collaboration of the mass of the peasantry.

In the previous month a conference took place, attended by delegates of the partisan corps; and, to coordinate their activities, decided to set up a joint commanding headquarters. The conference also took another decision to extend the partisans so as to combine them into a full division. The recent upsurge of the partisan movement bears witness to the success of the decision referred to.

# The Struggle of A. China Torkers in A Hew Phase

ith the outbreak of the strike of the miners who form the bulk of the proletariat in North China a new phase has set in in the militant strike movement of the M. China workers. In spite of brutal oppression the workers marched for ard in a fearless spirit and von considerable success in a good many of the cases. In Nopei alone sharp struggles developed to an amazing extent from January to April, 1934.

3.

#### Industrial Conditions

A couple of words are needed here to throw a little light on the status of industries in North China. Wines and tentiles as the principal industrice of North China have been the fertile ground for the development of the workers' struggle in the period under review.

jor mines including the Kailan were beset by eight grand strikes involving 110,370 workers. Out of this number six strikes were cromed with success. The railway workers and the Peiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Mankow, Peiping-Makden lines struck work 13 times involving 70,000 men. And they scored victory for nine strikes. The longshoremen in Tientsin went on strike four times and came out triumphant on two of the four strikes. Pour strikes occurred among the workers employed by the telephone, tramway and lighting companies with the participation of 2,300 men. The cement workers at Tongshan numbering 8,000 walked out four times. There is yet a great number of minor struggles fought out in a desultory manner.

In the second place, the textile workers were no less militant than the miners in the fight against the offensive of capital despite the fact that they were constantly subjected to the attacks of the employer. Nevertheless they plunged into the struggle without hesitation. In the period under review 33,000 operatives took part in the 15 strikes involving a number of cotton mills. The match industry, another important enterprise in North China, experienced seven strikes with the participation of 48,000 workers. Walkout also happened in the flour mills, paper factories, etc, totaling 11 strikes and 45,000 strikers.

Apparently, the nine strikes involved more men than the tentile walk-outs. 76.95% is the rercentage of men involved in the mine strikes while in the tentile strikes the proportion is reduced to 33.05%.

#### Form of Struggle

The struggle of the 1. China vorkers took on sharper forms such as strikes and bloody clash, overenadowing petition and bargaining. All in all, 159,150 workers took direct action 57 times in the four months covered, while only 17 petitions occurred with the participation of only 26,030 workers. In most cases direct action led to victory while bargaining and petition were for the most part fruitless. Anatory is not only possible but probable in view of the present conditions when the will see an affiliant and schewhall effectioned in the art of the struggle.

Compared with the six months from July to December, 1933, the struggles of the North China workers are five times as many during the four months suveyed (1934). And the classes with police and m litary increased in the same proportions.

#### The Acute Silver Crisis

In face of the silver price sorring up in Tondon and New York the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie has to fight a crisis single-handed. At first the betraying government at Tanking took no action whatever in regard to the increasing emportation of silver from the country. Kung Esiang-hai, minister of finance, has rejeatedly assured his imperialist friends that the government would not raise the tast on silver emport, much less to institute an embarge on it. But the new peaks in the silver price abroad caused a heavy drain on silver stocks, especially from July to the time (that is, Oct. 15) when Fanking raised the tast on silver emportation as a preliminary step, it is predicted, to a possible silver embargo.

Prom January to Oct. 15 over 1200,000,000 in silver has been encorted while silver stocks stored in foreign and Chinese ban's at Shanghai amount to some \$500,000,000, a sum that will flee the country in five months at the record rate of July or October which is \$100,000,000 a month. That a menace to the Shanghai congradore bourgeois; and the landlord-bourgeois government at Manking which relies on that huge sum of silver to carry on gradual inflation by the issuance of governmental bonds and paper money! Manking is in sore need of ready cash to finance the sampaign against the Soviet Government in Hiangsi.

the rise in silver trice may produce fatal effects on Tanking. 52% of Eanking's revenue accrues from customs duties usually paid in rold units which as a result of the rise in silver has declined considerably in recent months. This is the risery notive behind the appeal of Hanking to Tashington for aid regarding the rise in silver. But the Thite House either in its answer to the Chinese appeal or in interviews to pressmen is entirely clusive on the subject. Secretary of the Treasury, Lorgenthau, is reported to have empressed the opinion that the U.S. Government will not deviate from the silver policy already decided on.

From the standpoint of national economy (entirely ignored by Manking) of course there are many ill-effects resulting from the rise in silver. The higher price of silver, that is, the higher buying power of the silver dollar, will help imperialism in the extension of its market in China (imperialist dumping). And the result will be collapse of Chinese industries under the fierce onslaught of imperialist commadities, thereby throwing out the workers by the thousand.

12 k

:3

3.

20

On the other hand, many branches of emporting industries in China will suffer even to a greater degree, notably the silk filatures. A rise in silver mounts to raising the price for the emported silk and narrowing its market abroad. During the course of the world crisis China silk has already gone down, and its plunge into the abyss will be accelerated by the rise in silve er. Here the large number of workers already laid off will be smollen up by more unemployed thrown out of the filatures.

Nanking's imposition of higher tattes on silver emportation is tantamount to going off the silver standard, thereby hastening the process of inflation already under way. Unrestricted inflation will bring more hunger and cold to the toiling population and it is quite questionable whether manking can succeed in its attempt to check silver emport in view of its traditional sur-

Land and the state of the said

render to imperiation thereof years of Changhai have criticised the action of Manking ease; her has manch that many Japanese banks are engaged in the business of error tog to bonfor for croffit banking will not dare to offend Japanese importable at the moment when all Chinese troops are ordered to evacuate forth Jahan on Japanese demand in order to make way for the emooth working of the moment would be at leining with Busing Fu at the head smooth working of the paget macrine at Peiping with Tuang Fu at the head (see below).

# Verdist Bandits Faurier Edeir Orn i en

The bandit general, Oncong Mais orek, organised the blue shirts as an aid to his betrayal of the country But Mollowing the June 30th murder in Germany Chiang Man-shelt mussocral has one Aleutements in practically the same manner. Liberise all news regarding the murder was suppressed. In the same way the murdered wave suppressed with correspondent the murder or massacre as may call it was taken as a sign of a which praction of the fascist camp. The Japanese bi-monthly, Shampland, which is high one of the murder on October 1 with the materials sampland by another supposes journal published at Hankow. The story is incomplete but anazong.

### Al Dayony of Arminors

The blue shirts as communicating the Control Chiang sai-shek are a secret organization enjoined to gave every help has in the betrayal of national interests, to put down the auti Japanese roversat, to cough the communists as terests, to put down the arti fluoranese rovement, to omuch the communists as leader of the anti-imperialist movement by all possible and conceivable terrorist methods. Last year they shot Yang Chuan, a man reputed to have strong anti-Japanese and imperialist tendencies. In North China they assassinated Fei Yu-yuan, editor of the Gen Paó, a fellow that fought in his editorials against Chiang Mai-shek and Japanese imperialism. Last June they arrested Yu Chi-chuan and 19 others, all leaders of the national armed self defence. At the front in Klangsi the fascist bandits organised machine gun corps to compel white soldiers to fight the red army although those soldiers refused to fire on the red army and wanted to join them in a common fight against Japanese imperialisms. Japanese imperialism.

As it is, the organisation of the fascist bandits is a conglomeration of traitors ranging from the old Anfu clique to the Shanghai compradores. All these traitors, whether old or new, have rich emperiences in the art of betrayal. The notorious Hunag Pu, head of the Feiping Political Council, is also a higher up in the council of the fascist bandits. Three fractions among the fascist bandits always fight against one another: 1) the Thampoo military cadets representing the Tuhao class, 2) the C.C. fraction representing the compradore class, 3) long discredited politicians, members of the old anfu and Tsenhsush cliques. The inner struggle in the fascist camp is still going on in spite of the murder of July by which Chiang Kai-shek desired to unify the various factions of the fascist bandits.

# Cause of the lunder

As revealed by the Japanese journal the cause of the murder is in our opinion rather trifling. Corruption and graft is the only charge brought against the murdered, Chi Tei-gen and others. According to the Japanese story Chi squeezed a big amount of money out of \$20,000,000 entrusted him to buy airplanes from Germany and America by buying second hand machines. Chi was the head of the aviation bureau under Chiang, most trusted by the bandit grant out trial or hearing. Following Chi's murder Teng en-vi was dismissed from out trial or hearing. Following Chi's murder Teng en-yi was dismissed from leadership in the Klangsi cultural association and Ho Tsun-ham et als placed under arrest. All these fascist bandits are the right hand men of Chiang.

J

. ņ

The nurder of thi proves conclusively that the fine out bandits as an expeniention are a periodic disintegration and disruption along the same lines as the German faccist bandits. In thing the mational arred self defence coupled with the march of the red army northward in an expedition to fine superiodism has driven a wide wedge among the faccist bandits, especially in the lower ranks who are said to refuse to carry out the instructions issued by things kai shek for the betrayal of the desarry. Like-structions issued by things kai shek for the betrayal of the desarry. Like-structure of the Kuomintang army refused to obey the faccist commanders and desarred to the side of the red army to fight Japan. The faccint are the desarred to the side of the red army to fight Japan.

#### The British Manchukuc in Szechuar

with full support from Japanese imperialism in anticipation of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance British imperialism is making feverish preparations for the British Manchukuc in Szechuan. Here the KMT militarist Liu Hsiang, warlord of Szechuan, takes the place of Henry Pu Yi, head of the Japanese puppet in Manchuria, leaving the Nanking KMT in the same role that it has played in relation to Manchukuc. The KMT is very pleased in agreeing to the British plan, provided enough help financial r military comes from London in order to crush the Szechuan Soviets which are now intrenched in a territory of more than 10 Hsien.

Briefly stated, the British plan of colonizing Szechuan consists of first of all in establishing its economic domination in that Chinese province through the formation of a powerful corporation on the lines of the Last India Company which, it shall be recalled, played the decisive role in converting India into a British colony. That corporation has already come into existence under the label of the Lienyi Finance Corporation, Ltd. (See below)

#### 930,000,000 Loan

In this connection we shall call to mind that during the Fukien coup d'etat last year Nanking and Ingland made a secret agreement giving British imperialism the right to construct a railway from Burma to Szechuan by way of Yunnan. Recently, Liu Hsiang iscured a secret loan of \$50,000,000 from London offering the mines in Szechuan as a security. The British grip over Szechuan is getting tighter.

The secret loan was first exposed by the Szechuar students at London. According to the news paper story the Manager of the Chishinchen Bank, a certain Yang Tsan-shan, went to London semetime in June accompanied by his sen, and made a contract with the British concern named Teh-san & Co. for the development of inquistries and mines in Szechuan. The terms of the contract provide the formation of the Lienyi Finance Corporation Limited under Anglo-Chinese joint ownership. British money may be loaned to any enterprice or mine through the Corporation. That is to say, the said corporation is an agency by which British imperialism may exercise control over Szechuan economically and politically.

The 50 million loan directly connected with the contract above-referred to has been placed at the disposal of Liu Hsiang for the campaign against the Red Army in Szechuan and a portion of the loan, as the China Weekly Review tells us, already spent on the purchase of ammunitions to the same end. The Szechuan residents at Shanghai vigorously protested against the loan and compelled Yang Tsan-san to say on Oct 12 that the contract has been cancelled. The fascists also raised the cry of protest of course not against the loan but against Liu Hsiang considered as an enemy of Nanking.

### Hand of French Imperialism

French imperialism is also active in Szechuan, apparently in a race with Ingland for the upper hand in that province. The Sin Ven Poa on Aug. 5 said that Liu Haiang signed a contract with the Industrial Mission of Paris for the compruction of a railway from Chunking to Chentu which shall be financed with instalment payments of \$3,000,000 per annum from France and brought to completion within three years.

On Aug. 8 the Ta Kung Pao confirmed the same news, saying that the contract aggregating 38 articles was duly signed with the French Industrial Mission, providing for a loan of \$300,000,000 at most from France as well as the appointment of one French Chief enginner and French accountant.

#### One More British Victory

British imperialism smiles again at its fresh success in the Kwengtung section. It has long been cherishing the idea of facilitating its aggression from Hongkong to Hankow by way of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Tith resent in view it financed the unfinished part of that line by a loan of 2,450,000 pounds sterling in Janaury, 1932, and of late pressed for the linking

on July 12 Chinese and British delegates not at mongkong ostensibly for the revision of the Kowloon line agreements for a redistribution of profit, not to touch the subject of linking up. But this subject was, in reality, discussed behind the scene. After summarizing the views of various commercial interests, the Canton Chamber of Councided Seven points against the linking up. It stated that the linking up would bring Canton under the economic domination of Mongkong, pave the way for more stricks imperialist attack on Canton industry and lay off several ten thousand stovedores (The Bank of China Monthly, and 1914).

The new agree ent on the through traffic over the Mouloon and Canton-Mankow lines was published on September 24: Not content with this success British imperialism is entisying a branch line of the Canton-Mankow rail-way from Sansui, Mangtung to Mohsien, Kwangsi, for the concession of the betraying Kwangtung government is said to receive ten million Collars. (The Sin 'en Toa, Aug: 15) up of the Kowloon line to the Centon-Kenkow Relivey.

The RR bendit press is unanimously propagating that the 5th offensive directed by bendit Chiang Rei-Shek has been successful throughout the whole front. The most recent news from the bettlerield, however, reveals that what the bendit ress has published are entirely groundless lies. Our invincible Szechuan red arm; after smashing the 'hole line of bendit liu asiang, are now marching in the direction towards Chunking and lenhaien. With the unessiness of the two cities intentively growing the exchange rate between Szechuan and Thinghai suddenly leaped up to the point of '1,500 as against the usual rate of 1,200. Even the imperialist news igencies are no longer in a position to contest the real state of affairs. The following is a free translation of a report made known by the Japhuse Rengo or the 18th inst: the 18th inst:

"amen from Chunking a few cays ago made the following report of the development of Brechuan hed army: Co-ordinating their activities, the fed army under the command of Man Msian-chien in North Brechung into that operating in Brechuan-Ka eichow borderland (The two red a fuse under the command of Comrades no Lung and maked No) suddenly acted on the offensive and subshed the columns of Liu Msiang with Tanhaten and Chunking threatened. His coldiers on the front are so vacillating that mere note of approach of the red army will ake them to take flight for life. The local tout-had are appealing to the Manking government for urgent remedies. It among a reliable report says that the anti-Japanese vanguards of the red army under command of Comrade Lo Fin-hui has during the past week captured Chimen, Tunki and Muichow in Anhui and put the ban it troops of lang Chun to flight who dared to hinder their edvance.

#### North China . iore Dengerous.

The military conference led by bradit Chirag Kri-shek at Hankow solved the problems. The further strack upon the Szechusn red army and the establishment of the North China puppet regime. Chian has sought to despatch Hsu Yuen Chuen's trooph from Rupeh to Szechuan. Besides he is contemplating mobilization of his own forces in Shensi, the 1st and 3rd divisions, and that of Yang Yu Chen; rlord of Shensi, to attack the Szechuan red army from the north. For the last mentioned plan he is now making a perarmy from the north. For the last mentioned plan he is now making a personal visit to Si-an to negotiate with Yang.

Lithdrawal of troops from Morth is prerequisite for bandit Chiang's

Lithdrawal of troops from North is prerequisite for bendit Chieng's currender of North thins to Jepenese imperialism. Hence, his order of descrich of nine divisions from the north, two from each of Hopeh, Shansi and Shangtung and three draws are like troops, who ere all on their southward way now. The remains troops in that area, it is learned, will all follow the course so as to rimited the snti-reds campain and to prepare war with Canton. From Cet. 10, Craton no longer permits Lufosia line to land its planes at Canton by Chiang's a reforce. Intra-conflicts in the brudit RA camps are still tense!

Lith despatch of RA troops, Mchine garrison posts are opened to the advance of Japanese and ambunate troops. The situation intensifies the mission of Huang Fu as traitor is manging the puppet regime in M-China under the joint direction of Manking and Tokic. Reliable report ages that Japanese and asuchultuo troops are prefering to assume garrison post in Mopeh. Soon We shall see M-China in the hands of Japane. However, the nationwide masses are now focusing their weapons towards the traiters. Their bullets will soon shoot their weapons towards the traiters.

#### CHIELSE WORLERS COURLS! OF THE CE

Vol. 4, No. 45, Nov. 28, 1934

Success of Manchurian Red Partisans

2) Bundit Chiang's Betrayal Through His Own Mouth
3) Red Army Took Yinchow
4) Skirmish Petween Mwangsi and Chiang
5) N. China Puppet To Be Inaugurated Within A Month
6) \$170,000,000 For Anti-red War In Szechuan
7) Red Soldiors Puried Alive

Taxes Still Higher

9) Onium Forced on China Py Kar Bandits

# Successes of Manchurian Red Partisans

During the course of last august the red partisans in eastern Kirin won many minor but significant successes in the fight for the liberation of Thencharia from the Javanose yoke. They captured Chapiton, a stratigic of limblaria from the Jacanese yoke. They captured Chapiton, a stratigic point not yet confuseral by volunteers, where they confiscated the property of a pre-Japanese store and made new uniforms out of it for the red fighters. In ortion of the red partisans broke into the 5th district of limbein and disarmed the police, taking out the clother and beddings and giving them over to the masses. At a grand meeting the masses unanimously passed the resolution to join the anti-Japanese war as a body and to form anti-Japanese associations and self-define guards. Gathering some 2,000 men, the partiers warned in the Sirvection of Limbeign men. the mortisans marched in the direction of Linghsien.

Surrounding the city, the red partisans sand the revolutionary song and found a elcoming echo among the troops besieved. Consequently, the troops showed no signs to resign, at the same time the peasants in the neighborhood comforted the red-partisans with nice meals. In face of the enemy planes circling over the city the red partisans retreated safely to the nearby regions and sovietized them thoroughly.

Resieged at Sanpenkow, the red partisans made a heroic stand while the tavering leaders in other volunteer units took to flight. They stood like a rook facing 180 cannon shots from the enemy. Enemy officers perished under the baronet of the red partishes by the scores. With the erritical of reenforcements the red partishes broke through though with some daffin fixoulty.

Therever the red partisans arrived, the masses treated them with meals washed elethes for them, carried messages for them, neved wounded suldiers to safety places, doing spying work, all this out of their own inntitive. They call the partisans their own detachments. Armed peasants stood neard for the partisans voluntarily. Peasant women mended elether and made choes for the red fighters. 100 peasants, non and women, escorbed the red partisans two li in the latter's return from the Forth Lond to the south.

The masses followed the red partisans dozens of li, insisting on join-ing them. "Join the red partisans", cried they in one voice, "far on the Julis is the cost chorious for us all", lany brave peasants joined with spears and Thinese-styled damon, saying that only the red partisans real-ly fight for the liberation of Manonuria and have the certainty to drive out the Japenese robbers.

# Bandit Chiang's Betsayal Confessed

Surrender of the bandit BM to Japanese impercellen is again confirmed by bouldt Chicag himself in an intersier cranted to the correspondent of the Jeresees Coald lainted on Nov. 27 at Benking First of all bandt Chicag assured the Tapenese correspondent that is will not attempt to recover the lost territories from the Japenese the latter should be involved in the world were of 1986-95. But he made it clear that a portion of the Chinese people is strongly anti-Japanese-minded, probably referring to the growing national self-defence (armed) nevement, the fight of the people's revolutionary army in Manchuria, the march of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army to the north, etc. By the phrase of "Sinc-Japanese relations on the basis of faith" bandit Chiang gave the hint that he will carry out all the secret terms imposed by Japanese imperialism but faithfully accepted by him in the concersations behind curtains (e.g. the formation of the North China puppet, etc). Denying all the rumours to the contrary bandit Chiang stated bluntly that he and his party will never depart from the Pan-Asiatism of Sun Yat-sen, thus implicitly assuring that he will do all within his power to clear the way for handing China over to Japanese imperialism. Questioned about his attitude towards the question of frontier provinces bandit Chimang is content with the rule of Chinase ter ritory by Chinese, thus fustifying Henry Fu Yi's puppet rule in Manchuria and Huang Tu's puppet rule in N. China. From these assurances it is beyon a all doubt that bandit Chiang is the most obedient servant of Japanese imperialism.

# Red Army Took Yinchow

Our heroic red arry has broken down the encircling campaign of the Kwangsi, Fwangtung and Nanking bandits in Kiangsi and Human. It captured Yinmin, Ningyuan and Toahsien where it killed 6,000 bandits under Chow Tonyuan, taking 4,000 prisoners and 10,000 rifles altogether. One enemy plank was shot down during the engagement. On Mov. 26 the red army occupied Yinchow on the Munan-Kwangsi border, killing 2,000 bandits under Li Char, seizing 5,000 rifles, clearing all the remnant bandits around the city. In west Human the red army under Hsiac Keh and He Imag advanced on Chili from Tayung, now threatening to capture Changteh, the one leading city in west Human (about 300 li from Changsha, capital of Human).

# Skirmish Detween Kwangsi and Chiang

That the war between Kwangsi and Chicag has already began is now confirmed by a wire from our own correspondent at the front. On Mov. 25 two regiments of Chicag's bandits attempted to cross the Hwang Shan River at 4 P.M. in order to force their way into Kwangsi but were discovered and fired on by the Kwangsi bandits with the sinking of 10 heats lader with dits and the drowing of 200 mon. Three regiments from Chicag's side immediately came to the scene but did nothing owing to the fall of night.

The impending war between Myangsi and Chiang is kept as a sceret for fear lest it should be taken advantage of by the red army for the expansion of the revolutionary war. The wire from our own correspondent clarifies all the doubts about it. The skirmish will surely develop into a major war with 200,000 men on the side of Chiang and 40,000 men on the side of Kwangsi. Bandit Chiang has sent 30 planes (just imported) to the war given in the attack on Kwangsi. On Nov. 27 Chiang's circular telegram appealing for unification and peace is regarded as a mere declaration of the man in the scuthwest in the traditional Chinese manner. Kwangtung and kwangsi bandit troops have effected conjunction and, it appears, endeavored to present a united front against Chiang, burying their old differences for the moment at least.

# The N. China Puppet Ready in a Month

Vis-a-vis bandit Chiang Kai-shek Japanese imperialism has displayed considerable indignation through its mouthplece in China. In regard to the fermation of the N. China puppet pledged by Nanking the Kiangnan press, Japanese, charged Nov. 26 bandit Chiang Kai-shek with procrastination, accusing Chiang of having turned down the proposal of Huang Fu (head of the Peiping political council) and Yang Yintai (confidential secretary to Chiang) for the immediate formation of the N. China puppet on the lines suggested by the Japanese, Originally, Japan wants the puppet formed abead of the opening of the London naval talks but a series of objective difficulties prevented Chiang from carrying out his promise on schedule time

Indignant and impatient, Japanese in orialism threatens to take direct action. Two important conferences have been held, one in Feiping and the cather in Stangard, attended by Japanese military attachees and delegates of the Japanese Ewantung army, the vanguard in the invasion of China. Japan presented an ultimatum to bandit Chiang, ordering him to complete the putpet before the end of the present month, otherwise Japanese armies will force the formation of the puppet by a quasi-var, appointing Huang Fu as the head of the autonomous regime comprising Hopei; Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung, with Yen Hsi-shan as his assistant. To avoid international complications the autonomous regime will recognize suzerainty of Nanking but nothing class.

The Japanese ultimatum was delivered to Chisag through the Japanese consul-general at Nanking, hr. Suma, it is reliably learned. Panic-strucken, bandit Chisag in conference with his treacherous colleagues has decided on (1) request for one more month to complete the purpet, (2) despatch of 400 more fascist bandits to the north for nurdering all the Japanese elements in the factories, times, larraches and schools who have delayed the formation of the puppet, (3) seeking understanding with the foreign legations at Perping over the number, giving the explanation that the suppet, a product of Chinese sovereignty, will prove far from endangering the interests of the self-defence movement and the increasing resistence of the MIT soldiors in F. China the outlook of the puppet seems still dark in spite of the perment.

# \$170,000,000 FOR ANTI-RED WAR IN SELECTION

From October, 1933, to August, 1934 (only 10 months) the Szechuan ban dit looders, Eru Hisang, Teng Harling, Tien Sung-yiao, etc; have exacted from the peasants more than \$170,000,000 to finance the car on the Soviets in that province. The money was exacted from every conceivable source, taxes, levies and contributions (forced 1 ans). Numerous additional turdens are imposed in the peasantry under the name of anti-red war. Even anti-red lottery was issued in every haien (att-red opium tax, etc.). How bandit Liu Haiang and is a first issue \$70,000,000 bends to carry on the antired drive but bandit Chiang wants to take his territory yielding some \$17,000,000 a north and refuses to answer his request for the noment, considering the war under may with Kwangsi. Fandit Liu is practically imprisoned at Nanking by Chiang at resent. Now four divisions of bandit Chiang are moving towards Szechuan to take liu's territory.

Prightened by this move, the other bandit lenders are considering the formation of a joint front against the enemy attack. Sir Cadegan, the Pritish minister to China, is hurrying back from a tour of Wrangtung and Krangel to attend the scheduled conference with those bandit leaders. He will see to it that British domination in that province be insured and strengthened, at the same time giving help to the bandits (which is badly needed). Therefore another bandit war among the opposing fractions looms large in Scothuan.

# Red Soldiers Buried Alive Again

The ICT brutality and atrocities increases as its rule is drifting nore towards the collapse. On Nov. 24 the Japanese news agency, the Dempo Shin-lan, despatched a letter from Hankow stating that bandit Shankow Tinhesiang (divisional commander) has buried wounded red soldiers together with the dead ones after an engagement with the red army. The Japanese and is forced to characterise it as sheer atrocity.

In fact, the Kill bandits, either civil or military have left behind a rather long history of beastial bratalities in respect the revolutions aries. As far back as 1951 the bands quantum to the latter of left wing writers including Id at the property of the respect to the property of the respect to the re

# ONEROUS TAXES OF NANKING EVER ON THE INCREASE

The National Finance Conference of Nanking held last May made it its central resolution the liquidation of onerous taxes, and the Nanking regime itself even proclaimed a decree to the effect that abolition of all onerous taxes be started as from July 1 and completed by the end of this year. The CWC in its previous issues has pointed out that these only constitute maneuvers of the KmT by means of which to deceive the peasants and to alleviate their furious anti-taxation st ugale. Indeed, as its own press propagated, the KMT did take some measures to wipe out certain taxes that occupy only en insignificant position in its revenues. But more "rationalized" new forms of tax that leve and there appeared far surpass the number of those abolished. That the new increase is on the average hervier than those taxes disappeared can be measured by the more frequent accurance of anti-tax struggle throughout the country.

m our last issue there is an article dealing in the increase of the consolidated tax, stamp tax, tamiffs imposed by the NAT. Now we shall proceed to see how similar things have been performed by the various provincial authorities.

The world must have known that this year catastrophes had done tremendous and universal harm to the agricultural crops in China. Nevertheless, in many a place land tax and rentals are collected at usual rates while in other places they are even collected at increased rates. In places where "relief measures" are reportedly enforced what is then the actual situation? For illustration let us pick up Wusih district in Kiangsu. The provincial government provides for a 20 percent reduction of land tax for this year. But as pointed out by the Wusih Magistrate in his petition to the upper authorities, (Sin Wen Poa, Nov. 15) in his district "there are 148,160 Mow of farming land that were completely rudined". It can be easily seen was aftern the 80 percent land tax mean to the peasants athering to these farms after one year labour spent in voin and the money invested entirely lost!

In Shanatung land tax is raised this year by 20 cents each Now, effective in three years, to be appropriated as "Dike Construction Expenditure"

which will aggregate over two militon dollars! (Ta Kung Poa, Nov. 11)

Other important revenues are all masked with big increase. Since the new high rates coming in force in the winter of 1933-34 in the first six months of this year, the total increase of revenues from consolidated taxes of rolled tobacco, match and dement is \$13,560,997 compared with the same period of 1983. More blood and sweat from the toiling masses! With the increase of the Tobacco and Wine Licence Tax rate enforced opposition is voiced here and there (Sin Yen Poa, Oct. 19) The Wusin outcomies stroke on oct. 17, as a protest against the increase of new Butchery Tax. Changshu butcheries resorted to petition against the same on Oct. 24 (Sin Wen Poa, Cot. 24) All these constitute vivid evidence of how the KMT is striving at increasing bay immositions.

The sate ation is the voist particularly in those provinces where "banitry suppression" is directed. The economic blockate in the form of state monopoly of trade is well utilized by the KMT to make the most efficient explaitation of the lasses in the neighbouring zones of the Soviet districts. The importalist paper North China Daily News reported on Nov. 17 "The procedure is so troublesome that most people prefer to pass the night without only or else burn a pine knot in lieu of kerosene".

or else burn a pine knot in lieu of kerosene".

The Sin Wen Poa on Oct. 27 reported that among the various taxes now in force in the Chao-Mei listrict of Kwangtung thereaare such as "Hall Tax", "Theatre Tax" "Amusement Tax" "water Closet Tax" "Charcoal Tax", "Matriage Tax", "Opium Tax" "Grain Transit Tax" "Living Stock Tex", etc.

500 DED AS DRUG VICTIES

[by apparents]

Of late Japane e haperialism is particularly leading in saughing this drug into this country. A sensational report by the police of Tangshan in the "demilitarized zone" revealed that this year alone 500 died as victims of apium in that small town. According to the Nov. 11, 1934, No. of Ta Kung Poar back in 1915 the total amount of morphine shipped to Chira already reached the height of 18 tons. Since the Mukden occupation there has been influst. of all sort of prepared drugs into Manchuria and North China. According to Mr. Allen's rork (Yih Shih Pos June v) we percent of the Japanese along the Chisochow-Tsinan Failway are engaged in opium traffic. Now according to its Opium Act "Manchukuo" has a farming area of 685,000 Mow for poppy planation. The KMT follows suit seeing that oppum trade is Profitable. The total monthly trade of government oplum sales in Shansi amounts to \$11,250,000(Yih ShihPoa.j Fig. 9) Winking's opium monopoly along the Yangts? is also in progress. The Avision Bureau Read of Hunan, Huang Fei, even made use of military planes for big scale opium traffic which is another new record of imperialist-KMT in its history of poisoning China. THE END.

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Hanvary 14 35

|          | Date January 14, 35.                                             |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subject  | "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters           |
| ******** | obtained from the Crinese Fost Office.                           |
| Made 75  | and Forwarded by I. Ross                                         |
|          | I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the                 |
|          | "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, Which were        |
|          | contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the        |
|          | Chinese Post Office on January 14, 1935. The letters, which      |
|          | were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and       |
|          | Shanghai, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Depart-  |
|          | ment after attempts at delivery had failed                       |
|          | Particulars of the letters and contents are given                |
|          | bereunder:-                                                      |
|          | (1) Addressee: " Mr. Ekin, United Press, 1c Kiukiang Road."      |
|          | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 31, dated August 16, 1934.                |
|          | Contents : a) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.            |
| •        | b) August 1, 1934, in China.                                     |
|          | c) The Armed Self Defence Movement Grows Rapidly                 |
|          | d) Workers' Life in Soviet China.                                |
|          | e) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.                         |
|          | f) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934.                    |
|          | (2) Addressee: "Lir.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I." |
|          | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No. 39, dated October 18, 1934.               |
|          | Contents : a) Growth of Fartisans in North Shensi.               |
|          | b) Struggle of Nprth China Workers in New Phase                  |
|          | c) The Acute Silver Crisis.                                      |
|          | d) Fascist Bandits Murder their own men.                         |

The postal cancellation chops show the following:-

f) North China Facing greater Danger.

e) British Manchukuo in Szechuen.

(1) date and place of posting being undecipherable.

Made by.....

Fil.: No. . ...... SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. REPORT (2)Subject (in full) .... Forwarded by

(2) was posted at 3 p.m. October 20, 1934, at the Chinese Fost Office, Forth Szechuen Road.

Deputy Commissioner,

Special Branch.

CONTENTS

#### PURTILE REPARSION OF THE ARMED SILF DIFFICE HOVE TEXT

| 1) | Sweeping Duccess of Red Army in Fultien       | L |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|---|
| 2) | August 1, 1934, in Chinap. 1                  | L |
| 3) | The Ir of Self Defence Hovement Grove Rapidly |   |
| 4) | orkers' Life In Soviet China                  | 1 |
| 5) | Columne and Timmes in Soviet China            | 5 |
| 6) | Workers' Struggle in Kan China, July 1934p.   | 8 |

#### STREETING SUCCESS OF RED AT Y IN FURTHER

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shangai the red army has con an overfielding victory ower the Ruomintang bandits in Publien, occupying Shanghang, Tienclen, Finggang, Changping in and Kutlein, Schsien, Juchi, Lingon, Tatien in central Fublien, Yingping and Kutlen in north Fublien. Thus the red army took some ten hsiens, crushing the enemy as it advanced. Then reaching the environs of Shuikov, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fublien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

lessages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of armunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the LET eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Poochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the KIT in Tukien serves at fresh inpetus to more capitulation of Fanking to Japanese imperialism. The KIT bandit chief, Chiang Kai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a left-ist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Huang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters those to Manking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a surmer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhaoa and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Euomintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chiang Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence movement forges ahead at the present speed.

Chinese teilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for China as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is decigned evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese miperallism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information evanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general nobilization for a positive war against Jayanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Par East, against an imperialist war over the Indiffic, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Jayanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble indertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KLT.

In this correction, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August I the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's erack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the ITT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of inperialism and IMT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1954, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets tran any similar date in the past.

In KLT China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai denonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west changhai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and emploitation of imperialism and KT thich was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police gordons of NFT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Folice officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

# THE ARELD SELF DEFINICE LOVE BUT GROWS RAPIDLY

In our last number we have printed the basic from an of the Chinese people in a war a ainst Japan together with the new relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KIT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatists and traitors who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the novement makes considerable headway, the KT chiefs are panic-strucken, including Chiang Kaisshek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the KT chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another he barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

#### The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no nere whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pluned faith in in term trional treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compradores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that conderms the capitulation of Manking. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to mip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the op ortunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as man as we know are commades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought a minst them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the novement. The dirty K.T. has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war a sinst Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the ETT come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compredores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the ET's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chicag Existent to those who still talk about resistence to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

#### In Deftance of the KIT

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intelectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original 3,000 pronoters including Hadam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Hadam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dozens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the MIT suppression, may, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, emplaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained silent due to the tightening hand of the KiT censor. Gen. Li's explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by certain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist-minded persons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter as China's armed self defence. But fully utilizing the opportunity,

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Vanchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Tang Chin-wei and the whole bach of the Kuomintang.

#### Six Points Reitersted

While the new movemen. is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintong, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a mutshell:

(1) Poblication of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a var against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000,000 nen and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earnarching the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, sol-(1) Tobilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc. (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Pollowing the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration Following the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the ICT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the ledd in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

#### CORICES LIFE IN SOVIUT CHIEA

Torkers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thunks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour low by the Poviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tingchov, Tukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Vonan-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Ouestion of Unemployment

# The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to nove downward either in Unemployment which has positively refused to nove downward either in the china or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the town. Peasants, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow tempo of development (hindered by the MIT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief. Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the tage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoy— has such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the poviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Forhers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leminist rooms, ball fields, wall payers, illustrated papers, etc. Forkers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Heedless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K T China

The conters under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the MIT-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The morkers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown marvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest postible proletrarian vigor and energy. Their coores have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour has, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The conderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the creenals can turn out new veapons just as good as those made by machine—rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an enitre success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mineograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Loubian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Besides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot besides as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Muonintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive in threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquerred by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in KET China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by FET and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

#### COTTERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to converce and finance under the Poviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implies a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

#### Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Hon-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed a clast the ecornic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japa ese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obvioted the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of correcte. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and emploitation of the unscrupulous nerchants and bulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise on the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

#### Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Juikin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in emistence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

#### Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the jovernment out of a desire to support it with something more substablial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of corkers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th corps who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his savings of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a muraur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

### Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another x respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodies from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet curreacy and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Taste, entry vagance and corruption are things strictly watched by it government. A ruthlace struggle has been waged a paint waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental expense launched. Desides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course cormerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are notters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department rates a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the HT system which is can be in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet mail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other relicons lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the HT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the MT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Tireless communications, thou h still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Thusereds of majoranda miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commisairiat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Lany modern hospitals have sprung as at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present etatus of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up on enitrely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

#### WORKER'S STRUGGLE IN KET CHINA July, 1934

For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of a words by figures as, for instacne, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8 leadership, (9) conditions and demands, (10) results.

#### I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2 Chi-tung, Riangsu, (3)Bei-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch (4)700. (5)-- (6]- (7)-- (8)Spotenous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditons gained after reconciliating by Ruomintang: ap factory shall be opened in Nov. 1934; b)preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to months' wage paid; d)back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Partially success.

(1)June 20 (2)Shanghai (3)A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4)20 (5)2 (6)40 (7)1 (8)-(5)Against dismisal, clahed with capitalist (10) Unabailable.

II Strike Continued From Last North

2 (1) Layl2- From July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American-Tobacco Co. Factory

No. 1 & 2. (4)8,000 (5)21 (6)168,000 (7)2 (8) Yello T. J.. (9) Against the

lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of

C.V.C. (10) Fail.

[1] July 5-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Rua Hatch Co. Chinkiang branch. (4) 750 (5)28 (5)21,000 (7)1 (8)-. (9) Against dismisal; clashed with the company; the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but reculting in rectiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.

[1] 3-15 (2) shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4)25 (5)13 (6)325 (2)32 (7)-. (8)-. (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable
[1] (4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4)85 (5)18 (6)1,050 (7)1 (8)-. (9) Against dismisal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by EHT. (10) Fartially success.

[1] 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Horimura Garage (4)36 (5)3 (5)108 (7)-. (8)-. (8)

for suf full pay (10) Unavailable.
[1] 10-12 (2) Tangshan (3) Ricsha puller (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)2,000 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; (10) \*\* striker demonstrated in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
[1] 6-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4)300 (5)9 (6)2,700 (7)1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
[1] 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yahg Match Factory (4)300 (5)2 (6)600 (7)0 (8)-. (6) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming their work, the striker found that itakin sansitinmanhananana were cheated by the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smgsh the yellow trase union and cenied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists. (10) Victory.
[1] 24 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4)-. (52-. (6)-. (7)-. (8)-. (9) Concitions unavailable. A rioting shan was planned. Five leader arrested and escented to Manking, the center of KHT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
[1] 28-50 (2: Shanghaim (3) Stevedore, Natao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co. (2) 250 (5)3 (6)750 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismisal; against wage-cut (10) unavailable.
[1] 20 (2) Mantung (3) Taxi driver (4) 50 (5)1 (6)50 (7)1 (8) Sp. (9) Against heavy tax imposed on them by Public Safety Bureau (10) Reconciliated.

IV Petitions Started in July
(1)12 (2) Tientsin (3) Peiking-Rukdem Railway (4) Representatives (7)1 (8) Yellow
(9) for the replacement of a station master. (10) No result

```
(1) 20 (3) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-II-S-N., (4)400 (7)2 (8)- (9) For wage inerco
crease by 8 per month, (D) in reconciliating.
(1)27 (2) Shanghai 2(3)60, Representatives. (7)1 (8)- (9) For the early settle...
ment of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) - (1) (1) (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7)1 (8)-- (9)
Against dismissal; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declar a strike. (10) in reconciliating.
(1)27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4)200 (7)1 (8)? (9) For relief. Hany coolie were arrested when thy were participanting x in a secret meeting (10) Not yet
(1)30 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shakwan Station (4) Representatives. (7)
1 (8) -- (9) For relief (10) Fat 1.
(1) 51 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Hill (4) Representatives 2 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the Social Beureau, Tientsin City Government.
Sub-total: (2) / (3)7 (4)666 (7)7
        V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July Mo. No. of No. of Work-day Clash, Younder
  Total lost in Demons-
        of
  Strik-Peti-
                        Peti-
   Strikes
69,163 504,572
11,956 198,583
                                       ers tionet
68,211 953
11,296 660
   tration
                                  30
        30
June
                                  18
   Volume of Interprise (i.o. of Werkers Employed
                  0-
  1000-4999
  Total
                  0-499
                   16
   30
    June
   19
    July
              VII. Classification of Trade
Silk Weav-TobaGum Post, Trans-Anni- Hach-Han
   Mach-Handi-Ric-
       Cot-
  Total
   Hine inecraft-sha
   Tele-por-
               7118
                          ing
       ton
   Dull
   ers
   Work men
       fill
               ture
   c.gram tationcipal
   30
June 4
July 100
       VII. Causes of Against Against Against For Dismi-
  Struggle
For
   For Poli- Other
   Higher Full tical
   Total
   Foremen & Better
       Dismi-
             salWagecutLockoutContractorTreatment Wage Fay CausesCauses
          A
June
July
```

#### IX. Remarks

As usual our stastics for this month are incomplete. And the strug le of the ricsha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the rijer one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

## Chinese or ers Correspondence

# Vol. 4, 170 39 Oct. 18, 1934

### Morth China In Greater Danger 1:

| 1. Growth of Partisans in Morth Shensi         | . 1 |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 2. btruggle of North China Worker in New Phase |     |
| 3. The Acute Silver Crisis                     | 1   |
| 4. Tascist Bandits Lurder Their O'm enp        |     |
| 5. British Lanchuluc in Szechwanz              |     |
| 6. Horth China Facing Greater Danger           | • / |

# Growth of Partisans in Forth Shensi

The Ruomintang bandit generalissime, Chinag Rai-shek, departed for i-m, capital of Shensi province, by air on the double tenth (birthday of the Ragnulic of China) i midiately following the convocation of the military conference at suchang, principally for the purpose of taking aters to check the growing activities of the red partisans in 4. Shensi as well as of the red army in the Szechuan-Shensi section. The ruling classes in Shensi have be now come enceedingly uneasy over the activities of the red partisans and red, army in that part of China. It is particularly so with the red army in North Sage chuan which, as repeatedly reported before, scored sweeping successes over the Kuomintang bandits.

At the same time the Peing and Mientsia press gave considerable profitnence to the report that the indlords bourgeoisie along the eastern border of the province was driven out by the red partisans in settemper. These partisans, it is said, were likely to march in a southern direction.

# The Hothed in Shensi

Conditions in orth Shensi are very favorable to the growth of the Joviets and red army. There the Ruomintang exploitation is indescribly severe. As a result the mass struggle has developed to a higher stage. Takes are not only beavy but numerous. Every more for the cultivation of option is taked at 40 or 50 dol. rs. If the poppy is not cultivated, the land 'left fallow' as fined at 10.00 s more. The regular land tak is unsually heavy, a counting to 50 or 77 a mow. Tach lamp for mere lighting purpose has to past a tax of 10g. The cleaning carpaigns of the Tukeo have always burnet down the hourse of the peasants and butchered the rural population by the mundred, driving out the starving peasants, etc.

Urban conditions are equally bad. Frake is stagment. Industry comes to a standstill. forhers are thrown out on the street. Fetty merchants are cruched by heavy taxation. Soldiers are not paid for several months.

Thus wass struggles have developed from one part of the provincet to another. Several strikes took place in the Yuling-arsenal, and the strikers clashed with the troops attempting to curb them. In Chinchen 500 peasants, fully armed, fought against the hated tax. The peasants in linnor attached the Hsien government. One machine gun company under Rap Hsuanchen mutialed. Tumerous spontaneous struggles took place in the villages for the seizure of the arms from the Tuhao and Kuomintang and Tuhao could not dore to regue being highly developed the Kuomintang and Tuhao could not dore to return to their houses in the countryside its a good many of the hsiens. Yes, mass struggles have been developing rapidly and ridely ever the vest area in North Shensi.

The Agrarian Revolution in Washensi

The development of the land revolution in north Shensi combined with the victory of the red armies along the Shensi-Kansu and Shensi-Szechuan frontiers has absorbed large numbers of the Toilers (worders and peasants) into the ranks of the red army which, consequently, is shollen up considerably. Beginning from the second half, of 1952 your partisan detachments have sprung up in the northeast of the province under the leadership of the Communist

rarty of China, operating in Fu-shi, Anting, Yenchuan, Chinem, Juiteh, and three other hoiens. These detachments are composed of revolutionary peasants and soldiers with a few rifles at the start. How they each have from 40-70 rifles, assisting in the division of rice, resistence to tax, the attack on the Juhao, officials and local militia. Several hundred such cases have happened in the past with the aid of the red partisans. And, more important still, the hard pressed peasants have always appealed to the partisans for help in their struggle against the oppressors.

# Form One Division

The orth Shensi partisans have under the most difficult conditions beaten off the attacks of the enemy, although outnumbered by several hundred to one. They have succeeded in establishing a stable base and marched to and fro in more than 100 villages with full liberty ence t for the fourth district under the fourth partisan detachment. They have organised 39 red guard corps and 185 poor peasant unions. Only a few scores of the red partisans tired one full brigade stationed at Kaoshanchen with the collaboration of the mass of the peasantry.

In the previous month a conference took place, attended by deligates of the partisan corps; and, to coordinate their activities, decided to set up a joint commanding headquarters. The conference also took another decision to extend the partisans so as to combine them into a full division. The recent upsurge of the partisan movement bears witness to the success of the de cision referred to.

# The Struggle of J. China Workers in A New Mhase

ith the outbreak of the strike of the miners who form the bulk of the proletariat in North China a new phase has set in in the militant strike movement of the M. China workers. In spite of brutal oppression the workers marched for ard in a fearless spirit and you considerable success in a good many of the cases. In Nopei alone sharp struggles developed to an amazing extent from January to April, 1934.

#### Industrial Conditions

A couple of words are needed here to throw a little light on the status of industries in North China. Fines and textiles as the principal industries of North China have been the fertile ground for the development of the workers' struggle in the period under review.

Firstly, the miners Figured largely in the strike movement. Several major mines including the Kailan were beset; by eight grand strikes involving 110,3/0 workers. Out of this number six strikes were ground with success. The railway workers and the Feiping-Suiyuan, Peiping-Bankow, Peiping-Lukden lines struck work 13 times involving 70,000 men. And they scored victory for nine strikes. The longshoremen in Tientsin went on strike four times and came out triumphant on two of the four strikes. Four strikes occurred among the workers employed by the telephone, tramway and lighting companies with the participation of 2,300 men. The cement workers at Tongshan numbering 8,000 valked out four times. There is yet a great number of miner struggled fought out in a desultory manner.

In the second place, the textile workers were no less militant than the miners in the fight against the offensive of capital despite the fact that they were constantly subjected to the attacks of the employer. Fevertheless, they plunged into the struggle without hesitation. In the period under review 33,000 operatives took part in the 15 strikes involving a number of cotton mills. The match industry, another important enterprise in forth China, experienced seven strikes with the participation of 48,000 workers. Walkout also happened in the flour mills, paper factories, etc, totaling 11 strikes and 45,000 strikers.

Apparently, the mine strikes involved more men than the tentile walk-outs. 76.95% is the rercentage of men involved in the mine strikes while in the tentile strikes the proportion is reduced to 33.05%.

-

The struggle of the Chiral verkers took on sharper forms such as strikes and bloody clash- even addeding petition and bargaining. All in all, 159,150 workers took direct action 57 times in the four months covered, while only 17 petitions occurred with the participation of only 26,050 workers. In most cases direct action 1, wo victory while bargaining and petition were for the most part fruitless. Vantory is not only possible but probable in view of the present conditions when the masses are militant and somewhat eleptioned in the art of the struggle.

Compared with the six months from July to December, 1933, the struggles of the North China workhows are five times as many during the four norths surveyed (1934). And the classes with police and m litary increased in the same proportions.

### The Acute Silver Crisis

In face of the silver price soaring up in Fondon and New York the Chinese landlord-bourgeoisie has to fight a crisis single-handed. At first the betraying government at lanking took no action whatever in regard to the increasing emportation of silver from the country. Kung Hsiang-hsi, minister of finance, has rejeatedly assured his imperialist friends that the government would not raise the tan on oilver emport, such less to institute an embarge on it. But the new sears in the silver price abroad caused a heavy drain on silver stocks, especially from July to the time (that is, Oct. 15) then lanking raised the tan on silver expertation as a preliminary step, it is redicted, to a possible silver embargo.

Prom January to Oct. 15 over 1200,000,000 in silver has been enjorted while silver stocks stored in foreign and Chinese banks at Shanghai arount to some \$500,000,000, a sum that will flee the country in five months at the record rate of July or October which is \$1.0,000,000 a month. That a menace to the Shanghai constadors beurgeoists and the landlord-bourgeois government at Manking which relies on that hups sum of silver to carry on gradual inflation by the issuance of governmental bonds and paper money! Manking is in sore need of ready cash to finance the campaign against the Soviet Government in Fiangsi.

the rise in silver write may produce fatal effects on lanking. 52% of Hanking's revenue accrues from customs duties usually paid in gold units which as a result of the rise in silver has declined considerably in recent months. This is the rivery notive behind the appeal of Hanking to Mashington for aid regarding the rise in silver. But the Thite House either in its answer to the Chinese a meal or in interviews to pressmen is entirely clusive on the subject. Secretary of the Treasury, 1 organishm, is reported to have empressed the opinion that the U.S. Government will not deviate from the silver policy already decided on.

From the standpoint of national economy (entirely ignored by Manking) of caurse there are many ill-effects resulting from the rise in silver. The higher price of silver, that is, the higher buying po er of the silver dollar, will help imperialism in the extension of its market in China (imperialist dumping). And the result will be collapse of Chinese industries unler the fierce onslaught of imperialist commadities, thereby throwing out the workers by the thousand.

On the other hand, many branches of emporting industries in China will suffer even to a greater degree, notably the silk filatures. A rise in silver mounts to raising the price for the emported silk and narrowing its market abroad. During the course of the world crisis China silk has already gone down, and its plunge into the abyss will be accelerated by the rise in silve er. Here the large number of workers already laid off will be smollen up by more unemployed thrown out of the filatures.

Nanking's imposition of higher taxes on silver exportation is tantamount to going off the silver standard, thereby hastening the process of inflation already under way. Unrestricted inflation will tring more hunger and cold to the toiling population. And it is quite suestionable whether Fanking can succeed in its attempt to check silver export in view of its traditional sur-

ني. '.3 .

0,

1

302

242

1.73 107**8** 1.3 3.4 render to imperial the Japanese typers at Shanghai have criticised the action of Kanking surety for the reason that many Japanese banks are engaged in the business of error trang to bondon for crofit. Fanking will not dare to offend Japanese imperial to a ut the moment when all Chinese troops are order. ed to evacuate North China on Japanese demand in order to make way for the smooth working of the puppet machine at Peiping with Huang Fu at the head (see below).

#### Fascist Bandits Funder Elicir Orn Hen

The bandit general, Chiang Mainshek, organised the blue shirts as an aid to his betrayal of the country. But folkeding the June 30th murder in Germany Chiang Mainshek masshered his organized in practically the same manner. Likewise all news regarding the murder was suppressed. In the same way the murdered were charged with communion. The murder or massacre as may call it was taken as a sign of desintegration of the fascist camp. The Japanese bi-monthly, Shanghai, make an exposure of the murder on October 1 with the materials supplied by another Japanese journal published at Hankow. The story is incomplete out anazing.

# Al. Pasc. sts -- Traitors

The blue shirts as organised by traitor Chiang Kai-shek are a secret organization enjoined to give every help him in the betrayal of national interests, to put down the anti-Japanese rovement, to crush the communists as leader of the anti-Japanese rovement by all possible and conceivable terrorist methods. Last year they shot Yang Chuan, a man reputed to have strong-anti-Japanese and imperialist tendencies. In North China they assassinated Pei Yu-yuan, editor of the Gen Pao, a fellow that fought in his editorials against Chiang Kai-shek and Japanese imperialism. Last June they arrested Yu Chi-chuan and 19 others, all leaders of the national armed self defence. At the front in Kiangsi the fascist bandits organised machine gun corns to compel white soldiers to fight the red army although those soldiers refused to fire on the red army and wanted to join them in a common fight against Japanese imperialism. Japanese impérialism.

As it is, the organisation of the fascist bandits is a conglomeration of traitors ranging from the old Anfu clique to the Shanchai compradores. All these traitors, whether old or new, have rich experiences in the art of betrayal. The notorious Hunag Fu, head of the Peiping Political Council, is also a higher up in the council of the fascist bandits. Three fractions among the fascist bandits always fight against one another: 1) the Thampoo military cadets representing the Tuhao class, 2) the C.C. fraction representing the compradore class, 3) long discredited politicians, members of the old Anfu and Tsenhsush cliques. The inner struggle in the fascist camp is still going on in spite of the munder of July by which Chiang Kai-shek Hesired to unify the various factions of the fascist bandits.

#### Cause of the Furder

As revealed by the Japanese journal the cause of the murder is in our opinion rather trifling. Corruption and graft is the only charge brought against the murdered, Chi Tei-gen and others. According to the Japanese story Chi squeezed, a big amount of money out of \$20,000,000 entrusted him to buy airplanes from Germany and America by buying second hand machines. Chi was the head of the aviation bureau under Chiang, most trusted by the bandit general. Informed of the equeeze, Chiang had Chi murdered in cold blood without trial or hearing. Following Chi's murder Teng en-yi was dismissed from leadership in the Kiangsi cultural association and Ho Tsun-han et als placed under arrest. All these fascist bandits are the right hand men of Chiang. under arrest. All these fascist bandits are the right hand men of Chiang.

14.3

The nurder of Chi proves conclusively that the fascist bandits as an erganisation are experiencing disintegration and disruption along the same lines as the German fascist bandits. In China the national armed self defence coupled with the march of the red army northward in an empedition to fight Japanese imperialism has driven a wide wedge among the fascist bandits, especially in the lower ranks who are said to refuse to carry out the instructions issued by Chinag Kai-shek for the betrayal of the country. Likewise soldiers of the Kuomintang army refused to obey the fascist commanders and deserted to the side of the red army to fight Japan. The fascists are breaking down amid the clamour of the whole country for a war on Japan.

#### The British Manchukuc in Szechuar

with full support from Japanese imperialism in anticipation of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance British imperialism is making feverish preparations for the British Manchukuc in Szechuan. Here the KMT militarist Liu Hsiang, warlord of Szechuan, takes the place of Henry Pu Yi, head of the Japanese puppet in Manchuria, leaving the Nanking KMT in the same rele that it has played in relation to Manchukuc. The KMT is very pleased in agreeing to the British plan, provided enough help financial or military comes from London in order to crush the Szechuan Soviets which are now intrenched in a territory of more than 10 Hsien.

Briefly stated, the British plan of colonizing Szechuan consists of first of all in establishing its economic domination in that Chinese province through the formation of a powerful corporation on the lines of the last India Company which, it shall be recalled, played the decisive role in converting India into a British colony. That corporation has already come into existence under the label of the Lienyi Finance Corporation, Ltd. (See below)

#### \$50,000,000 Loan

In this connection we shall call to mind that during the Fukien coup d'etat last year Nanking and England made a secret agreement giving British imperialism the right to construct a railway from Burma to Szechuan by way of Yunnan. Recently, Liu Hsiang secured a secret loan of \$50,000,000 from London offering the mines in Szechuan as a security. The British grip over szechuan is getting tighter.

The secret loan was first exposed by the Szechuar students at London. According to the news paper story the Ennager of the Chishinchen Bank, a certain Yang Tsan-shan, went to London senetime in June accompanied by his sen, and made a contract with the British concern named Teh-san & Co. for the development of industries and mines in Szechuan. The terms of the contract provide the formation of the Lienyi Finance Corporation Limited under Anglo-Chinese joint ownership. British money may be loaned to any enterprice or mine through the Corporation. That is to say, the said corporation is an agency by which British imperialism may exercise control over Szechuan economically and politically.

The 50 million loan directly connected with the contract above-referred to has been placed at the disposal of Liu Haiang for the campaign against the Red Army in Ssechman and a portion of the lean, as the China Veekly Review tells us, already spent on the purchase of assumptions to the same end. The Ssechman residents at Amanghai vigoranaly protested against the loan campelled Yang Tsan-san to say on Oct 18 that the soutfact has been cancelled. The fascists also raised the ery of protest of course not against the loan but against Liu Haiang puncilogue as an enemy of Nanking.

#### Hand of French Imperialist.

French imperialism is also active in Succhasm, apparently in a race with Ingland for the upper hand in that province. The Sin Ven Pea on Aug. 5 said that Liu Haiang signed a contract with the Industrial Mission of Paris for the construction of a railway from Chanking to Chentu which shall be financed with installment payments of \$3,000,000 per annum from France and brought to completion within three years.

On Ang. 8 the Ta Kung Pac confirmed the same news, saying that the contract aggregating 38 articles was duly signed with the French Industrial Mission, providing for a loan of \$350,000,000 at most from France as well as the appointment of one French Chief enginner and French accountant.

#### One More British Victory

British imperialism smiles egain at its fresh success in the Kwangtung section. It has long been cherishing the idea of facilitating its aggressism from Hongkung to Hankow by way of the Canton-Hankow Railway. With the end in view it financed the unfinished part of that line by a loan of 2,450, coo pounds sterling in Janeury, 1932, and of late pressed for the linking

up of the Kowloon line to the Centon-Kenkow Reilway.

On July 12 Chinese and British delegates met at Longkont ostensibly for the revision of the Kowloon line agreements for redistribution of for the revision of the Kowloon line agreements for a redistribution of profit, not to touch the subject of linking up. But this subject was, in reality, discussed behind the scene: After summarizing the views of varatous connercial interests, the Canton Chamber of Connerce listed seven points agrinst the linking up. It stated that the linking up would bring Canton under the economic domination of Rongkong, pave the way for more stricks imperialist attack on Canton industry and lay off several tenderous and stovedores (The Bank of China Louthly, and 1954).

The new agreement on the through traffic over the Rothoon and Canton Rankow lines was published on Bortember 24. Not content with this success British imperialism is envisaying a branch line of the Canton-Rankow rail way from Sansui, Evangtung, to Robsien, Evangsi, for the concession of the betraying Evangtung government is said to receive ten million dollars. (The Sin Len Pos, Aug. 15)

The KET bendit press is unanimously propagating that the 5th offensive directed by bandit Chiang Kai-shek has been successful-throughout the unalignment. The most recent news from the bittleffeld, however, reveals that what the bandit gress has published are entirely groundless lies. Our instance are now marching in the direction fourte. Chunking and tanhaien, with the uneasiness of the two cities into ivity growing the exchange rate between Szechuan and Changhai suddenly lasped up to the point of plice as against the usual rate of 1,2(0. Twen the imperialist provides. The following is a free translation of a resort and known by the Jahanese Panaco on ing is a free translation of a report wice known by the Japanese Rengo on the 18th inst:

damen from Chunking a few days ago made the following reperpt of the development of Szechuen Med army: Co-ordinating their ectivities, the rederry under the co. and of Msu Msigh-phien in Morth Szechuen and thest operating in Szechuen-Meichow porderland (The two red armics under the command of Conredes no Lung and Laiso No) suddenly acted on the offensive and starshed the columns of Liu Laising with Explaient and Chambias of American are so vacillating that were property of any order of the red army will take them to take flight for life. The local touched are appealing to the Manking government for urgent remediate. Another reliable report says that the anti-Lapanese variations of the red army under command of Comrade Lo Fin-hui has during the past week contured Chimen, Tunki and Ruichow in Lahui and put the ban it troops of any Chun to flight who dared to hinder their advance:

# North China .lore Dengerous.

The military conference led by bindit Chicag Reliable at Henkow solved two problems. The farther attack upon the partial red army and the establishment of the North China pappet regime. China has sought to despatch Hau Tuen Chuen's troops from Hupeh to Szechuiza. Besides he is contemplating mobilization of his own forces in Sherisi, the lat and ord divisions, and that of Yang Yu Chen, riors of Shensi, to attack the Szechuza red army from the north. For the last mentioned plan he is now making a personal visit to Sien to reportions with Trans

army from the north. For the last mentioned plan he is now making a personal visit to Si-an to negotiate with lang.

Lithdraual of troops from Morth is prerequisite for bandit Ching's currender of North China to Japanese invertalism. Lender, his order of desects of nine divisions from the north, two from each of Hopeh, Shansi and Shangtung and three of an Fu ling's troops, who are all on their southward way now. The remaing troops in that area, it is learned, will all follow the course so as to reinforce the sati-reds campain and to prepare war with Canton. From Oct. 10, Craton no longer permits his office in the bandit R.M. camps the still tenes.

Lith despatch of R.M. troops, N-China safrison posts are opened to the advance of Japanese and Asachukuo troops. The situation intensives the mission of Huang Fu as traited in managing the puppet regime in China under the joint direction of Nanking and Tokic. Teliable report was that Japanese and manchukuo troops are preparing to assume garrison post in

Jan nese and menchukuo troops are preparing to assume garrison post in Mopeh. Soon We shall see N-China in the hands of Japan! However, the nationwide masses are now focusing their weapons towards the trafters. Their bullets will soon shoot their way through their aitor's chests to fight away Japanese imperialism.

THERE REPORTS

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHARRING BUREFUL FIRE File Ng. B. REGISTRY.

#### REPORT

"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters Subject (in full) obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made Forwarded by D. I. Ross I forward herewith three typewritten copies of the \*Chinese Workers & Correspondence, " in English, which were contain -ed in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on December 21, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed : Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-(1) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I." Enclosurel Vol. 4 No.35, dated September 29, 1934. Contents : a) Soviets at Work. b) Koreans and Formosans Support Anti-Japanese Vanguard. c) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen. d) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang. (2) Addressee: "M. Ivor Montagu. 33 Ormand Yard. London C.W.I." Enclosure: Vol.4. No.35. dated September 29, 1934. Contents: (wide Item No.1) (3) Addressee: "Mr.J.K.Merray. 58 Gough Street.London W.C.I." Enclosure: Wol.4. No.37. dated October 4. 1934. Contents: a) Red Army Advances on All Front. b) Mational Armed Self-defence in Manchuria. a) Famine Sufferers under Red Banner. d) Life of People under Seviets.

|    | FM. 2    |    |
|----|----------|----|
| G. | 5000-10- | 34 |

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

| File | No |  |
|------|----|--|
|------|----|--|

|       | REPORT -2-                                                                                                                                                                      |                                |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|       | Forwarded by                                                                                                                                                                    |                                |
| J. J. | The postal cancellation  (1)was posted at lla.m.30.9.34 at ( Rue du Consulat.  (2) was posted in the forencen of 3 No.A.601 Avenue Joffre.  (3) was posted on 7.10.34 (place of | 30.9.34 at C.P.O.Branch Office |
|       |                                                                                                                                                                                 | D. X.                          |
|       | Deputy Commissioner.  Special Branch.                                                                                                                                           |                                |
|       | Storm 6 A. 24/2                                                                                                                                                                 | A.  5165  DEC. 22 1534         |
|       | 1. M. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.                                                                                                                                    |                                |
|       |                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                |

| Chinese Varkers Correspondence Val 4 No 35                                                                       | Sopt 29, 1934 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| - 0.1 Y-1975 TER 61                                                                                              |               |
| (1) Seviets at Work                                                                                              | p. 1 p. 3     |
| (5) The Debacte of all Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far (5) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far | ntop. 4.      |

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an entract from "the Hodel of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the begining of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the workings of the Soviets of the Chang-gen village in Kiangsi and of the Tsaichi village in Fulcien.-Ed.

"The practical carrying out of all Soviet work is up to the village and town Soviets", says Comrade Hou Tsch-tung in his report to the Senand Soviet Congress. It goes without saying that the working of the Chang-gon and Tsai-chi Soviets (both rural) shall engage our serious - gention. and Tsai-chi Soviets (beth rural shall organisation of the rural Soviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Heedless to say, Soviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Soviets.

#### Red and White Lists

The Swits, owing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landowners and kulaks. During the Movember elections of 1933 landlords and kulaks were listed on white paper while toilers on rei paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, who still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were posted in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the same disates, usually trice as many as the sents years of at least three days. each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candidates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three days the fore election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidates were sometimes found such words as 3 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pesimistic' or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Some 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfiah and inactive, paying no attention to the interests of the masses. Critical somes were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory solution through the Seviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the poer veted in the village while wrkefirs in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and workshop are designated as election units by law.

#### Election Day

in election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the report of the rural Swiets, making as much critisism as they desired. At the election meeting in the Chang-gen village important proposals were put forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchased the bonds, expension of the cooperatives, increase in agricultural produce, repairs to reads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The newly elected delegates were and enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stimulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so important that they enjoy telleting as a pleasure. Every one of them is loathe to waive this right as in a capitalist society. Old people joyfully went to the pills with the aid of cames. Boys and children came crowding on the scent mast as voters but as spectators. They are to emercise the franchise on coming make to age. Only landswarers and hulaks sat at home, hilent and melanthy. On election day all in Chang-gon and Tsai-chi cast their vetes ement those who were sick, confined to bed, or remained on guard, or went out on trading missions in behalf of co-operatives.

#### The Link with the Lass

The Hovember elections of 1933 weeded out those delegated who lacked mimilitancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 55 were unseated while 23 cut of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women scored greater victory than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up to 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shinkus 16 were women.

Every delegate is expected to perform his task as a link between the Sovietz and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his Sovietz and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to handle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, occupations (as red guards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each is village choose a general delegate as a leader heading the erganisation of the village. This scheme of things, first instituted in Teai-chi and Chang-gon, has produced encouraging results and spread to all parts of Soviet termitory. Soviet territory.

In this wise Soviet work can be quickly alloted to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

#### The Commissions

To facilitate the workings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organised. In Chang-gen there are quite a number of such cemmissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on ferestation, a fourth on irrigation and river credging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bends, rice and common land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and mereavollegien, a nineth en education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh ney-collection, a mineth on education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against KIT bandit attack. The land inspectation commission passed out of existence ewing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc, are just in process of formation. There are similar erganisations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairmen of the latter type. This structure contributes largely towards the workings of the rural Sewiets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Tsai-chi prove the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all Or there in history; it is the organistic of the whole village (masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delagates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village mass organisations.

# Subordination to Revolutionary War

The deviet government of China is just breaking u the last rally of the Kuomintane bandits and fighting for the victory of the Seviets on a national scale. All Seviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the vilable all tollers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Seviets resi have rendered valuable service in this regard.

Pirst of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor, the best revelutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 16-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 80%. In upper Tsai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 80% while 70% in lower Tsai-chi enlisted in it.

Each village has its own local defence force: the red guard. One layse company of red guards has been organised in Chang-gon, comprising males of from 24-45. We men of a similar age have been organised into a Lien (seme 100). Boys and girls of 16-25 have formed in o a g big detachment of red guards. As a result of males going into the red army in large numbers was men have figured more numerous in local armed units, usually twice as many as men. They received a thorough military training to defenced their stilled.

#### Duties of Red Guards

Tasks of the red guards consist of 9(1) transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, (2) night patroling, questioning all passers-by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their trip, etc, refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unsatisfactory; in case of travellers coming from another village passes must be shown, (3) patroling in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth vanguards and boy must scouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Kuomintang spy can steal into Soviet territory. There is an interesting story about the examination of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Hou Tsch-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Juikin to Shinkuo, on his faithure to produce the pass required. to produce the pass required.

Our next article tries to answer many interesting questions such as thy the masses rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to join the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodies males enlists in the red army or out on business.

#### Korcans & Formosans Support The Anti-Jammese Vanguard of Red Army

The following is a declaration made by representatives of th Toreans and Pormosans in Soviet China in support of vanguard of the red army which has been sent by the Soviet Government of C China in a northern erredition against the Japan-robbers-Ld.

To The People of Soviet China and Kuomintang China!

The triforous KIT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death ahead. It: Just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an empeditionary force of the red army to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has crossed the Min Futien-Chemiang border, Borging ahead rapid-L Calling halt to further surrender and betrayal of KIT in its capacity

z as scryenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese 10b-bers. Only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country

to crush the Japanesc.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last peny by Jipanese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in IIT
China, we have tasted all the bitterments of the fascist terror. In the last
resert we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we enjoy all
the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firmly believe that
the Soviets and red army can smash Japanese and all other imperialism, wak,
what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosaus, in smashing Japanese in porialism.

If you don't want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you should not once and unite nourselves for a hely national revolutionary year of the panese imperialism, developing ant i-Japanese and anti-HIT querilla warfor on a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting acrey and other articles for the Hanchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red fire

other articles for the Hanchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red from You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost an tillatory; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

Thite soldiers: Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to should with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Depend to be sent back to the Horth to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 empect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we swill respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with armed revolt in Korea and Formosa.

Singned

Cha Chuan representing Formosa Bi Szeti, representing Korea

22, 1934, Red China Agency.

#### The Debacle of All KIT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

According to the latest advices from Chunking and Hankow all the MIT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce onslaught of the fed army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreating fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to a pieces. Min Msiang's front at Kailiang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Min in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the fed army have taken Yinshan and Sarrei Kow, marching towards Chunking, the stronghold of Liu Esiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to Tanshien (a treaty port on the Yangtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kaiking front and, without stop-over at Chunking, went directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to surmon a military conference there. Chunking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chunking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is making an attempt to join up with its comrades to the south of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army unter Comrade Ho Lun. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by way of Hunan and Kweichow, the red army under Comrade Ho has increased its strength considerably.

The briliant campaigns of the red army in Fultion, Kiengsi, Munan, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Kuomintang bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissine, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactics, the red army is quite sure manuscription to achieve note victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red army must, at all costs, clear the RIM tandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the red army will march rapidly towards the Horth despite of the IMM obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country expect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

#### The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang

Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Coverment on Autoria I the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and provided further stimulus to the Hanchurian volunteers who launch more attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting its way to the North, the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has won many significant victories with the generous aid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only anti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

Red Army Inc Cheliang

As reported in our columns before, the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern expedition against Japan, has passed beyond Foochow, liberating several Heiens in east Pultien from the misrule of the Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rise against Japanese imperialism. On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chinyuan in south Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lunchuan thirty-five miles away. By taking the route through Yushan and Kiangshan the vanguard reached as far as Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only swiftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently makes its appearance in the rear of the KHT bandits, surpirsing them with an assault. It has won many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Checkang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one KHT regiment at Chukow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, killing two captains. It cut off the communications of the Hangehov-Kiangshan Railway between Chichow and Kiangshan.

South Chekiang has been thrown into considerable commotion. The Tuhao around Chichow, withdrawing their confidence in the strength of the KMT bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselve under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Archei over thousands of miles to Cheltiang.

The red army in the Kiangsi-Anwhei frontier also moveds in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chimen, routing the 55th division of the MIT bandits under Liu Ino-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Soviet territory of 300 li by length and 50 li by width, almost four times as large as the original

#### Airplanes Burnt Up

The decisive war will, however, be fought in Kiangsi. Here is concentrated the forces of the enemy reported to be above 400,000 men. Yet over the BHT bandits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Aug. 5 the red army repulsed the attack of 6 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, Milling 2,000 bandits. A week later the enemy attached again, leaving 600 killed on the battleground. 50 fascist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was smashed at Juniang, Kiangsi.

On Sert. 3 a bandit airplane was brought down in Ta Pu Tow, Kang Hsien; and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Lumbang. Of greater sigificance is the burning of 50 planes at Hanchang. In bourge-ois circles the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has leaked out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a protest against the MIT attack on Doviet China, against the KIT surrender. At the same time two plane workshops were burt to the ground with the same motives back of it. A couple weeks ago the armunition depot at Mandring was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. hing was partially destroyed by fire certainty for the same reasons. Thus the white soldiers are also digging graves for the Kuomintang.

#### Red Army In Kweichow

The activities of the red army in Kweichow have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Confade Ho Jun entered Kweichow and occupied Yunn-kitang, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the end of last month seven haiens fell into them hands of the red army. One battelion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the contant of lioa Wei-chun mutinied and joined hands with the red army, needless to mention the support of the wide mass of people long downtroden under the foot of Kweichow militarists.

The red army under Comrade Hsica Keh reached Billing in south Rueichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed arm two divisions of the Hunan bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten hsiens in south Hunan. It also marched into Kwangsi, inflicting heavy losses on the bandits under Pai Tsun-shi. As a consequence, the partisan warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the anti-inperialist revolutionary war. E N D

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an extract from "the Hodel of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the begining of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the workings of the Soviets of the Chang-gen village in Kiangsi and of the Tsaichi village in Fukien.-Ed.

"The practical carrying cut of all Soviet work is up to the village and town Soviets", says Comrade Hou Tsch-tung in his report to the Senend Soviet Congress. It goes without saying that the working of the Chang-gen and Tsai-chi Soviets (both rural) shall engage our serious attention.

Anong other things the democratic organisation of the rural Soviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Needless to say, Soviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Seviets.

#### Red and White Lists

The Swits, ewing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landswners and kulaks. During the Mevember elections of 1933 landlards and kulaks were listed on white paper while toilers on red paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, win still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were posted in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candisates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three dayspefore election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidates were sometimes found such words as 3 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pesimistic', or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Some 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfish and inactive, paying no attention to the intersts of the masses. Critical sengs were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory solution through the Seviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the peer voted in the village while wrkefirs in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and worshop are designated as election units by law.

Election Day

On election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the report of the rural Swiets, making as much critisism as they desired. At the election meeting in the Chang-gon village important proposals were put forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchase of the bends, expansion of the cooperatives, increase in agricultural traduce, repairs to reads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The new-ly elected delegates were win enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stimulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so impertant that they enjoy balleting as a pleasure. Every one of them is leathe to waive this right a as in a capitalist society. Old people jeyfully went to the pells with the aid of cames. Boys and children came crowding on the scent a not as voters but as spectators. They are to exercise the franchise on coming office to age. Only landswapers and bulaks sat at home, bilent and melancholy. On election day all in Chang-gon and Tsai-chi cast their votes except those who were sich, confined to bed, or remained on guard, or went out on trading missions in behalf of co-operatives.

#### The Link with the Lass

The Movember elections of 1933 weeded out those delegated who lacked militancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 53 were unscated while 23 out of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women so re-d greater whitery than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up 1 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shinkus 16 were women.

Every delegate is superted to perform his task as a link between the Sovietr and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to tendle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, compations (as red coards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each it village choose a present delegate as a leader heading the organisation of the village. This scheme of through, first instituted in Tsai-chi and Changegon, has produced encouraging results and spread to all parts of Soviet territory.

In this wise 3 what work can be quickly allowed to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

#### The Commissions

To facilitate the widnings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organised. In Grang-on there are quite a number of such commissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on forestation, a fourth on irrigation and river dredging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bonds, rice and common land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and muney-collection, a nineth on education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against kift bandit attack. The land inspectation commission passed out of existence awing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc, are just in process of formation. There are similar are genisations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairmen of the latter type. This structure contributes largely towards the workings of the rural Soviets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Tsai-chi preve the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all others in history; it is the organistion of the whole village(masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delegates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village commissions

#### Sucordination to Revolutionary War

The Soviet government of China is just breaking u the last rally of the Kuomintang bandits and fighting for the victory of the Soviets on a national scale. All Soviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the village all tailers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Soviets may have rendered valuable service in this regard.

First of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor,, the test revolutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 16-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 8%. In upper Tsai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 8% while 70% in lower Tsai-chi enlisted in it.

Each village has its own local defence force: the red guard. One large company of red guards has been organised in Chang-gon, comprising males of from 24-45. When of a similar age have been organised into a Lien (some 100). Boys and girls of 16-23 have formed in a a g big detachment of red guards. As a result of males going into the red army in large numbers when have figured more numerous in local armed units, usually twice as many as men. They received a thorough military training to defenced them related villages against Kurmintang bandits.

#### Duties of Red Guarde

Tasks of the red guards consist of \$\emptyset{\gamma(1)}\$ transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, \$\emptyset{2}\$ night patroling, questioning all passers—by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their telp, our refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unauticlosteen; in each of the purpose of their telp. of travellers coming from another village passes must be about in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth secouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Russilling into Soviet territory. There is an interesting story, about the of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Lou Tseh-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Contral Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Juilin to Shinkae, on his failure to produce the pass required.

Our nort article tries to answer many interesting questions such as the passes rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to join the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodies males enlists in the red army or much out on business.

#### Korcens & Formosans Support The Anti-Jamnese Vanguard of Red Army

The hollowing is a declaration made by representatives of the Tureans and Permosans in Soviet China in support of vanguard of the red army which has been sent by the Soviet Government of C China in a northern eggedition against the Japan-robbers-Da.

To The People of Soviet China and Ruchintang China!

The thorous KIT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death shead. It: Just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an empeditionary force of the red any to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red any has crossed the him Furien-Cheldiang border, forging shead rapid-ly Callin halt to further surrender and betrayal of KIT in its capacity mas servenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese robbers. Only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country to crush the Japanese.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last peny by Jopanese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in MT China, we have tasted all the bitterments of the fascist terror. In the last resort we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we enjoy all

resort we can not but so to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we emjoy all the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firmly believe that the Soviets and rod army can smash Japanese and all other imperialism, and, what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosans, in smashing Japanese inperialism.

. If you don't want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you should rise. et once and unite uourselves for a holy national revolutionary war on Japenage importalism, developing arti-Japanese and anti-KIT cucrilla warfar. the a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting money and atticles for the Hanchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red arry.

You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost in territory; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

This soldiers! Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to should with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Demand to be sent back to the North to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 expect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we a will respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with armed revolt in Nove and Tapanese war with armed revolt in Korea and Pormosa.

Eberration 1

Cha Chush representing Formosa Bi Secti, Sepresenting Korea

22, 1934, d China Agency.

## The Debacle of All KLT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

According to the latest advices from Chunking and Hankow all the MHT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce onslaught of the fred army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreat in fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to pieces. Biu Usiang's front at Kailmang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Liu in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the fed army have taken Yinshan and Sanwei Kow, marching towards Chunking, the stronghold of Liu Msiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to "anshien (a treaty port on the Yongtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kaiking front and, without stop-over at Chunking, went directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to summon a military conference there. Chunking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chunking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is rading an attempt to join up with its comrades to the couth of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army unter Comrade Holum. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by any of Human and Kweichow, the red army under Comrade Holas increased its strength considerably.

The briliant campaigns of the red army in Fultion, Kiangsi, Human, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Rubmintong bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissime, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kyangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactics, the red army is quite sure none victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red error must, at all costs, clear the MIT tandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the red army will march rapidly towards the North despite of the MIT obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country empect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Cheltiang

Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Coverment on Attach the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and the vided further stimulus to the Hanchurian volunteers who launch more attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting is vay to the North, the cuti-Japanese vanguard of the red army has won many significant victories with the enerous sid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only inti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

Red Army INC Chelmang

As rejected in our columns before, the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern empedition against Japan, has passed beyond Pocchow, liberating several Esiens in east Publica from the misrule of the

Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rice in Japanese imperialism, On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chinyuan in Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lunchuan thirty-five miles away. It taking the route through Yushan and Hiangshan the vanguard reached as far as Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only siftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently takes its appearance in the rear of the RHT bandits, surpirsing them with an assault. It has wen many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Chemiang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one RHT regiment at Chuhow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, killing two captains. It cut off the communications of the Mangehov-Hiangshan Railway between Chichow and Riangshan.

South Cheking has been thrown into considerable commotion. The Frince around Thichow, withdraing their confidence in the strength of the THE bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselve under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Am hei over thousands of miles to Chekiang.

The red army in the Riangsi-Anwhei frontier also noved in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chinen, neuting the 55th division of the ULT bandits under Liu Lao-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Dovist territory of 300 li by length and 50 li by width, almost four times as large as the original

#### Air lanes Durat Up

The secisive car will, however, to fought in Riangsi. Here is concentrated the series of the energy reported to be above 400,000 pen. Yet over the RIT bandits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Mag. 5 the red army regulated the attach of 5 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, Milling 2,000 bandits. A week later the energy attached again, leaving 500 Milled on the battleground. 50 faccist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was anashed at lanking, Riangsi.

On Sert. 3 a bandit cirplane was brought down in Ta Fu Tow, Kang Hsien; and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Landang. Of preater digificance is the burning of 50 planes at lanchang. In to by consider the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has been ease out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a profest a winst the HIT attack on Poviet China, against the HIT sume can fit the same time two plane workshops were burnt to the ground with the construction of the couple weeks ago the armunition depot of handle was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. The third was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the Same reasons.

#### Red Army In Kreichow

The activities of the red army in Kveichow have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Comfade Ho Tun entered Eveichow and occupied Yuan-king, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the and of last month seven haiens fell into them hands of the red army. One battalion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the contant of kina Tei-chun mutinied and joined hands with the red army, needless to reation the support of the wide mass of people long deventroden under the foot of Eveichow militarists.

The red array under Conrade Hsioa Keh reached Figing in south Freichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red array under Conrade Ho Lun. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed that two divisions of the Funan bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten hsiens in south Kuman. It also marched into Kwengsi, inflicting heavy losses on the bandits under Pai Tsun-shi. As a consequence, the partisan warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the enti-impersialist revolutionary war.

E N D

# CHINESE WORLERS CORRESPONDENCE Vo. 4, No. 37 October 4, 1934

#### C.O.M.T.E.N.T.S

| 1.Red Army Advances on All Front 2.Hatienal armed Self-Defence in Hanchuria | p. 2. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 2 Tatianal Armed Sell-Delence in Immortance                                 | D     |
| 3. Famine Sufferers Under Red Banner 4. Life of People Under Seviets        |       |

## Red Army Advances on All Fronts

After a perusal of the latest reports from the fount, both efficial and non-efficial, we are able to state definitely that the red army advances rapidly on all fronts from Chekhang to Szechuen. The general offensive of the generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, as ordere to begin on Sectember 26, has been turned into an untenable defensive by the heroic sed Army along the whole line from Chekhang-Fukien-Khangsi-Hunan-Kweichow to Szechuen, a line that amounts to 3,000 li (1,000 miles). The red army has won many hard-fought battles over the KLT bankts in its forward march. Especially so with the anti-Japanese Vanguard of the red army.

#### The Szechuen Sector

As reported before, the red army in Szechuen swept everything before its advance and brought about the general debacle of all KaT bandit forces. The bandit chief, Liu Hsiang, sought refuge in Chentu, capital of Szechuen province. Assistant commander-in-chief of the 3rd route, Li Chi-hsiang, and that of the route, Yang Sen, fled with their families out of the povince after complete annihilation of their armies. The injectivable red army is descending on Chunking, Wanhsien and Chentu according to Japanese messages from Hankew dated Sept. 30.

In this offensive the red army to the north of the Yangtse is an ed by the red army in the south, which marches in the irrection of Nanchuan and Chikiang cities that are opposite to Chunking and Wanhsien with the Yangtse between. The southern army, 30,000 strong, is operating with Kweichow as its base. With the arrival of Comrade Hsiae Keh's red army which has smashed the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow joint forces while en loute, the red forces in Eweichow have been swolkn up to the present strength of 50,000 men.

Now the Kweichow Soviets control the whole northeast of the province. kore than ten halens have been delivered from the tyrany of imperialism and KMT.

#### The Shanghai- Hangchow Line Threatened

Marching through Chingyuan, Lungchuan, Kiangshan and Changshan, the anti-Japanese Vanguard has passed Suizn along the Chekiang-Anwhei border, threatening to cut off the Shanghai-Hangchew Railway, state the Japanese messages reforred tw.

In this connection it is to be remembered that the 6 point anti-Japanese programme of the C.P.C. played a big part in the victories of the vanguard. White solders influenced by this program are villing to lay down their arms in the face of the red army. In the battle at Wenfang (in the first half of Sept.) several hundred white soldiers, for instance, joined the red army on the basis of the anti-Japanese united front from below. And one whole battalion saluted and surrendered.

Later on these conscious element-s in private talks told of their indo-sement of the stand of the red army, adding that the majority of their number have become conscious, that many of the soldiers at Hsingchuan have real the six points.

#### Chiang Pouted in the 1st Round

The bandit Chief, Chiang Kai-shek, is making the most desperate effort to hold the red army in check by launching the eneral offensive on Sept. 26. This offensive, more furious than the previous ores, is being carried on by 400,000 KFT bandits under the personal command of Chiang in Kiangsi in co-eperation with another 200,000 in Fukien. The bandits, it is reported, want to converge on Julkin (Only a dream!).

Mit according to Japanese advices above stated the red army in this sector has routed the KMT bandits in the first raind. And a setback has thus set in in the KMT offensive. Relying on the favorable objective conditions and its even internal strength the Seviets can undoubtedly beat off the mightest enslaught of the 690,600 KMT bandits healed by Chiang Kai-shek with unperialism, particularly Japan, pulling the wire behind the scene.

At present the major battle is raging around Soviet China in Kingsi and Fukien. And the Soviets have every reason to look forward to a thorough vistory so that it can move the major portion of the red army to fight Japanese imperialism, leaving only enough ted troops to clear remnent all bandits who want to disturb the rear of the red arms in behalf of Japanese imperialism.

#### National a med Self-Defence in Lanchuria.

The rapid march of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army through Fukien and Chekiang in a northern direction has given a great impetus to the activities of the Janchumian volunteers. The plea of national armed aelf-defence as advocated by Chinese workers and peasants has brought about a thorough change in the ilealogy and be avious of the volunteers. Realising that CPC is the sole revolutionary party capable of leading the masses into a victorious war against Japanese and other 5 per lalism, the volunteers have, for the most part, come under the banner of the Bommunist Party of China. They asked the Party to take them over and reenganize them into an efficient fighting unit.

Confirmation of a Japanese Journal

The fact that the voluntee's hate described their wavering leaders and come ever to the side of Communists is just confirmed by the Japanese weekly, "Manchurian Review" published at Danien. On Sept. If the leadership of the anti-Japanese more ent in Lanchuria has passed from the dying KMT northeastern thoops of Chang Lsuch-lian; to the hands of the Rods". As pointed out by the said weekly, the Manchurian G. P. and the Manchurian People's Revolutionary Army under its central have succeeded in consolidating the scattered Gramed units of the measantry, uniting, the Chinese and Kerran poor peasants winning over the proletarians. Moreors have played a big part in the offensive of the volunteers against Japanese rebbers. The railway workers have, for example, rendered valuable and to the volunteers in their attacks on the Japanese-controlled lines, particularly on Japanese military trains. But the weekly purposely misrepresented the attacks as "directed by the Seviet Union" (a pure slander).

In conclusion the Japanese weekly says in a rather pessimistic tone:
"The Communist hegemony, though confined to eastern Hanchuria at present, may possibly expand in view of the present rural depression". Finally, it makes new prepasals to the Japanese army to wipe out the volunteers, prepasals that begrowed from Chiang Kai-shek's formula of 300/2 war and 700/2 politics, are designed to avent further disasters. Being a mouthpiece of the Japanese army the journal attempts to conceal the phenomenal growth of the armed self-defence force in Manchuria but it is a fact that the Lanchurian volunteers, the backbone of that force, have dealt heavy blows to the Japanese and hanchurius bandits, now and then.

#### Partisan Jarfare Extended.

In practice the Manchurian volunteers have learned much from the do natists concerning guerilla warfare, political fight, mass line, etc, and recipized that the Communists alone have told them the right way to victory in the struggle for the liberation of China from imperialism, especially from Japanethe imperialists. Under the influence or leafership of the Communists they have developed their activities on a much wider from the

Here is a valuable piece of news concerning the activities of the People's revolutionary army now consisting of 2 armies, the 1st in east lanchuria and the 2nd in north lanchuria.

The 1st People's Revolutionary Army operated around Panshi as the base last October (a firstwict of about 1 'O squared li). Later on Japanese and hanchukho bandit throps advanced on the limited but a poweren of the army broke

through, capturing a number of towns, disarming a part of local militia commanded by the Tuhoa. With the support of the broad masses and other anti-Japanese units, the People's Revolutionary Army is at present operating over a larger territory measuring 500 or 600 li in length, or 6 times as large as before.

#### The Real Anti-Japanese Leader.

Many of the scattered anti-Japanese units which have fermerly led the life of ban hits now rully around the People's Revolutionary army, the real leader of the anti-Japanese movement. They have shown much advancement in political consciousness, military technique and in the velations to the masses. They either asked to be directed by political functionaries from the People's Revolutionary aymy or joined it as a body, 9. 7., the peasant army of north Panshi which called itself the Pantisan Detarhment of North Panshi of the People's Revolutionary Army.

In the past some of the anti-Japanese units molested the people or even held them for ransem but now they stand on the same front with the masses, allying themselves with them. Chao Tien-fu and Tung Fu-kwan (aide de camp) held a mass meeting after a successful attach on Hui-fang and gave the masses the herses captured from the enemy, saying, "You den't have to move, and we will help you out of the difficulty if you cannot really make a living". The masses on their side have cooperated closely with the volunteers, performing such tasks as transporting and spying for them.

#### Ramine Sufferers under Red Banner

More meliable stastics ever the extent of floods and drought disasters in the current year have come to light through official survey. In its finds ings the Manking Teleof Commission revealed that the brought disaster of 1934 was the most severe in the 70 years past. Affecting Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Anwhei, Kweichow, Kansu, Hopeh, Shansi, 11 provinces and 263 haiens altogether, the floods and drought devastated 133, 803, 800 meu, a number that is larger as compare with the 127,786,451 mou submerged in water in the 1931 cataclysm.

Of course these official stastics are incomplete, leaving out layge tracts of land visited by the disaster. As a rule, the KiT local overments refused to accept reports on disaster from the people an forbade the people to make any report of the sort on the ground that it might be used by the people as a plea for reducing land tax. Taxation on land, to be sure, is the principal method of the KiT bandits to exploit the peasantry. In Yutu Hsiang, Wusih, there are really 2,000 mou drought-stricken but the head of the village reported only one tenth of it to the government (Sept. 29, Sin Wen Pea). Taking this instance as a basis it may be inferred that throughout the country the land hit by the disaster may amount to 200,000,000-250,000,000,000 men with 100,000,000 farine sufferers.

#### KIT Exploitation increasing

In proportion to the seriousness of the foods and drought the i. I has augmented its exploitation of the famine sufferers. New taxes have appeared; surtax on railway tickets and telegram for famine relief, increase in the duties on the movement of rice from province to province; new tax on examination of titledeeds, etc.

On the other hand, the countryside resents a tragical picture unprecedented in the past 70 years. In spite of the KMT censorship tragical stories have appeared in the bourgeons papers. The bulk of the people have again to eat grass and mud, to sell rives and day tests for reals and taxes, etc. Whole families have committed suicide out of stayvation. While in the countryisde, the writer himself witnessed pathetic scenes: Streams of families refugees traveling on the highways, begging as they went along, drifting, as it appeared to me, towards the big cities. Trains bound for Shanghai carried full loads of refugees in the 3rd and 4th class wa ons. But on arriving at the metropelis, the refugees are disappointed. They find no employment whatsever. The majority of them have to return home, despondent and desperate.

#### No Relief Yet in Sight

Menths ago when coop failures were evident Namking pretended to make preparations for large scale relief. But new it makes no noise about it just at a moment when millions of famine refugees anyknocking at the dwor. And the KMT bandits are squeezing more out of the pauperized masses in order to get more money for the crimmal campaign against Seviet China and the red army which is marching to the north to fight Japanese bandits (and to help the refugees).

Last December the KMT government collected 33.00 on each picul of foreign rice imported "boast up to the low price of rice jed ed immical to the peasit", The real reasen for the imposition of the inty, as we pointed out menths alo, is of course to potect the agrarians, particularly the Tuhoa class. Our reasoning is all the more correct in that now the KMT government flatly refused to accede to the popular demand for free importation of foreign rice (to relieve rice shortage and high price prejudicial to the tellers). The totering KMT regime needs every penny to desend itself against the victorious advance of the red army an all fronts.

Yet there is another angle frow which to examine the KLT's refusal to content to free importation of rice. Representing the interests of the Tuhea, the KLT is opposed to every measure tending to lover the price of rice, for example, the abolition of rice duties. Tuhea and rice dealer have aproad a whole lot of les assuring the ampleness of rice supply at home and fighting against the proposal to import rice. As the price of rice is maintained at a high level, they squeeze huge profits from the bulk of rice consumers, i. e., the tailing masses,

#### Mere Bonds Issued

Under the or text of drought relief the K.T. everyment has issued millions of bonds, the proceeds to be used to fee! the K.T but caucyats and the KMT bandits to fight the red army. At the very be inning Marking proclaimed to issue \$60,000,000 bends for relief. As far is known, the Chekiang overnment issued \$20,000,000 This everyment is used \$20,000,000 The everyments in Hunan and elsewhere are ready to collect the land tax of 1935 right now alægedly for the prupose of getting enough money for drought relief.

The bonds already issued were effered to the Shan had bankers as security for an emergency losn (300/g of the face value of the bends). Here emergency loss not mean immediate use of the lean for the starbing people hit by drought and floods. It means that by this loan the KLT wants to save its disintegrating political and military machine in face of the offensive of the Soviets and the growing struggle of the tellers, mostly of the peasant class as a consequence of the severest drought.

There are, in sum, the most important measures taken by the KhIT "to relieve" (Read; squeeze) the famine sufferers. KMT still continues land Surveying in hopes of exacting more from the impoverished peasants. It wants to suck the last frep of Blood out of the masses.

#### Serious Struggles of the Peasants.

In the annals of the peasant strug, le a new page is turned at present. The struggle of the peasants against the KiT is never so serious and universal as at the present moment. It enters into a higher stage. No longer confined to seizure of rice and forcible contribution of free meals by rich families, it show clear political inclinations. Under the growing influence of the Communists and the Soviets the peasants in many istricts staged vevolutionary riotings. In August an September the famine sufferers in Kiangsu Kingtan, Liyang and other Esiens in the neighborhood of Fanking seizel the boats laden with rice, confiscated the prometry of the Tuhao and even besiened the walled cities of the Hsines. In Annhei many major struggles involving thousands of starving people broke out for the seizure of rice. On August 4 rice riotings took place near Anking, capital of anwhei, Taihu, another haien in Anwhei, was captured by the famine sufferers with the deoperation of the red army.

The famine struggle in the north is likewise charp. Under the aegis

of the red army the famine victims at thinyang, Horan, seize "lice and salt from the shops, may, even from the waltrs found for the cities where rice can yield more profit to the rice sharks (dealers). Similar examples way be found in other provinces.

The Shanghai Evening News of Sept. 26, gave a vivid picture of the sarge scale peasant riotin's for seizure of rice at langthen of Kashin Haien, the kiang. On July 22 grand rice riotings took place in the town, followed by greater violence next day, with the participation of the more militant elements. Throughout the town 600 piculs of rice and being were forcibly taken away. Tuhae and Kit pretended to come to the aid of the starving peasants by giving them grued and rice soup lut this maneuover proved ineffective. From July 25 to August 8 about 40 mice mictings took place in an around the town. Trains passing the town, were crowded with hungry people, a scene that was never witnessed before in west Chekrang.

#### The Ted F ag Melcomed.

In the opening daws of September the writer travelled on the Manking-Hangchow Highway and stopped at Lisnin. Just at that time the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army marched beyond the Hangchow-Kiangshan Hailway, and KMT bandit reenforce ents were rushed over the Manking-Hangchow line to stop the advancing red army.

One morning a sheperd boy at Lishin discovered a el flag of the land surveyers and mistack it for the symbol of the reliand. He is eliately brought the news to his fellows and the peasants, and called forth considerable enthusiasm from the mass of the peasantry. The standing peasants expect the arival of the red army every minute "just as they do rainfall in a drou ht season".

#### Life.of.People.under.Soviets

The marked amelioration in the life of the people under the Soviets, particularly of the vorters and peasants, is the key to the steady decelepment of the Soviets both internally and extendily. While playing the role as organizer of the life of the masses, the Soviets tackle the problems of the people to the best of their ability, brings about a substantial improvement in the life of the masses, secures the full confidence of the masses in the Soviets. Only in this way can the Soviets mobilize the broad mass of people for breaking the 5th oncircling campaign of the KMT bankits.

#### Increase of Production

Despite the mobilization of the majority of able-bodied males for the revolutionary war Soviet production has increased instead of a decrease as predicted by the enemy. This achievement has been brought about through a series of preduction campaigns conducted by the Soviets. Under the inception of the Soviets model ploughing gangs, labor cooperatives and ploubed cooperatives have been organized with a view to forestabling labor shortage in certain districts. The bulk of women have been drawn into the work of colture. Revolutionary competition campaigns have been institute for spring and winter ploughing, and also for autumn harvest.

Every village has a model ploughing gang. Taking care of production for the whole village, the gang is ready to come to the ail of families short of labour. Labour cooperatives are another force in keeping agricultural production on the up grade movement. In the village alliales and females capable of work are organized into labour cooperatives ercept failities of the red army. These cooperatives concentrate on ploughing and cultivation for families of red armists and old people without sens or laighters. Their work is free of charge, and in certain cases they have to provide their own heals. Members of cooperatives may fork for each other paid by the day. Surplus labour is in this wise liquidated, andthe geasant free from fear of labour shortage.

The Plough & Ox Cooperative.

Next comes the problem of the ploughing or which is only next to human labour in importance in the present status of a rioghture in the seviet vil-

lage. Wenerally speaking, 250/w of the peasantry on the average has no ox for presention cultivation. The ex cooperatives have solved this problem with comparative ease. Under the existing any engement the peasants may each voluntarily contribute 0.2 Chinese sushel of rice for the purchase of exen on the basis of joint ownership. Each has a right to use the animal. Fent year more exen may be bought with additional contribution of rice from the partners. This arrangement as overated in Szesui Balang as liquidated the existing with complete success.

In Tsai-chi village the males that can work constitute only 330/o of the total labor force while the percentage in Cahng-you lowers down to 250/o. For this reason field work must bepend on women. At present 303 females in upper Tsaichi can handle the ox in ploughing, a percentage that is 9000/o higher than the pre-revolutionary period. At the same time spirit of "old comrades" is worthy of our praise. Their pioneer work of reclaiming waste lant is likewise commendable. Even children contribute largely towards the increase in projection.

The splended work of the Soviets an aiding the mobility of labor has led to the charp rise in projection. In Tsaichi the projection of 1933 increase 260/o as against 1932. Geneals rejisted an increase of 560/o exceeding 1928 level of 100/o. There is not a single tract of land not yet reclaimed, not a single strip of land not yet planted with demeals. The opening up of meuntaineous land has led be considerable competition among woman felks. The net result is that the willage can not consume its own food supply in contrast to the pre-revolutionary period when side had to be imported to cover the shertage.

#### Private Traing Supplantel.

The peasant has raised his pro noe quant in the way outlined above. The oc-existing of the cooperatives has, however, leprived the herebants of their exploitation. Except the drug stones all private shops in Franchi have entirely disappea ed. "The cooperative is the most relocue" has become the watchwird in the lips of the peasants. In Traichi there are five consumption correctives: 2 for cloth, 2 for salt and oil, 1 for beamcurd, candy, fig, etc. They comprise 600/0-900/0 of the inhabitants on earn some 150/0 profit. The cooperative is the most developed form of train, as a result of good administration. Not a single cooperative has failed. Private traing is wholly wined out.

The cooperative is a funeral of the families of the red armsts. It gives preference to them as to the purchase of goods plus 200/o discount. It also salls to them on medit. 500/o of the profit earned by the cooperatives goes to the reserve fund. 100/o to the functionamies as bonus, another 100/o earnearked for culture and education (schools, clubs, papers and pens for childered of red armsts) while the remaining 300/o distributed as divident.

From the above reasons it is evident that the ameliovation in the lot of the masses to ically results from the policy adopte by the Soviets. This meliovation varies in extent from class to class. Agricultural vortiers have shown a latited improvement whereas landlords and Kulaks, ade no progress in this direction. But all have ample food for consumption, heat consumption among the poor reasonts has increase by 1000/o as contained with the pre-revolutionary period while among the polices it has appented by 2000/o. Unickens and ducks are no longer for sale but for home consumption in most cases. Nowadays the poor peasants don't have to no to towns to exchange like or cereals with their own firewood because they have more than enough at home. We were and peasants now spend twice as much as before on clothing.

In general prices in Soviet China mor upwards degree by degree except for a few articles which fluctuate widely as a result of the KET embargo. This indicates the healthy state of economic life in soviet China. Below is appended a table showing the price movement in Chun -gen:

#### Price Movement in Chang-on.

| Articles Rice Peanuts | Price before reveletion 5.00 a picul 5.00 " | Price 1932<br>.1.00'<br>3.00 | Price 1933<br>94.70<br>3.50 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Potato .              | 1000 cash a picul                           | 1300<br>110.5                | 1200                        |
| Pork                  | 750 Acco a catty                            | 900                          | 1200                        |

| Chicken  | 740 cash | a catty | 900 | 1,300 |
|----------|----------|---------|-----|-------|
| Egns     | 25 cash  | a plece | 40  | 40    |
| Firewood | 8 cash   | a catty | 10  | 12    |

Imported articles such as cooth, salt and berosene have soared up in price as a consequence of the KaT embarge. For the same reason the major exports as paper and lumber have suffered a sharp drop in price. The masses are doing everything possible to counteract the most hated embargo.

#### Education and Social Life

The population of Chang-gon is 1484. Yet there are 4 leminist Privary schools for children of 7-13 years of e.e. 9 no t schools for grown ups (of which 7%0/o is women), a number of realist chief, sandar so mboards, etc, which are designed to tree a eading more left to grown illustrates. Besiles, there are 4 clabs playing the vole of social elucation. For the 5000 population in Tsaichi there are 9 Leminist schools, 100 labor schools for boys of 13-15, 12 night schools, 50 reading circles, 2 clubs, 20 places for reading signboards. signboards.

Pupils enrelled in the night schools in Psaichi are alomost all girls and women. When atterding the class, they brought lamps with them. They were never stopped by storms. They are leaders of the reading circles. Teachers of the Lemmist schools also act as directors of night schools. Day and night they fight illiteracy untirongly. Teachers are paid in tice gathere from the pupils on the basis of equal contribution. All are easer for learning in the antr-e village.

Sanitation makes mapid progress. The peasants always speak of lovern-mental officers as "having done to much for us". The village Soviet has caused dirty mud in the gutters around the house all cleaved. Under the livection of the Soviet village sanitary commission a house clearing is regularly made every week. Fe dirty is allowed to remain in dining halls and bed chamber. Gutters have to be cleared. So are wards: Public places are cleared by rotation. Rotten annuals are no longer cooked for eals. Glothes must be washed regularly. These are the minimum demands put forward by the said sanitary commission. A majority of the people observe the nules generally. Boy scuts are induced to boot at those who don don't clothes. In the end everything comes out as desired.

#### Red and

Any person sick, poor of injure by accordent is entitled to called of Red And which comprises, for example, the intire village of Chang-gon in its membership except 20 old people (without sons). Red and swiftly codes to the help of those who are sick but lon't have the means to secure medicine, or anthrown out of employment, or come from mother village for relief. But Red Aid has other jobs at hand too. It is specially enthusiastic in adding the language relief as hand too.

Fanchurian volunteers as well as bringing presents to the red army.

Politically an economically women are placed on the same footing as men.

Every day life wears a different aspect. In the first place, marriage is now really free, accompanied by a considerable decrease in secret marriage. In the pre-revolutionary period secret marriage is 500/o as against legal marriages, but it has now lowered down to 100/o, and a much lower level is in sight. The causes lying back of it are 1, distribution of land; 2.freedom of marriage.

In devotion to revolution. Weren have a perfect right to diverge but in real 3. devotion to revolution. Wemen have a perfect right to divorce but in real: tu have rarely exercised. Statistics gathered in Chang-gon show that during the four an half years after revolution only loto has remarried three times

The Soviet woman looks different, wearing short gowns and barbed hair, without being bothered any more by skirt as in the past. The Soviet woman has gotten rid of the habit of brawling and thing. Quarrels are settled by mediators through explanation and critical to the full satisfaction of the parties concerned. Idel-worship on the fart of women has insappeared. It is only practised once a while by old woman who want a boy as an heir.

FM. 2 G. 5000-10-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. B. REGISTE

REPORT

Section 2, Special Br. Sidion,

Date December 10, 19 34.

|         | - D. T. Rose                                                      |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Aade by | and Forwarded by D. I. Ross                                       |
|         | I forward herewith a typewritten copy of the "Chinese             |
|         | Workers' Correspondence," in English, which was contained in a    |
|         | letter obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office   |
|         | on December 10, 1934. This letter, which was posted locally       |
|         | and addressed to the Secretary of the W. Educational Association, |
|         | was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at      |
|         | delivery had failed :                                             |
|         | Particulars of the letter and contents are given                  |
|         | hereunder:-                                                       |
|         | (1) Addressee: "Secv. W.Educational Assn., 16 Harper Street,      |
|         | London, W.C.I."                                                   |
|         | Enclosure: Vol.4, No.35, dated September 29, 1934.                |
| -       | Contents: (a) Soviets at Work.                                    |
|         | (h) Koreans and Formosans Support Anti-Japanese                   |
|         | Vanguard.                                                         |
|         | (c) The Debacle of all KMT Forces in Szechuen.                    |
|         | (d) The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advance                |
|         | Far into Chekiang.                                                |
|         | The postal cancellation chop shows that the letter                |
|         | was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 105 Rue Marco Polo, at    |
|         | 1 p.m. September 30, 1934.                                        |
|         | DAK.                                                              |
|         | D. C.                                                             |
|         | D. 1.                                                             |
|         | Deputy Commissioner                                               |
|         | A Special Branch.                                                 |
|         | Special Branch.                                                   |
|         |                                                                   |

Sapt 29. 1934

#### CONTENTS

| (1)          | Soviets at Work  Koreans & Formosans Support Anti-Jap Vanguard  The Debacle of all Kill Ferces in Szechush  The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Inte | ρ. | ı. |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| (2)          | Koreans & Formosans Support Anti-Jap Vanguard                                                                                                                        | p  | 8. |
| (35          | The Debacle of all KIT Ferces in Szechusn                                                                                                                            | ρ. | 4. |
| 725          | The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into                                                                                                             |    |    |
| ( <b>4</b> ) | Chekiang.                                                                                                                                                            | 9. | 4. |

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

This article together with another to be followed in our next issue is an extract from "the Hodel of Village Soviet Work", two volumes, published by the Central Soviet Government at the begining of 1934. These two pamphlets describe the werkings of the Striets of the Chang-gen village in Kiangsi and of the Tsaichi village in Fultien.-Ed.

"The practical carrying out of all Soviet work is up to the village and tewn Soviets", says Comrade Hou Tseh-tung in his report to the Sen-nd Soviet Congress. It gees without saying that the working of the Chang-gon and Tsai-chi Seviets (both rural) shall engage our serious attention.

Anong other things the democratic organisation of the rural Seviets on the widest possible basis facilitates their workings to a great extent. Heedless to say, Seviet election in rural districts has an important bearing on the administrative efficiency of the village Soviets.

#### Red and White Lists

The Swits, ewing to its nature as a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants, naturally excludes the participation of all landowners and kulaks. During the Nevember elections of 1933 landlerds and kulaks were listed on white paper while tellers on rei paper. Toiling youths under 16 years of age, although disfranchised, win still found their names on another red paper. Both red and white lists were pested in the centre of each election district. In the same way were announced the names of the candisates, usually twice as many as the seats vacated, at least three daysbe-fore election. Thus an opportunity was provided for criticism and consideration from the electorate. Below the names of the candidated were sometimes found such words as 8 'good' or 'vote for him' or 'pesimistic', or in serious cases, some of the names marked as 'bureaucratic'. Seme 20 candidates were under fire in the wall papers on the ground that they were selfish and inactive, paying no attention to the interests of the masses. Critical songs were composed, including three which complained of the unsatisfactory solution through the Seviets of certain issues connected with the paper industry.

Peasants and the poor voted in the village while workefirs in the factory and workshop. Village, factory and workshop are designated as election units U. Leur.

#### Election Day

The election day all electors assembled in a convention, listening to the result of the rural Swiets, making as much critisism as they desired. It the election meeting in the Chang-gen village important proposals were a text forward, for example, the demands of enlargement of the red army, purchased the bonds, expansion of the cooperatives, increase in agricultural produce, repairs to reads, construction of dykes and bridges, etc. The new-ly elected delegates were will enjoined to translate these proposals in action.

This form of genuine democracy, while in action, affords a great stinulus to the mass of people. For them election days is so important that they enjoy balleting as a pleasure. Every one of them is leathe to waite this right as in a capitalist society. Old people jeyfully went to the polls with the aid of cames. Beys and children came crowding on the scent make the society of the second make the second people in the second make the second people in the second people

#### The Idrk with the Lase

The Movember elections of 1973 weeded out those delegated who lacked militancy. The voters elected new cadres. In Tsai-chi 32 delegates out of 53 were unseated while 23 out of 73 failed to achieve re-election. As a result of the election women scored greater victory than men. In upper Tsai-chi the percentage increased up to 66%, out of the 55 delegates in Shinkuo 16 were women.

Every delegate is expected to perform his task as a link between the Sovietz and the masses. He is in charge of 20-50 people, depending on his capacity to handle more or less men. Aided with a register giving full information on the age, occupations (as red guards) and labor power of the inhabitants, he can easily assign Soviet work to them. The delegates of each h village choose a general delegate as a leader heading the organisation of the village. This scheme of things, first instituted in Tsai-chi and Chang-gon, has produced encouraging results and spread to all parts of Soviet territory.

In this vise Soviet work can be quickly allowed to the people through the transmission of the delegates.

#### The Commissions

To facilitate the wakings of the rural Soviets a variety of commissions have been organised. In Chang-gen there are quite a number of such commissions, one for the expansion of the red army, another for land registration, a third on ferestation, a fourth on irrigation and river dredging, a fifth on bridges, a sixth on national property, a seventh in charge of the bends, rice and commen land of the red army, and eighth in charge of fines and mency-collection, a nineth en education, a tenth on sanitation, an eleventh for air defence against KMT bendit attack. The land inspectation commission passed out of existence owing to the accomplishment of its task. Other commissions on food supply, population, worker and peasant inspection, red martial law, etc, are just in process of formation. There are similar exganisations to answer similar needs in Tsai-chi.

The commissions are divided into two grades: The village and sub-village types. The former is composed of the chairmen of the latter type. This structure cont abutes largely towards the workings of the rural Seviets.

The examples afforded by Chang-gon and Teai-chi preve the correctness of the statement: "In one respect the Soviet system is superior to all others in history; it is the organistion of the whole village(masses) like a net under the Soviets to carry on all tasks of the Soviets through the strong leadership of the village delegates, of the sub-village commissions and the sub-village commissions

### Subordination to Revolutionary War

The Seviet government of China is just breaking n the last rally of the Euconintang bandits and fighting for the sictory of the Seviets on a national scale. All Soviet work is subordinated to the revolutionary war. In the vilallity all tollers have been mobilized for this war. The rural Seviets run have rendered valuable service in this regard.

Piret of all the village and subvillage look at the red army as a great honor,, the best revelutionary elements having joined the red army for the most part. Revolutionary has made considerable headway! Out of 407 between 15-45 in Chang-gon 320 have gone out and joined the red army or 80%. In upper Seai-chi 485 out of 554 joined the red army or 80% while 70% in lewer feel-chi enlisted in it.

Back village has its own local defence force: the red guard. The large companied red guards has been organised in Chang-gon, commutaing make of the large with the large state of the same of a similar age have been organised into a liter (some 100). When and girls of 16-25 have formed in 0 a g big detections of red large with the large makers with the large makers with large result of makes going into the red array in large numbers with the large makers with the large makers in led arrayd units, usually twice as many that they resedued a thorough military training to defenced their military training to defenced their military training to defenced their military training to defence their military training to the m

#### Duties of Red Guards

Tasks of the red guards consist of \$\frac{\partial}{1}\$ transport over short distance in the capacity of carriers, (2) night patroling, questioning all passers—by as regards their names, address, destination, the purpose of their trip, etc, refusing the right of way to those whose answer is unsatisfactory; in case of travellers coming from another village passes must be shown, (3) patroling in day time, a duty that is done by red guards, youth vanguards and poy man scouts by rotation, to the end that not a single Kusmintang spy can steal into Soviet territory. There is \_\_\_\_ interesting story about the examination of the passes. Once upon a time Commade Low Task-tung, the most popular of the passes. Once upon a time Comrade Hou Tseh-tung, the most popular Chairman of the Central Soviet Government, was denied the right of way by the guards on duty, while en route from Juikin to Shinkuo, on his failure to produce the pass required.

Our next article tries to answer many interesting geustions such are why the masses rally around the Soviets, why the masses are glad to joir the red army in large numbers, how production can continue uninterrupted while a majority of the able-bodies males enlists in the rod army or gree out on business,

#### Koreans & Formosans Support The Anti-Jamnese Vanguard of Red Army

The following is a declaration made by representatives of th Toreans and Pormosans in Soviet China in support of vanquard of the red array which has been sent by the Soviet Government of C China in a northern expedition against the Japan-robbers-Ed.

To The People of Soviet China and Kuchintang China:

The triorous KIT, not content with its having sold half of China, has taken further steps to hand the whole country over to Japanese imperialism. Every Chinese is facing death ahead. It: Just at this moment the Soviet Government has announced the despatch of an expeditionary force of the red army to fight the Japanese robbers. Up to now the anti-Japanese various of the red army has crossed the Kim Fudien-Chelmang border, forging shead rapically Calling halt to further surrender and betrayal of KIT in its capacity

as scryenger of imperialism. Only the red army can fight the Japanese relations only the Soviets and red army can lead the armed units of the country to crush the Japanese.

Without a country (our own country) we are robbed the last peny by Jenenese invertalism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in 11.

panese imperialism. We have no home to return to, so to speak. While in I.'. China, we have tasted all the bitterments of the fasciet terror. In the last resort we can not but go to Soviet territory. Under the Soviets we empty of the rights and liberty just like all Chinese toilers. We firstly believe the Soviets and red army can smash Jamanese and all other imperialis. what we hope most, assist us, Koreans and Formosans, in smashing Japan to i perialism.

If you don't want to be a slaves of Japanese imperialism, you that the at once and unite nourselves for a holy mational revolutionary war on the panese imperialism, developing anti-Japanese and anti-RHT querilla warfare on a much larger scale, confiscating Japanese goods, collecting money and other articles for the Hanchurian volunteers and anti-Japanese red army.

You should join the red army and fight for the recovery of lost in territory; fight for the independence and emancipation of China.

Thite soldiers: Turn your rifles against traitors and fight shoulder to should with the red army against Japanese imperialism. Demand to be sent back to the Forth to save your mothers and fathers. Several hundred thousand red troops wait for you. 400,000,000 expect you to rise up right now. We assure you that we will respond to your holy anti-Japanese war with arms revolt in Force and Forces. with armed revolt in Lores and Formess.

Simmed

Cha Chuan representing Formosa Bi Seeti, sepresenting Korea

22, 1934, hina Agency.

## The Debacle of All KIT Bandit Forces in Szechuan

According to the latest advices from Chunking and Hankow all the KIT bandit forces in Szechuan have broken down before the fierce on-slaught of the fed army. The 1st and 2nd routes beat a hasty retreat in fear of being flanked up by the red army. The 3rd and 4th routes suffered a crushing blow, and, worse still, the soldiers mutinied and joined the red army. Japanese messages state that they were smashed to pieces. him Histang's front at Kaikiang broke down although in this sector no less than 100,000 men were concentrated by Liu in an effort to make the last stand.

All territory east of the Kaling river has been captured by the red army. The vanguards of the fed army have taken Yinshan and Sanwei Kow, marching towards Chunking, the stronghold of Liu Esiang. Fleeing soldiers came flocking to Tanshien (a treaty port on the Yangtse River), throwing the city into considerable confusion.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Liu Hsiang hastily left the Kaiking front and, without stop-over at Chunking, vent directly to Chentu, capital of Szechuan province, allegedly to summon a military conference there. Chunking was panic-stricken. On the 25th the Germans (of the German consulate at Chunking) departed for Hankow and took refuge there, accompanied by a stream of refugees down the river.

The red army is making an attempt to join up with its conrades to the south of the Yangtse river, namely, the red army under Comrade Ho Lun. Owing to the arrival of red units from Kiangsi by way of Human and Kweichow, the red army under Corrade Ho has increased its strength considerably.

The briliant campaigns of the red army in Fultion, Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuan scared all factions of the Euconintang bandits, leading to the despatch of S.O.S. from the bandit generalissime, Chiang Kai-shek, to his lieutenants and the possible formation of an allied force of Kyangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Yunnan and Szechuan against the red army.

Relying on the support of the toiling masses and the correctness of its tactice, the red army is quite sure mass victories to achieve nore victories, possibly much greater than the ones already won. Before flying at the throat of Japanese imperialism in North China, the red army must, at all costs, clear the KIR bandits who want to start trouble in its rear, while fighting the Japanese robbers at the front. But the mod army will march rapidly towards the North despite of the KIR obstacles, realizing that the people of the whole country expect the red fighters to drive out Japanese robbers as quickly as possible.

## The Anti-Japanese Vanguard of Red Army Advanced Far Into Chekiang

Since the general mobilization of the Soviet Covernment on August 1 the national revolutionary war has assumed gigantic proportions and provided further stimulus to the Manchurian volunteers who launch more attacks on Japanese bandits. While fighting its way to the Morth, the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red arry has won many significant victories with the generous aid from the masses. The red army once more proves that it is the only real capable of fighting the Japanese bandits, that it is the only anti-Japanese force enjoying the full confidence of the people.

#### Red Army INC Cheliang

As reported in our columns before; the red army, now called the vanguard in a northern expedition against Japan, has passed beyond Fooohow, liberating several Heisens in east Publica from the misrule of the

Salar Marie Company of the Company o

Kuomintang, setting up the Soviets, calling on the masses to rise against Japanese imperialism, On Aug. 26 the vanguard occupied Chinyuan in control Chekiang, and 12 days later captured Lunchuan thirty-five miles away. Taking the route through Yushan and Kiangshan the vanguard reached as fast Sui-an situated in the centre of Chekiang.

Under the protection of the masses the red army has moved not only swiftly but in a mysterious manner. It frequently makes its appearance in the rear of the KHT bandits, surpirsing them with an assault. It has won many victories in this way. On Aug. 26 it disarmed two battalions of the Checkang troops under Yu Chi-sei at Chin-yuan, defeating one KHT regiment at Chukow Aug. 30, capturing 200 rifles. On Aug. 31 it smashed another regiment, capturing 500 rifles, Milling two captains. It cut off the communications of the Mangchow-Kichgshan Railway between Chichow and Kiangshan.

South Chekiang has been thrown into considerable cormotion. The Tuhao around Chichow, withdrawing their confidence in the strength of the MIT bandits, have fled to Shanghai in increasing numbers, thus placing themselve under the protection of imperialism. Re-enforcements have been sent from Anchei over thousands of miles to Chekiang.

The red army in the Kiangsi-Anwhei frontier also moveds in a northern direction to fight the Japanese. At the end of last month it captured Chinen, routing the 55th division of the MIT bandits under Liu Eno-en. In this sector the red army opened a new Soviet territory of 300 li by length and 50 li by width, almost four times as large as the original one.

#### Airplanes Durnt Up

The decisive war will, however, be fought in Kiangsi. Here is concentrated the forces of the enemy reported to be above 400,000 men. Yet over the MIT bundits the red army has won several major battles along this front. On Aug. 5 the red army repulsed the attack of 5 divisions of the bandits with the aid of guns and planes, Milling 2,000 bandits. A week later the enemy attacked again, leaving 600 Milled on the battleground. 50 fascist officers charged but all perished under the ruthless fire of the red army. At about the same time another division of the bandits was smashed at Junkang, Kiangsi.

On Sert. 3 a bandit airplane was brought down in Ta Fu Tow, Rang Hsien; and four days later another bandit machine shot down at Employed. Of greater sigificance is the burning of 50 planes at Hanchang. In he age-ois circles the cause of the fire is said to be unknown but news has leaked out to the effect that the white soldiers in response to the call of the anti-Japanese vanguard of the red army burnt the machines as a protest against the RH attack on poviet China, against the RH surrender. At the same time two plane workshops were burn to the ground with the same motives back of it. A couple weeks ago the armunition depot at Hanking was partially destroyed by fire certainly for the same reasons. Thus the white soldiers are also digging graves for the Eucrintang.

#### Red Army In Kweichow

The activities of the red army in Kweichov have also been crowned with success as elsewhere. The red army under Confade No Ium entered Kweichow and occurred Yuan-kiang, setting up the Soviet government there. Up to the and of last month seven haiens fell into their hands of the red army. One battalion of the second division of the Kweichow army under the contant of Tioa Nei-chun mutinied and joined hands with the red army, needless to mention the support of the wide mass of people long downtroden under the foot of Kweichow militarists.

The red army under Comrade Hsion Kah reached Idring in south Freichow in an attempt, it seems, to effect conjunction with the red army
under Comrade Ho Lam. While en route towards Kweichow, it smashed instwo divisions of the Human bandits under Ho Chien, capturing some ten
hsiens in south Human. It also marshed into Emangel, inflicting heavy
losses on the bandits under Pai Tsumehi. As a consequence, the pertisen
warfare in these regions has developed on a grand scale. Thus, a mighty
force has risen in the Southwest of China to strengthen the anti-imperialist revolutionary war.

B N D

## MINGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Specia

#### REPORT

KIPAL POLICE

(im [ull) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

and

Forwarded by D.I. Ross

I forward herewith five typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence, " in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on November 3, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, U.S.A. and Amsterdam, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed. Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-1) Addressee: "Mr. H. Honig. 2W. 13th St., New York City, U.S. A. " Enclosere: Vol. 4, No.25, dated July 5, 1934. Contents: (a) Reconstruction of Soviets. (b) 200,000 Chinese Toilers Mobilized by Japan against Soviet Union and China. (c) Consummation of De Facto Recognition to Manchukuo. (d) Worker's struggle in KMT China, June 1934. (2) Addressee: "Editor, St. Review, Mational St. League, 13%, 17th Street. How York City." Enclosure: Vol.4, No.26, dated July 12, 1934. Contents: (a) The Volunteers in Kirin scored two more victories. (b) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets. (c) Hanking pleased Japan by another Surrender.

(d) Rescue Revolutionary leaders from Manking

- Hangmen.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

|                | DEBORT                                                                       | Station,                              |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Subject (in )  | REPORT (2) full)                                                             | Date19                                |  |  |  |  |  |
| Made by        | Forwarded by                                                                 |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| <del></del>    |                                                                              | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |  |  |  |  |  |
| •              | (3) Addressee: *Secy.W.Educational Ass                                       | n.,16 Harper Street,London            |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | W.C. I.*                                                                     |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | Enclosure: Vol.4, No.31, dated Aug                                           | ust 16, 1934.                         |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | Contents: (a) Sweeping Success of R                                          | ed army in Fukien.                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | (b) August 1, 1934, in Ch.                                                   | ina.                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | (c) The armed Self Defend                                                    | ce Movement Grows Rapidly.            |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | (d) Workers Life in Sov                                                      | iet China.                            |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | (e) Commerce and Finance                                                     | in Soviet China.                      |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | (f) Workers' Struggle in                                                     | KMT China, July 1934.                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|                |                                                                              |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | (4) Addressee: Mr.J.K.Merray. 58 Gough St., London, W.C.I.                   |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | Enclosure: Vol.4, No.31, dated August 16, 1934.                              |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | Contents: (as shown in Item No.3                                             |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                |                                                                              | •                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | (5) Addressee: *M. G. Vanter, 359 Sin                                        | ged. Amsterdam."                      |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.31, dated A                                            |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | Contents: (as shown in Items Nos.                                            |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                | TONGCHOUSE (CO SHOWN IN TERMS HOB)                                           | o and 4/                              |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-             | The postal camcellation chops sho                                            | ow the following:                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| 52.1           | (1) was posted at the C.P.O.Branch Of:                                       |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| what are       | at 1 p.m. July 6, 1934.                                                      | ride, wood washing poiling,           |  |  |  |  |  |
| softenets the  | (2) undecipherable.                                                          |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| account of     |                                                                              |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| self defense   | (3) undecipherable.                                                          |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| THE THE        | (4) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch On 1937 at 11 a.m. (date undecipherable) |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| They.          |                                                                              |                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3              | (5) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch O                                        | ffice, 71 Rue du Consulat,            |  |  |  |  |  |
| # File D. 6032 | at 11 a.m.August 18, 1934.                                                   | NAA!                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ω.             |                                                                              | JUKU.                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 301            | Deputy Commissioner. Special Branch.                                         | D. X.                                 |  |  |  |  |  |

#### COHTENTS

#### CONSUMNATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNETION TO MANCHUKUO

| (2) | Reconstruction of Soviets                       | p.        | 1. |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|
|     | against Soviet Union and China                  |           |    |
| (8) | Consummation of De Facto Recognition to Indiana | -         | 4. |
| (4) | Worker's Struegle in KMT China, June 1934       | <b>p.</b> |    |

#### Reconstruction of the Seviets. A Thosis Passed by The Seconf Soviet Congress

After hearing the report ande by Conrade To Leng-ging, the congress wishes to go on record that considerable progress has been achieved in the organisation and work of the Soviets since the let congress, that considerably more militant workers and peasants have been drawn into the work of the Soviets, that tronondous achievement has been recorded in the work of arming the workers and peasants, that the work of the basic Soviets seth as the town and village Soviets has been more penetrating, Furthersuch as the town and village Soviots has born nore penetrating, Furthermore in the course of the land inspection campaign many new cadres have come out to the surface and been promoted to leadership in the Soviets allie the electorate has shown more interest in the Soviet elections as suidenced by the fact that on the average from 75% to 95% of the legal electors want to the polls. In many of the Soviets the struggle against bureaucardy has been begun, attended by appreciable betterment in the methods of the work of the Soviets. These facts comble the workers and peasants to recognise more clearly the Soviets as their com government, and also the it possible for the Soviet government to mobilize the broadest masses for the testit side of the Soviets there have been noticed a number of the soviets there have been noticed in the

defeats, notably the uneven character of the progress recorded in the wark of the various Soviets. In a series of the village Soviets located in Element, Fulrion and Kinngsi-Human the work of the Soviets has made the greatest strides while the village Soviets in other isolated districts strides while the village Soviets in other isolated districts or behind. In the second place, the masses have taken a part in the Soviets only in an insufficient degree, especially women whele alout for the most part. Thirdly, the masses have recalled the iss only in rare instances. The system of the union Soviets has not all up on a sound basis. Likewise the division of functions has not all defined and individual responsibility set yet fally enforced.

The form or another still remains in the series, provintable masses. The isological struggle, already have in the force strategy and to make the force these vists is still inadequate. The congress resultants is thereafter these vists is still inadequate. The congress resultants is thereafter. est been corried on with sufficient energy: I chartecrings by a resolute struggle and to make the strikes thereafter.

#### Control Tesk of the Soviete

To solve its control trak of leading and organizing the revolution at the present moment (yes at the most urgent moment) the Sevices must inne-

district the following stops:

1) To strongthen the enganisation and work of the optical fields to version. The instruments of the control oviet oversions. The instruments of the control oviet oversions in the first congress is a great ecastribating factor in the first congress is a great ecastribating factor in the first congress in a section in the first congress and the provides great in section in the first congress and the provides are the provides and the provides and the provides are the provides and the provides and the provides are the desariat, of atten and part to the to egromment shall observe the the charge was

tion of the provincial Soviets which sores as a link of the control with the Baien Soviets. During the course of war has proviously evicts shall get fully accurated with the practical work of the haim Soviets, particularly with respect to the extent of war nobilization. The provincial Soviets shall see the control of the provincial Soviets shall see the control of the provincial Soviets about see the control of the c it that the decrees and ordinances of the higher Soviets be fully carrie out by the haions. The congress recommends to consolidate the Soviets in the meaker districts and to effect conjunction with the Soviets in Honon-Harabarah and Escolman. The control government that regularly give whei, Human-Rupoh and Espolman. The control government must regularly 'living' derectives to the provincial Seviets and exemine their work likemiso.

5) To strengthen the work of the rural and urban Seviets as a means to increase the strength of the Seviet power in nebilization. Reval and urban Seviets are basic in the sense that they convey the laws, ordinances and the set of the centre to the broad resect with full power to nobilize the masse for emforcement. Rural and urban Seviets must draw in the greatest number possible of militart workers are passents. The congress recommends formation of stable relationships between telegraps to rural and unbun Seviets and their constituents on the basis of grographical proximity of the two. To sid result and urban Seviets the delegates in each unit must have a chief with full power to call neetings, each delegate held responsible for the work in his unit. In accordance with actual needs and local conditions there must be ustablished various countssions both provisional and permaner t under rural and urban Soviets, with the participation of delegates and wile masses. Bural and urban Soviets must draw into the work of the Soviets breed masses of workore and possents who are not so progested from production, especially monontoilors.

#### The Revolutionary Ucenittee

4) Formation of the revolutionary committees. In cortain Boviet or non-Seviet districts there must be set up revolutionary committees to arm workore and peasants, to divolop partisan marriare, to popularize the laws and ordinances of the Soviets, to organise poor peasant groups, to carry out land revolution, to confiscate property of the Landlord and counterrevolutionary elements as a means to reduce the material basis of the counterrevolutionaries, to fight against all actions contrary to the laws and policy of the Seviets, etc. Revolutionary committees in now Seviet districts must draw in the workers and peasants in a great hurry, helping in the consolidation and pion of the Boviets.

oxtension of the Soviets.

5) Extension of democracy. In the ast two years democracy under the Soviets has progressed for but not for enough. With this end in view the Soviets met motilise more electors for elections, get their epinions on the work of the Soviets, give masses the possible facilities to the masses for the practice of temocracy such as meeting place, pringing press, etc. lead the practice of temocracy such as meeting place, pringing press, etc. lead the practice of temocracy such as meeting place, pringing press, etc. lead the practice of the extension of liberties for speech, assembly, publication, etc., of well acquainted with the opinions of the names, drew into the work of the Soviets militant elements not diversed from production. Eaks local Societs acheel for the wide masses. Here is the midest democracy for the cities acheel for the wide masses. Here is the midest democracy for the midest elements of the bougeosic-landlerd militates that the counterpredationary activities of the bougeosic-landlerd militate shall be refulessly put down. The punishment of activities in victual and obtain the support of the masses. Because the power of the Soviets wall strictly enforce the law that has abelianed compared punishment.

Assingt Burgeourary

#### Assinst Burecaracy

ther the whole system of the Soviets a sharp straggle shall be brought they against bureastacy which, imporing the actual conditions of the speciment that the trouble of solving difficulties for the masses so is the masses for the more of the Soviets but relies an early talks that, constant resisting to compulation. The congress demands to drive out of the Soviets with

#### 200,000 CHIERER TOILERS MORILIZED BY JAPAN Against the Soviet Union and China

In the four nexthe just Japanese imperialism has emlisted some 200,000 Chinese workers in Hopei, Henen, Shantung, etc, and sent then to Henehuria by beats from Tientsin or Tsingtae via Dairon. The teilers so enlisted are invariably ruined personts finding no work under the Eucrinteng regime. They can not resist the inducements of Japanese agents, knowing nothing of the nature of the work to be performed by them. A large fraction of the teilers recruited want to Johol. and other points in Inner Hongelia.

#### Defence Vorks Built

Those poor presents were sent all over to Exachuria under Japanese commanded in the construction of defence works against the Seviet Union. The worked and still work on a network of military rocds, highways, corodresses, etc. Over 20,000 workers, for commune, are busy with the construction of a mighty airdrone at Poi An Tsen to the north of Buhai heien, Helungitang,

to be used by Japanese troops in an offensive war on the USER. Other werkers are put on jobs in the iron and steel works, in the arsemals, etc.

Those working in Jehol along similar lines are forced by the baycouts of Japanese soldiers to build up highways, notor reads or airdrenes for further Japanese aggressions in morth China. Some of the workers made an attempt of occupe as soon as becoming consciuos of the simistor notive of Japanese a-

sents but were shot down together with those who are suspectous.

Japanese agents allured Chinese possents with enticing promises such as one collar per day for each worker when enlistment started. The ruined possents made a rush for Japanese enlistment offices. But it is too late for them to repent when transported to Manchuria like eattle. Under the Japanese ose beyonet they wrok day and night, faring much worse than the negrous who work on American plantations. They receive no wages, even not enough feed for meals. A multitude of the workers no longer able to bear the hard-ships node good their escape back to China, telling revolting stories. The fellowing is a story from the mouth of a Chinase worker just back from lianteria:

#### Harrowing Experiences

"I went out to Hanchuria along with over 10,000 in all. Under the auspices of the Peiping Ta Chang Company (foreign firm) I was sent to Gupeikow, berdering on the Great Wall, thouse to Chen Toh, capital of Jehol, well treated all the way in my journey, receiving several dimes a day in addition to free meals. But beyond the Great Wall the conditions changed entirely. Our batch was the last including some 550 in our numbers. Good treatment was gone. Then ugly-looking Japanese troopers came to neet us and brought us along in utter disregard of our wishes.

"Just at that time wages failed to come. We we still, we were given only some fixed diluted gruel for the whole day. We are youths in the prime of life. With only one gruel need a day, we are almost starved to death. Herded in a concentration camp; we had neither food to out more the freedom to make about, confined in such a plight for more than twenty days. These suddenly

about, confined in such a plight for more than twenty days. Them suddenly expected the Japanese troops in one norming, dividing us into two detachments, one emposed of youths and the other of old people. The youths were impressed into the marriag European army and sent to places only and knows.

"We old folks were eccorted to castern Thehar for the repair of highs washed out by floods. From norming to might we worked like claves within being permitted to uttor a single syllable of complaint. Busines burger greation we had to four the whips of Japonese soldiers who best w

ng a funt. The Chinese pross is full of regards telling stories of Chinehoris being killed by the Japanese for no other reason to the rorters decembed payment of their suggests. In Changebook of Shenghai.

and the state of t

#### CONSULTATION OF DE FACTO LECOGNITION TO LANGHUKUO As Domandod by Japanose Imperialism

July 1, 1934, marked a decisive step in the consumntion of the de facto recognition of the lanchurian puppet state by Marking procisely in accordance with the wishes of Japanese importalism. Not content withis nove of surrender a large number of the KIT politicions in the north depend to recognise Handhua large number of the kin politicians in the north descript to recognize managers has de jure. The consumnation of the de facto recognition finds expression in the resumption of rail service between Huldon and Peiping on July 1. In the merning trains in both Peiping and Indian departed for the opposite direction, placing China (the notherland) and landmuria on the same equal feeting as two independent states with normal intercourse.

In connection with the de facto recognition Hamling has made another two reservers of equal significances is the ferration of quaters branches.

naneouvres of equal significance, i. c., the formation of customs branches along the great wall accepting it impliedly as the legitimate boundary line between lanchuric and China Proper, and the lifting up of the postal ban on mails to or from Lanchuria. Taken together the three facts accomplished in the space of several weeks have entirely disclosed Handing's determination to a-

bandon Manchuria and to fortify Japan's position in China.

#### Resumption of Railway Service

The ban on mails from and to Hanchuria came to an end menths ago when lettors adressed to Peiping, anohukue, or Peiping, Johol province, reached Hamiting from Hamburia and came to the hands of the adressee through Chinese postmen. At the same time the Nanking ministry of corrunteations logalised the irregularities by issuing directives to the offeet that all rails from Hanchuria must be delivered to the recepionts, tharing, however, off the Manchurian

must be delivered to the receptants, thering, however, off the Manchurian stamps before delivery.

Then came the establishment of customs branches along the great wall on July 20. Sene 20 branch offices of the Chinese customs began to function on that very date. Only a few Chinese papers dared to publish the news in their columns. Now the Manking ministry of finance only recomised the set as a fait accompli without adding the usual phrase that 'it has nothing to do with the de facte recognition of Manchukue'. Manking accomplished the act in a hurried amnor due to the high pressure of Japanese imperialism who organised the dissupearance of Kuramoto, vice consul of the Japanese cansulate at Manking, and wanted to use it as an excuse for seizing the KIT capital.

As expected by the Japanese and premised by Manking, the resumption of train service between Peiping and Mukdon became a reality on July 1. The train from Peiping steemed out on schedule time on the morning of the day but not with an accident involving the death of four passengers and the wounding of desens at point not far from Tientsin. All of a sudden an explosion of bombs took place in the wagen of the 3rd class, the bombs supposed well laid in the baggage of a passenger and exploded by recking in het weather. He doubt the bomb came from man dissatisfied with the KIT regime of ceasoless surrender to Japanese imperialism. The Japanese soldiers rialism. The Japs seized the explosion as a protext for more Japanese soldiers to be put on the train while Yin Tung, head of the Poiping-Hulden line, a pro-Japanese traiter (who samed millions in pro-Japanese negotiations), tendered resignation as an apolegy to his Japanese masters.

#### Japanese Guards on Train

Each train from Poining is accompanied by 9 Japanese generating and 7 Chicose seldiers, thus implying that the Japa have a right to control Chinese train
even on Chinese territory directly under the jurisdiction of Hamking, not to
montion Manchuris which is still Chinese but abundance definitely by the KHT.
But Chinese soldiers on the train can not go to Hamchuria but must get down
at Shanhaikwan (border line) and take another train back to Peiping. Thus the
Great Wall is again recognised as the boundary line between China and the Ja-

canose purpot.

On July 1 Japanose efficials and civilians is Manchuria and Japan selebrated the consistent constituting Manking on its manifestation of williances to subsite to Japanese imperialism, but the DMT, on the other hand, received singlent on the Japanese proise, accepting the Japanese produces that on the Japanese proise, accepting the Japanese produces have se for refreined from repeating the usual efficial statement that it has nothing to de with the de facto recognition of Manchukue. The DMT facelet papers and remains have all signified their favour of the recognition of the facelet papers and remains have all signified their favour of the recognition of their favour of the recognition errors and recognition of the recognition of the facelet papers and the first simply to aid our brothers in Randometa. The facelet was not recognition of the facelet in fareful the Great wall and out the brutal Japa?

The observors are inclined to the view that de jure recognition of Manches has the light of recent events.

```
For lack of space we are forced to resort to system of substitution of words by figures 33, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) Flace, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Days in strike, (6) Coxing days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions, (8) Leadership, (9) Conditions and Demands, (10) Results.
```

#### I. Strike Continued from May

```
(1) May 8-June 30 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor Garage (4) 120 (5) 36 (6) 3,600 (7)- (8)? (9) Against dismisal, for better treatment. Workers come back on July 1. (10) Partially success.
(1) May 12-June 30. (2) Shanghai (3) B.A.T. Factories No. 1 & 2. (4) 8,000 (5) 50 (5) 240,000 (7)-- (8) Yellow T.U. (9) Again Against lock out. (10) Not yet ended.
(1) May-June (2) Yitsen, Kiangsu (5) Coolie on salt Junks (4) 5,000 (5)-- (6)-- (7) 2 (9) Beseige the local government for reflief. (8) Spotenous (10) Not yet ended.
Sub-totil: (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 15,120 (6) 243,600 (7) 2
```

II. Strike Started in June

(1)1-3 (2)Soochow (3)Tailors (4)40,000 (6)3 (6)130,000 (7) 1 (8)Sp. (9)

Against yellow unionist who interfers their guild. Thousands of strkiers demonstrated before the YlT.U. office. 3 of these badly wounded. (10)Victory. (1)3-5 (2)Shanghai (3)Johnson Garage (4)241 (5)2 (6)482 (7)- (8)Sp. (9)

Against disnisal; for better treatment. (10)Partially sag.

(1)4 (2)Shanghai (3)B.A.T. Fac. No.3 . (4)5,000 (8)1 (6)5,000 (7) 0 (8)Sp. (9)

(1)5 (2)Shanghai (3)Taichung Rubber Shoe (4)20 (5):-- (6)-- (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)

Workers demand work as the factory was reovered; the manager refused their Workers demand work as the factory was reopened; the manager refused their demand and a clash took place resulting in 5 workers usuaded (10)-(1)8-10 (2) Tangshan (3) Machiakuo Coal Mine, Maliam Coal Mine Administration (8) 2,000 (5)3 (6)6,000 (7)0 (8) Mac (9) For more uses (10) Victory.
(1)10-12 (2) Sunkiang (3) Rickshaw puller (4)600 (5)3 (6)1,800 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) for lower rent. 2 coolee arrested (10) Not evallable.

(1)8-9 (2) Tientsin (3) Tung Chang Match (4)360 (4)1 (5)1 (6)350 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)

Avainst wave out (10) Partially success.

(12)3-14 (3) Tientsin (3) Tung Chang For bonus (10) Viotery
(1) 15- (2) Chan-ping, Hopei (3) Chang-ping feld Mine (4)500 (5)43(8)1,500 (7)
(8) Sp. (9) For full pay (10) Fot evailable
(1) 17-30 (2) Ji-Heien, Honan (5) Mys-Sin Cetten Mill (4)500 (5)4 (6)2,000
(7)0, (8) Sp. (9) Against dismisal; discharge fee was paid after reconciliation. (10) Partially Paceau.
(1) 21-30 (8) Chang-te, Meman. (3) Yu-shin Ootton Mill (4)2,000 (5)9 (6)18,000
(7)- (8) Sp. (4) Against leok out (10) Fot available.
(1) 23 (2) Paoting, Media (3) Michanes Faller (4)1,000 (5)0 (6)0 (7)h (8) Red
(9) Strike was planned against the explaitation by Felice authority who require the pullers to be mat in mifered (12) Vistory
(1) 20 (8) Shaz Shgi (5) Mass of the test of the control of the (8) she ghet (8) (4)1,000 (8)2 (8)2,000 (7)0 (8) (3) for full per, clash with militia corp. 2 wounded, 5 coolin arrested to available 1) w 35- (2) which (3) dem. Strike of 1ren works (5)1,200 (5)8 (6)5,600 (7)0 8) op. (9) Protest against the arrest of 8 workers (10) Not available

#### III. Petitions Statted in June

| The state of the s |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)18-26 (2) Shanghai (3) Discharged employee of Chinese groceries (4)120                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| (7) (8) Sp. (9) Against dismisal, reconciliating by Union, most of the dis-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| (170 (6) by (-) Against with mark the contribution of the cis-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| charged w conleyed resume their work, others- (10) Partially success.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| (1)4 (2) Cant-on (3) Australian 5.8. de. (4)- (7)0 (8)- (9) Against discharge                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 42/4 (2) one on folymeterize 200 ce. (4) 1/0 (0) 1/2/Westes arequeres                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| (16) Recenciliated by Pub-lic Safety Sureau                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| (2)24 (2) Tientsin (5) Sino-American Clean & Tying Work (4)50 (7)1 (8) Sp. (9)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Taylor (a) restricted (a) drive the restriction of each of the state (4) of (4) |
| The higher was. Were was increased by 25% es (10) Victory. (1) 35 (2) Shanghai (3) Ordue servier, French Concession (4) 300 (7) L (8)? (9)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| The service (a) (printe services, branch (consequence) (41500 (71), (415 (0))                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| To be the management of the second second content of the second s |
| for better treatment. (10) Reconstilies of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| (1)30-28 (2) florestn (6) tok-cath then 14 (4) 100 (7) 4 (6) Sp. (8) Age inst                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| The section of the se |
| TOTAL AND DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE |
| (1) Second 1 late (1) Recond 1 late (1) Representatives (7)1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| (3) ? (2)a worke- discharged worker, who clashed with his monager, was bed-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| The come around worker, who expended or on the morninger, the best                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| A PARTY I LO POLICE: OTHER POLICES PROTESTED.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| (1) (1) (2) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (8) (8) (9) (9) (9)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Additional to the Fighers Burnings of Cohemens of the highest transferred (1/1)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| (178 (f) disprising (8) sailors on a stems shipes (4)150 (7)1 (8) sp. (1) co-<br>titioned to the Kidhgen Provincial Covernment for better treatment. (16) not                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| (1) (2) (2) Marchai (3) Pac-Shan Paper Factory (4) 76 (7) [8) (9) /400 inch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| The telement tolane post rate. Metola (410 (410 fol- 101- 101)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Minister the execution of Factory Law. (10)No report                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| (1) Tientein (3) Yin-Li Verving & Dring Factory (4) 100 (7) (5) 8. (5)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| The fall of the state of the st |
| Abstract look out (10)2 out of 3 departments were re-opened                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| (1)11 (3) Tabling (3) Chin-Jong Factory (4)60 (7)? (8) (9) Against lock out                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| (16)Not the graliable.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 30-40tal: (3)10 (3)10 (4)955 (7)6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| The second fully falled file                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

IV. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in June

|    |     | of<br>Tec | o. of | mo.of<br>peti-<br>petion | Tori | No. of<br>strik-<br>ers | To. of<br>peti-<br>tions: | Total  | Cork-day<br>lost in<br>strike | Clash,<br>Demons-<br>tration | Younded & |  |
|----|-----|-----------|-------|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| М  | 1   |           | 15    |                          |      |                         |                           |        | 251,340                       |                              | ?         |  |
| Ju | ıne | 29        | 19    | 10                       | 29   | 58,191                  | 955                       | 69,246 | 405,532                       | 6                            | 52        |  |

|       | 0-499 | 500-553 | 2000-4099 | 5000 | Total |
|-------|-------|---------|-----------|------|-------|
| жеу   | 4     | 7       | 7         | 3    | 21    |
| J'.ne | 15    | 4       | 5         | 5.   | 29    |

| And the second s | I. Mausificati   | on of Trade    |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------|
| Cot- Silk Weav-rob                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Buch Cost Trans- | Mach-Handi-    |            |
| ton Illa ing                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 7910-003-        | Mine inecraft- | shan Total |
| TIT CALO 18C 600                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Fac Fran tation  | cipal ork men  | coolie era |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 9 9 3            |                | 2 2 21     |
| Ditto a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                  |                | 2 5 29     |

|      | againstagainstagainst for For For Poli- Other |       |    |                                   |        |        |      |                          |   |       |
|------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|------|--------------------------|---|-------|
|      | -tmalb                                        | Hag - |    | Against<br>Foremen,<br>Contractor | Better | Higher | Bull | Poli-<br>tical<br>Causes |   | Total |
| May  | 3                                             | 1     | 5  | 1                                 | 2      | 0      | 4    | 0                        | 6 | 88    |
| June | 3                                             | 5     | 4s | 1                                 | 6      | 2      | 1    | 2                        | 2 | 31    |

REPIANATORY NOTES: As to the details of the major struggles listed above, we refer our readers to previous issues on the same subjects. Of course eur, wentions are very incomplete just as before.

R

N

D

#### CONTENTS

#### RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

| 1) | The Volunteers in Kirin Scored Two More Victorics | - |
|----|---------------------------------------------------|---|
| 2) | Boomoric Reconstruction of the botter             | ď |
| 3  | Hanking Pleased Japan by Inother Surremer.        | C |

#### VOLUMETINGS IN KIRIN SCORED TWO 1408S VICTORIES One Huttny Among Linnohurian Troops

Following their previous successes, the volunteers in Hanchuria have recently eccupied two mere important cities in Kirin: Haulan which is only 50 miles from the capital of Kirin and Lung Chin Teen, also known under the name of Lutaegu, which serves as a distributive centre in the area of Guan Tao. In the latter district was located the Chinese customs house before the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese.

#### The Voluntoer Attack

According to information emmating from Japanese sources the volunteers on June 22 attacked Lutacgu in the merming and, after severe fighting with the Japanese, took the whole city in the aftermeon. Only 600 volunteers took part in the offensive. They still keep the city. By its message of June 29 the Japanese Dentung news agency informed us that about 1,000 volunteers besieged the town of Leotsegu Kaitae on June 26 and attacked the troops and police by a surprise, disarming the police entirely. After two days of fighting they succeeded in capturing the town.

Essalam was taken two weeks earlier. According to the United Press, American, several hundred volunteers launched an attack on the haien last

mortean, several hundred volunteers launched an attack on the heion last Friday and defeated the garnism, setting free all the prisoners held in

the jails.
Sorious fighting took place in other areas of Emphuria. On June 27 the Sinvenpac of Shanghai gave out the following news: The Kirin volunteers numbering some 5,000 best eged Ping Hsien, administering a vital blow to the Japanese garrison, followed on June 25 by another attack of the volunteers who descended on Tung Kiang Hsien. Ping Hsien lies to the north of Hsulan and on the southeast of Harbin while Tung Kiang is situated at the confluence of the Sangari and Helunkiang, quite near the Soviet frontier. By skillful tactice the heroic volunteers operated successfully in regions heavily guarded by the Japanese and their puppet. This fact also shatters the theory of the EMT bendits that China is too impotent to fight against Dapanese imperialism.

Mutiny of Honomurian Cavalry

The high pressure of Japanese officials among the Emehurian troops holps the Inter considerably in coming to their national consciousness. The Landburian soldiers have been subjected to unbearable naltreatment. Now they face the danger of being dissolved, to be replaced by elements who are considered by the Japs as nore reliable. The revelutionary flames kindled by the volunteers have been instrumental in the widespread mutinies among the lianehurian army.

Wall) revolted against the oppression of transact while and fled to the Eastern Lasculous. They put up a still resistance to van parties and fled to

A wook carlier another intiny was reported from Eartin through the Routers agency. A section of the Managurian treeps stationed at Encorsham-chan on the eastern line of the Chinese Mastern Reliance recently revolted, stated Reuters. Then a battle was fount between the managers and those troops who remained legal, during which both sides registered several loss. Seven of the middless successful in escaping to the hills, fully armed and continued. nits.

Acadel of the Japanese bonst manther, and a strong a

#### POOSTAID ELOCEPRINCPION OF THE SOVIES A Docision Adopted by the Sooma Soviet Congress

In areas controlled by imperialism and ELT bandits are prevalent doesn' in the reals of national economy and ruin, unamplement, starvation for nillions of the teiling masses thereas under the Soviete economic improvement stands out distinctly with the attending analicration in the let of the workers and peasants, especially during the course of last year, thanks to the execution by the control government of the communic policy decided on by the first Soviet congress in spite of the ruthless attack and economic blockeds of imperialism and ELT bandits.

#### In-crosso in Production

Production has increased considerably as a result of the plouching considerable launched by the Soviets to crosse the telling masses to greater enthusiaen for labour. Hence production of rice in Kingsi has augmented 1805 that in Pukion-Cheking-Kiengei by 2005 or nore, as compared with the year before. The increase in cereal production is even greater. Fallow land has decreased in acroase on a grand scale. Here than 200,000 move of swampy last was reclaimed last year. Revival has been observed in such industrice as irren, clothes, line, paper, coal, tungston, salt, oil, drugs, ste.

The acoperative revenent embodying productive, consumptive, credit, prevision cooperatives resulted in the emlistment of ever 500,000 newbors. In certain districts 50% of the population has joined the cooperatives. Resulted are not lacking which show the carellment of whole villages. Those giantic trace or conjugations prints along relationships with the foreign trade ba-

mas organisations mintain close relationships with the foreign trade by resm, food office and governmental shops of the Soviets, and have received considerable aid from the Soviets regarding finances and personnel. Seed-less to say, the cooperatives are all contralised in some sort of higher expenses. gonisations.

The food effice and trade bureau have registered great achievements in stabilizing prices and storage of rice. The despertives contributed greatly towards the supplies to the red army as well as towards the applies in the life of the toilers in the village. With the innegenation of the department of the toilers in the village. nent of national comony, the occupate reconstruction of the Soviets has been carried on in a planned way, that is, on the principle of planned com

Those achievements in the field of communics prove conclusively that the Soviets can build up a new economic order on the ruins of the old as well the Soviets can build up a new economic order on the ruins of the old as well as load and organise the economic life of the messes.

#### Recommendations of Congress

in connection with agriculture by launching nore pleughing comparises, by prostically solving the difficulties of the peacents such as the lack of drawing case, scott, fortilisers, irrigation, labour and capital. The Sevice must encourage the peacents to form mutual aid cooperatives, e.g., labour mutual aid, drawing even, fortilisers, etc., set up experimental stations, open pasturage grounds, educating the peacentry in the scientific broundates of how to fight the harmful insucts, floods and drawint, etc. Indispensable erops as setten, shall be planted in Ecvict territory, forestry protected by planting. 1) Further increase in production. The Soviets must undertake this tack

duction by handiaraft shall be encouraged, particularly of rticles which are of vital importance to the mar, expertation, and tion of the masses. The floriets must help in the florantion of procomparatives composed of unamployed, independent morkers, headim, massets, absorbing manuscramative compital as much as postals exterprise. Enterprises confiscated by the Soviets may be
tall exterprise. Enterprises confiscated by the Soviets may be
tall then for operation enther by sale or by contract. Under corcontract the Soviets may operate state emperprises as, for instance,
the florest the present poment. At present our control task concontract the development of production experience both with
the result as strongthening our landarship over them.

#### Labour Brimedass

re and penentic labour enthusiase shall be maised still mary stop tempeds further increase to production. With here shall be developed as while as possible the shock

prises may be increased provided the perises tion of their own life. This shall be done under trade unions. The communist laturates shall and trade unions. The communist Saturday shall be tray. The commist attitude to Inbour shall be an state enterprises, at the same time educating the truth that workers who render services to the first ing for their own final enumeration and the visit discipline observed in the Soviet enterprises the proletarian discipline. All investigate the proletarian discipline to the Soviets. The training of the properties to increase in resonation. siel importance to increase in production.

#### Dovologuent of Trace

Inter-provincial trade, that he, trade with non-Series districts be developed at all costs to next the revalutionary nexts and to he improvement in the life of the beiling masses. It will of the series also of the energy the major products of the Series districts as, e.g., paper, timber, rice, etc., shall be expected in executive for sait and in great depend within the Seriet borders. Icalestic every the trade shall be strongthened. The Seriet borders it proceeds of trade in expect to trade memory, which is fell account at present. Seriet trade common of each or in private capital he take at present. Seriet trade common on effective major for the regulation of trade with memory the borders must devet a constitution of trade with memory trade to two tween the Seriets must devet a constitution of trade with memory trade of trade with memory and non-Seriet districts.

- The boviets must fovote considerable attention to the balance of trade between the Soviet and non-Soviet distraits.

  5) In the development of feviet trade the constantion essentives have a special role to play. It is the intermediany fibrall which the telling masses can buy articles at roduce prices but sell that an preducts at higher prices. The flow of goods either to or from the presents is accelerated by the consumption ecoperatives. Through the economics the Soviets can maintain wide contact (direct) with the break masses in the economic field, and thus mobilize them are not itself. Aside from constalising the consumption cooperatives in a hierarchy from the contro dem to the hairs, the Soviets should help them both with mone; and non. The economic control constructs should be set up. The workers and passants must be given to understand that the cooperative is an effective scapen in the structe against the nonepoly and speculation of the weaked merchants and kulning, also a weapon for the anoligantion of their con let. ish the teiling nessmolioration of their own lot,
- The Food Problem 6) The solution of the food problem is the fightin, task in the economic reconstruction of the food problem is the fightin, task in the economic reconstruction of the food at the present neural. The food office has done something in the distribution of food and in the stabilisation of the price of food but but it has never solved the mother as a thole. Acute food shortage which threatened he last spring and sail is still a meaner at present. Under the central government a food commissation with Stabilisation of the price, insuring above all adequate supply to the religious, the Soviets and the masses. The new consistential must proceed with the investigation of food, its storage and transportation, ode. But feel removed it innervisable at present. The solution of the food problem to masses on the organisation of food comperatives by the masses, cooperatives that shall form the basis of the food cormissariat. The cormissariat must must must energotically develop the food cooperatives composed of and supported by the masses.

the recent composed of and supported by the messes.

7) The lack of capital is one of the statesing difficulties confronting the present common levelopment of the statesing difficulties confronting the present common levelopment of the seriets. The Seviets have used private capital and investments from the masses but ally to an insufficient degree. The state bank has little to show testing the state of the state transmy, receiving deposits, etc. All these wellnesses in commonten with the state bank must be everesse in order to make possible creater accountation of Seviet contains. greater accumulation of Soviet captual.

#### The Issue of Page Lioney

8) The Seviets must be very caraful in the issue of paper memoy. interest in more is inevitable when there is an essent of paper noticy. Depre-and of the maxima, then indicate the classes and apprention of the lot of the toilors likely to journalise the classes which was the fevious pensents. Under the conditions of a continued personnel was the fevious are empelled at times to cover the deficit by initial stree paper but the Seviet government should resort to another noticed more fitful, placing the barden of the revolutionry war on the exploiting classes, increasing texation during the appared neverant of Seviet comment. The absorption of each through the development of the trade with the con-Seviet districts and limitation on the expertation of silver are necessary for expending the power of the narrot to absorb paper and upholding the dredit of paper. The nevernment in support of paper may produce a certain effect in believing up the excite of paper. The congress appeals to the huma-Impoh-Riangui Seviets for taking stops towards redemption of the paper issued without my restriction. Our commendes in that district healt understand that only the branch of the state bark has the right to issue paper. bent has the right to issue payor.

#### Counterrevolutionary Rabeters

Silunteneous with its military attack and occurrie blockede importalish and KIT bandits will surely use rement landlords, merchants and capitalists to start trouble in the rear of the Soviets as, t.g., lookout, closings, sabotage, etc, to wreck the economy of the Soviets, to injure the credit of Soviet paper, to three confusion into currency. The Soviets must determinedly fight against the counterrevolutionary cetivities of the capitalists, landlords and merchants by noting out punishments from fines, hard labour, imprisonment, confiscation to imprise death sentence. At the same time the Soviets, always alort to the highest degree, should soverely punish the theft sabotage, corruption of the counterrevolutionaries who content themselves in the Soviet government. Control of production by the worker must be imin the Soviet government. Control of production by the worker must be immediately begun in private enterprises with a view to averting the counter-revolutionary activities of the capitalists. But as to those capitalists and nerodents the observe the law, the S viets must protect their life and property including their business, and guarantee liberty to them. To so-viets give good treatment to the landlerd-bourgees technicisms and intellectuals who honestly work for the Soviets and masses in the economic organs mix cooperatives.

#### Loro Difoctive Londorship

Lord Diffective Londonship

10) The congress ineless that to accomplish the tasks enumerated above for the economic development of the Seviets the president of the next executive eccutive eccutive and the people's council shall increase their energy in the direction of the maticual coencay, finance and feed condensations and the state bank, coordinating the activities of these ergans in their relation to cash other. The fight against "loft" phrases in comment reconstruction and bureacratic leadership is an important precise for a new turn in the work of these ergans. A large number of new orders must be trained for economic reconstruction to fill those constant ergans. The locking role of the proletarist in commic reconstruction must be specially strengthened, drawing a large number of teiling upper to take up the work on the commic front turing this period of revolutionary war. In the present phase of the Chinese revolution contains can set be undertaken but the centre of gravity in all our work should be to create presumptions and favorable conditions for the transformation to considering.

11) In the epinion of the congress the many difficulties confronting us may be oversome only by winning a thorough victory of the revolutionary war over the energy with the capture of leading cities, the enlargement and consolidation of Seviet territory. Only until then can the comment of containing of the Seviets precord new favorable.

solidation of Soviet territory. Only until then can the commonic reconstruction of the Soviets preceed more favourably.

This commonic reconstruction is not for the development of capitalism as is supposed in cortain quarters but for the triumph of socialism. For this reason, our commonic reconstruction as the present juncture can not be separated from the revolutionary war but must be subordinated to the needs of the revolutionary war. And the solution of many of the difficulties is sought in the success of the revolutionary war.

The compress finally believes that the poth of the commic reconstruction under the Seviets shall be identical with that of the socialist construction of the Seviet Union, the sole path that essures a sharp ungrade nevenent of Chinese national country as well as final encacipation of Chinese tellors throughout the whole land.

HARKING PLAASED JAPAN BY ADORRER SUREMPEER
Loudering All Dutice on Japanes Goods
Uhich Compaid with Chinese Products. Violent Protests From Matignal Industries

The state of the s

#### SUBSPLITIAL CUR III THE OUSTONE CAMIFF APPORTED CANTIVULATION TO JAMAN

As effective from Ju;y 2, 1934, Manking's new tariff was promulgated by the national government. That is now in the rovised tariff is the substantial cut, all round, in the duties on the importation of importalist wares

tiel est, all round, in the duties on the importation of importalist varos such as certon goods, certon yard, see products, sugar, paper, rayon, coal, ots, almost all of Japanese origin. This is mother surrounder of the Ell bankits to Japanese imperialism which has domanded the lowering of duties along with the resumption of through real traffic and postal service, the readjustment of lease to Figure, ote.

This straight his has premised national recovery time and again, and made considerable noise formating shen proparations in that direction. But, in fact, it has done all it can to strangle the Chinese nation under the direction of inperialism, especially in the post for nonths when its work of stranglands was accelerated under the whip of imperialism. It has fully proposed, for landing over China to imperialism in anchange for the protection especial of distributions on an increasing scale, This protection is more valuable in view of the fact that the lendlerd-bourgeois rule in China totars more than ever coing to the last the length of the mational crisis and the advance of the revelation.

In the several wades past the ELT bendits complied with the few domands that Japanese imperialism has pressed, namely, resumption of train and postal service, combiliants of customs branches along the Great Fall. Them involved, the 11,000,000,000 lean to Japan, nestly unfunded, is about to be resistanted on a new basis of emertisation. Hence the sharp rise in the price of the basis last weak (Adjustment of the lown will bring money to Kembring from Todayo).

from Tokyo).

These underiable facts signify only one thing: greater determination of the MIP bandits to call the country at choop prices plus the deepening of the untional exists confronting the Chinese people. At this juncture the necessity for exact solf-defence or the part of the cases has become more

All-round Out on Jananese Tares

The dumping of Japanese goods in China which has played so much have with national products is shielded and facilitated by the so-called reciprocal treaty of 1930 concluded between Hanking and Tokyo. It has counter-acted much to the detripent of the beyont movement launched by the Chinese masses. The new tariff cuts the duty on cotton goods by 10% to 50% (a great benefit to Japanese and British i periodism), that on see products by 15% to 26% (as against the 100% before), that on paper by 30%, that on rayon, x summ, coal, etc. by a contain percentage.

sugar, coal, etc. by a certain percentage.

On the other hand, the duty on rem cetten accord by Chinese cetten mills is mised by 4%, that on machinery imported for Chinese industries (yet no substitutes in China) by 3%. On this point Hanking has embarrassed itself by contradictory explanations. Its spokesmen but formed the theory that the lowering of duties on necessities will benefit the consumers while the duties on lumines must be believed up. But may out the duty on shark's fin, usually considered as a kind of expensive sec food? The KIT traiter better been his pount short.

fin, usually considered as a kind of expensive sec food? The RT traiter better keep his nouth shut.

The new terrif strikes a hard blow at the cotton mill in China which is regarded as the greatest national industry in the whole land. But the RT traiter belittles it saying that the higher duty on cotton goods can do little in checking the dumping of foreign goods because foreigners have a treaty right to set up and enlarge mills in China. Here the RT has intinated that it will usheld the unequal treatice imposed by imperialism at the point of the stard, and give imperialism nere benefit supplementary to the unequal treaties. The immediate effect of the lement cariff is well indicated in the closing last work of the Sensitia cetter mills at Shanghai (caplering over 30,000 members) shortly after the presulgation of the terriff. He wills, nine in all, are in the lands of a sectiver representing the mills, nine in all, are in the lands of a sectiver representing the mills in head any more in face of the competition of rayon (The Shan

In one word, the increase and decrease in the duties constitute a decisive step termines the much advantaged military and sequence alliance between China, implement and Japan under Japanese heggment. By this and other actions Manking has willingly accepted the guardienship of Japanese importains proclimed by the Tokyo foreign office on April 17. It is also flirtwith U.S. and British imperialism for the some purpose: aid and assistant with U.S. and British imperialism for the some purpose: aid and assistant

tance from importalist countries to bolster up the shelom hale of Chinese lendlerd-bourgeoiste.

#### Protosts From All Sides

Intional bourgoosic has shown a violent opposition to the state of which Japanese goods flood Chinose market. The Chinose cotta this country accessed Earling of having struck the indicate of the Showard damber of common which represents the class has also filed a protest against the nor tentif white.

try go along when submitting to foreign diotation at easy thing framework the white trocking Chinose enterprises. Does the halfst in Showard, Yu Chochin, can not refrain from againg "lith the shows in Showard, Yu Chochin, can not refrain from againg "lith the shows in Showard in Showard to great the state of Japanese code Chinose enterprises are swelly to the show from the of yetcots.

The show from the of yetcots, partly because the new control to plant and to diagnostral, partly because under the state of Japanese becott nothing tell up that the shops will be passed on their foors have usually done a lucrative best in the state of passed on their foors have usually done a lucrative best in the table a hostic attitude so far as the increase in duties on Japanese passed but me table a hostic attitude so far as the increase in duties on interest the tail is reflected the greeing sensition trong imperialists.

On the other hand, the leading papers of themen, there communing editorially on the new turiff, have relied a series papers so overhead their own conditions therefore, inself as it affords then as opportunity for theroughoung recognisation, however, advises Chinose extemprises to everhal their own conditions therefore has been surrounder of Reading has, on the whole, secured the support of all counterrevolutionary functions. No wonder that Chinag Existency is extended to surrounder of Reading has, on the whole, secured the support of all counterrevolutionary functions. No wonder that Chinag Existency is extended to surrounder of Reading has, on the whole,

#### RESCUE REVOLUTIGHARY LEADERS FROM RIF HARRIES Scores Arrested at Shenghai

According to information given out by bourgoois papers at Shanghai scores of revolutionary leaders were recently arrested by the pelice of the Shanghai international settlement and French concession, including two numbers of the CO of CEO. The arrested were handed over to Chinese police for terture and execution in direct violation of the readition agreement concluded between China and imperialist powers. Of ecurse imperialism into the revolutionaries just the same as the IM bendits and night have executed then on the spet were it not for the fact that imperialism has traditionally carried out executions through Chinase authorities on Chinase territory outside of the settlement and consecution.

These leaders of thins's Liboration movement are all trusted by Chinese

These leaders of thina's liboration movement are all trusted by Chinase masses, raging on uncompromising struggle against improviation and KIT. For the mopent, their work will be taken up by others with a strong likelihood to push the revolutionary nevement on a much wider front. Their arrest has caused vickent indignation among the workers at Ehraghat and called forth a broad rase movement for their resone.

The imperialist-Rif-fascist terror is raging on an increasing scale but only in territories strongly guarded. The initial success of the Edinson Soviets in regulating the 5th campaign of imperialism and RIT is a cause cantum terr to the majing of the fascist terrors. In the end the masses to Riffing Too its band. It therefore spread the fasces with relative the masses the regular and the fasces with a second section of the fascist terrors. In the second the fasces the fasce

X CONTENTS X

#### FURTILER LERAUSION OF THE ARGED SHIFT DEFETOE HOVE THE

| 1) | Sweeping Euccess of Red Army in Fukienp. August 1, 1934, in Chinap. | 1  |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 3) | The Ar ad Self Defence Hovement Grove Ramidly                       | •  |
| 5) | Conderce and Finance in Soviet Chinap.                              | 6. |
| 6) | Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934p.                         | 8  |

#### STLEPING SUCCESS OF RED AT Y IT FURIER

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shangai the red army has non an overwhelming victory over the Euchintang bandits in Fulrien, occupying Shanghang, Tienchen, Finggang, Changping in south Fulrien, Sahsien, Juchi, Tingon, Tatien in central Fulrien, Yingping and Kutlen in north Fulrien. Thus the red army took some ten haisns, crushing the enemy as it advanced. Then reaching the environs of Shuikov, a strategic point on the lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fulrien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Resages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 15,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of ammunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the englaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the RT eastern front (meaning Pukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Poochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The iebacle of the KIT in Fukien serves a fresh impetus to more capitulation of Manking to Japanese imperialism. The KIT bandit chief, Chiang Mai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a left-ist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Muang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperials ima. In quarters chose to Manking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhaca and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is the sail of the national section the Euconinteing and rallies to the sail of the national section of the Chinase section of the Chinase section Chinag Kalpahak dama said have but a thort life to live if the aread welf defence novement Source theed at the present speed.

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August I this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for Chine as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation novement on August 1, a movement that is decigned evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese maperallism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief emplanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information examating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Jayanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in highling for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Tacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Jayanese imperialism. Monster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of milhions of Unitere toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble indertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and T.T.

In this correction, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, vest and south fronts of the KET bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KET up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1954, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In K.E China toilers observed the day in a different manner but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches one delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and emploitation of imperialism and K.T. which was increased as the ecomomic crisis in China deepened, against the K.T. surrender and betrayal, etc. Joulers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police gordons of Nel-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this mear no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war phrade.

## THE AR LD SELF DEFINOE LOVE BUT GROWS RAPIDLY

In our lest number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese scople in a war against Japan together with the new relating thereto, is time joes on, the movement repidly jains ground mong the Chinese masses who hate the Maria setting horse than every the movement is of course is ret in the movement as a course is ret in the movement of the inscinction.

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the movement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panio-strucken, including Chiang Kaisshek and Wang Chin-vei who are holding a conference at Kulling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the E T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another he barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

### The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no new whatsoever concerning the movement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. Nor was published the statement of the preparatory consistee of the antional council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have planed faith in in pornational treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chimese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chicag Mai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compredores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that conderns the capitulation of Manking. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Muomintang. At the very outset the Muomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to mip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the or ortunity to know anything about it. The Emounitang called out the entire detective force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as we know are commades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought a minst them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Muomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any news regarding the novement. The dirty MIT has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chimese people in a war a sinst Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the EET come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compredores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the KT's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Enischek to those who still talk about resistence to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

In Defiance of the KIT

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the novement are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intelectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original 3,000 promoters including Madom Sum Yat-sem (Soong Chin-lin), Madom Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dosens of anti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the Mit suppression, may, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressum of foreign papers outlining the policy of the Chieses people in a var against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, electrying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the motives of the war, electrying the practical measures of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interties of Sen. Id in some detail but not the Chinese press which allow wouldnot allow the to the tightening hand of the IFF economy. It is a same of his points were on those present a hour to be a later found that some of his points were murposely distorted by the same of his points were murposely distorted by the same of his defence of imperialism. Of some imperialism and the imperialism of murposely distorted by the same of his points were murposely distorted by the same of his points were murposely distorted by the same of his defence of imperialism. Of some imperialism of the same imperialism and the property in the defence of imperialism.

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Canchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reitersted

While the new movemen, is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders are the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the given as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a metshell.

(1) obilisation of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000, war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000, 000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of enchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarching the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting noney from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc. (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Pollo ing the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of break-down in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Ruomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the RT has given e-very facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this rea-son, incurred the high displeasure of the people. For the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

### "ORICIRS LIFE IT SOVIET CHIEA

forkers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other Vorkers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thnaks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Poviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a nonth in Tingchow, Pukien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-out. ill-treatment, etc. Youan-worker is placed of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Moman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding remeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move downward either in Thina or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the town. Peasents, women and men, rush for the city while urban enterprises have failed to absorb them all owing to the slow temps of development (hindered by the MIT's 5th campaign). The government gives them relief.

St. 1. 8. 1. -

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoy-ing such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the poviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Torkers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leminist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Torkers may, of course, hold neetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Meedless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the morkers.

A Contrast to K.T China

The morkers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the WIT-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown narvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest nossible prolectrarian vigor and energy. Their codres have filled the leading nositions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour Las, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red amly.

The conderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new vencons just as good as those made by machine—rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties designed to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an enitre success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimmeograph pany new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of Loubian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the nost backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Desides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc). Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot harden as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive in threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquerred by them in the course of revolution. in the course of revolution.

As to the struccles of the mesture going on in KLT China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by KLT and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red many.

It goes without saying that the waters in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest peculiar religions in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselve. The last they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a might factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiases to work. Both the Soviets and unless, it may be said with reason, are a setter type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score excees in the political and technical

1 100

### COM ERCL AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to cornerce and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implies a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

### Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. Tith this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the marchants engaged in trade with Ton-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed a aimst the economic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japa ese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obvioused the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and emploitation of the unscrupulous nerchants and bulkhs.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

### Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Julkin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in emistence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20g pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5g has appeared on the market,

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are.

### Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, regularmed to the jovernment out of a desire to support it with something more substituted. Of their own accord the masses initiated a company for the return of the bonds to help the present tide oper temporary financial difficulties. As help the personal knowledge goes, a multitude of temporary and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th come who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with the sounds of the first dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

### Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the emploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another & respect the tex schedule has revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodies from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Teste, entry vagance and corruption are things strictly matched by the evertuent. A ruthless struggle has been waged a sinst waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental empense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'samisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course cormerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are wolters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of mutional economy newly set up under the people's council. The department are a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

### Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the MIT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other relians lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the HIT bandit troops. In certain localities nail traffic has been restored with the KIT controlled districts. Empress delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Tireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a ride area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Bundreds of mator mailes of notor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commisairiat of internal affairs.

By the may it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Hany modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Here it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present atotus of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an enitrely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

For lack of space we are force: to resort to a system of substitution of : words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) factory, (4) No. of participance, (5) days in strike, (6) working days : lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8 leadership, (9) conditions and demands, (10) results.

#### I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2, Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Bei-ten Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch (4)700. (5)-- (6]- (7)-- (8) Spotenous. (9) against lock up. 8 conditions gained after reconciliating by Muomintang: a0 factory shall be opened in Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to a months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Partially success.

(1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Yz Berber Shop (4)20 (5)2 (3)40 (7)1 (8)-(9) Against dismissl, clahed with capitalist (10) magnificable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month
if (1) May 12- Inn July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American-Tobacco Co. Factory
No. 1 & 2. (4)8,000 (5)21 (6)168,000 (7)2 (8) Yellor T. U.. (9) Against the
lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
C.W.C. (10) Fail.

[1] July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (5) Dai-Chung-Rua Hetch Co. Chinkiang branch. (4) 750 (5) 28 (5) 21,000 (7) 1 (8)-- (9) Against dismisal; clashed with the company; the capitalist locked up th factory as a menca against the workers but resulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.

[1] S-15 (2) shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4) 25 (5) 13 (6) 325 factory (8)-- (9) Against ware-cut. (10) Unavailable

[1] 4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4) 85 (5) 18 (6) 1,050 (7) 1 (8)-- (9) Against dismisal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by RRT. (10) Itristly success.

[1] 11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Horimura Garage (4) 36 (5) 3 (6) 108 (7)--,(8)-- (8) for past full pay (10) Unavailable.

[1] 10-12 (2) Tangahan (3) Riosimble.

[1] 10-12 (2) Tangahan (3) Riosimble.

[2] Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; (40) striker demonstrate in streets. (10) Reconciliated.

[1] 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5) 9 (6) 2,700 (7) 1 (8) Sp. (9) Against ware out (10) Reconciliated.

[1] 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Tel-yang Ratch Tactory (4) 300 (5) 2 (3) 600 (7) (8)-- (5) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming their work, the striker found that Karar analysis and the unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trase union and denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists. (10) Victory.

[1] 24 (2) Telman (3) Telman Arsenal (4)-- (5)-- (7)-- (5)-- (5) Conditions unavailable. A rioting shar was planned. Five leader arrester and escorted to Manking, the center of DT-faccist terror. (10) Unavailable.

[1] 28-30 (2) Shanghaim (3) Stevedore, Ratco, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co. (4) 28-30 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) (8) Sp. (9) Against dismisal; against wage-out (10) Un-

Evailable.
(1)51 (2)Nantung (3)Taxi driver (4)50 (5)1 (6)50 (7)1 (8)5p. (9) Against heavy tax imposed on them by Public Sector Surean (10)Reconciliated.
Sub-Total: (2)10 (3)10 (4)5,298 (8)30,883 (7)4

IV Petitions Started in July
(1)12 (2) Tientsin (5) Peiking-Hikdem Railway (4) Representatives (7)1 (8) Yellow
(9) for the replacement of a station master, (10) No result

```
(1) 20 (3) Shanghei (3) Tally-men, C-11-5-N., (4)400 (7)2 (8)- (9) For wage inerc
crease by 38 per month. (D) in reconciliating.
(1)27 (2) Shanghai 2(3)60, Representatives. (7)1 (8)- (9) For the early settled.
ment of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) -- (1)28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7)1 (8)-- (9) Against dismissl; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declar a
strike. (10)in reconciliating. (1)27 (2)Nanking (3)Stevedore (4)200 (7)1 (8)? (9)For relief. Hany coolie
were arrested when thy were participanting & in a secret meeting(10) Not yet
(b)30 (2) Nanking (5) Stevedore, N-S-L Shakwan Station (4) Representatives. (7) 1 (8) -- (9) For relief (10) Fat 1. (1) 51 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Hill (4) Representatives 2 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the
Social Beureau, Tientsin City Government.
Sub-total: (2)/(3)7 (4)660 (7)7
         V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July
No.No. of Fo. of To- No. of No. of Vork-day Clash, Wounder
of Peti- Strik-Peti- Total lost in Demons-
  Arrested
  Strikes tration -
                                  tel ers
30 68.2
   ers tionet
68,211 955
11,296 660
         FacStrike tion
  69,183 504,572
11,956 198,583
                                   18
   Volume of Interprise (No. of Werkers Employed 1000-4999 5000--- Total
                   0-
                   0-499
                                      500-999
                       16
     June
     July
        VII. Classification of Trade
Cot- Silk Weav-TobaGum Post, Trans-. funi- . fach-Ha
  .ach-Handi-Ric-
   Totel
   lline inecraft-sha
   Tele-por-
                File.
                           ing
        ton
   Bull
  · Work men
                        Fac. cco Fac. gram tationcipal
        .1111
                ture
  June 4
  July 100
        VII. Causes of Struggle
AgainstAgainstAgainst For For
   For Poli- Other
   HigherFull tical
  Motel
  Foremen & Better
        Dismi-
               salVagecutlockoutContractorTreatment Wage Pay CausesCauses
   Jily
```

### IX. Remarks

As usual our stastics for this month are incomplete. and the struggle of the ricsha coolies at Thanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

CONTENTS

### PURTIER LARAISTON OF THE AREAD SHAF DAFFICE HOVE BUT

| 1) Sweeping 2) August 1      | uccess of Red Army in Fultien                          | p. 1 |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 3) The im so<br>4) for ters! | Self Defence Hovement Grovs Rapidlyife In Soviet China | p.2  |
| 5) Commerce                  | and Timmore in Soviet China                            | 6    |
| 6) Workers'                  | Struggle in KMT China, July 1934                       | p. 8 |

### SULERING SUCCESS OF RED AT Y IT FURTHER

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shangai the red army has con an overshelming victory over the Euconintang bandits in Pulsien, occupying Shanghang, Fienchen, Finggang, Changping in south Fukien, Sabsien, Juchi, Mingon, Tatien in central Fukien, Yingping and Kutien in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten haiens, crushing the enemy as it advanced. Then reaching the environs of Shuikov, a strategic point on the lin River 40 miles from Foochov (capital of Fukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Hessages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of argumitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the HT eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The isbacle of the K.T in Fukien serves a fresh impetus to nore capitulation of Manking to Japanese imperialism. The K.T bandit chief, Chiang Mai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a left-ist of the Kuomintang), prime minister; Hueng Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuomintang who are rell versed in the ext of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters these to Manking officialdom it is said that the course ence scheduled at Kuling (a support recort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhace and Montgoodsie) will decide to especial to the Chinese territory and espaces right to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is manually funt quant over further between of the Eucrinten; and rallies to the full of the antiqual domail of the Chinese people in a war applies to the full traitors of the Chinese action from Chica; Kaisahek down word bear the life to live it has acted whis decrease accounts forces about at the process.

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for Chine as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese maperallism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information evanating from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general nobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the Tacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Honster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble indertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KIT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red army just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KMT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KMT up to the present time. Jonsequently, August 1, 1954, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In Not China toilers observed the day in a different namer but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai denonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west Shanghai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working masses. Speeches are delivered by worker-leaders at mass meetings against the oppression and emploitation of imperialism and MIT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the RIT surrender and betrayal, etc. Workers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police cordons of K-T-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loftered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

### THE AR AD SELF DEVILOR LOVE THE GROWS RAPIDLY

To our lest number we have printed the basic program of the Chinese people in a ver against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the because wouldly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the NS's betrayed more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infamor but it has petaleticities beyond the imagination of the defeatiets and traited the prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only "ears 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the novement makes considerable headway, the K T chiefs are panic-strucken, including Chiang Kaishek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the W T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another he barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

### The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Knomintang has undertaken to block There is definite evidence that the Kuomintang has undertaken to block the armed self defence movement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no new whatsoever concerning the novement, much less to print the basic programe of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. For was published the statement of the preparatory consistee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people against Ispan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pluned faith in in terrational treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chiang Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by compredores, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that conderms the capitulation of Manking. But there are mapers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the mapers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the mapers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the novement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the or ortunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to knut for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as we know are commades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought a minst them being their association with the armed self defence brought a minst them being their association with the armed self defence hovement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the rapors forbidding to publish any news regarding the novement. The dirty RIT has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war a sinst Japan. Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the dipeople in a war a sinst Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the ET come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compredores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) pradores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the KT's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chicag Enterphet to those who still talk about resistance to Japan is now rigidly Exi-sher to those the still talk about resistence to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

### In Defiance of the KIT

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can ne longer be coved and intimidated by words or deeds of the trencherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the movement are Chinese workers, reasants, city-poor and advanced intelectuals who push the hovement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers, llow under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original fence of the Kiff superession, may, have done walunble work for the expansion of the movements. valuable work for the expension of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to present of foreign papers outliming the policy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, emplain the motives of the war, clasifying the practical measures adopted to that end, amswering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign constraint at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. It in some detail that the Chinese press vales against allest due to the tightening not the Chinese press vales against allest due to the tightening on those present a thought in maximum that some of his points were on those present a thought in maximum the defence of imperialism persons you distorted to the constraint of the defence of imperialism.

Os... Id (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in conclurie, 1931-1933) went for enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kaishek, Tang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

Six Points Reitersted

Thile the new movemen. is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a nutshell:

(1) obilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a (1) Obilization of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000, 000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarching the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, solwar on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, merchants, students, etc. (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Pollowing the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of break-down in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the RT has given e-very facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this rea-son, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

### "ORICRS LIFE IT SOVIET CHIEA

Workers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the Soviet government considerable betterment in the lot of the working masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a nonth in Tingchow, Pulien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all confucive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive content and trade unions are the social and the social insurance attack against the offensive content and trade unions are the social insurance. come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-out, ill-treatment, etc. Nonan-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

the Question of Unemlowers

Unemployment which has positively refused to nove dominard either in the chima or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pass helps greatly and specify in solving the problem of wamployment. Only a small fraction of the wanting population finds no regular jobs as a result of the signature of warrant from the country side to the signature of warrant from the country side of the signature of the country side of the 
Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the value earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the poviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Torkers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leminist rooms, ball fields, wall mapers, illustrated papers, etc. Morkers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Heedless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

### A Contrast to M.T China

The workers under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the K-T-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The workers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown narvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletrarian vigor and energy. Their cadres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour as, for example, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The conderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new vectors just as good as those made by machine—rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mimeograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Desides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot implement as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Kuomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive in threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquerred by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in MIT China the toiling masses under the Seviets have done their best in helping their brothers opposed by MIT and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It coes without saying that the werkers in Soviet China have displayed still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the viete de well as for the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviete de well as for the state fact that they lead and operate the Soviete de to believe to well as to believe to well as to believe to well as to believe to be the soviete and antique to well as to believe to be the soviete and antique to well as to be the soviete to be the soviete and the soviete the soviete to be the

## COM ERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHIMA

Having given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to cornerce and finance under the Poviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implies a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

### Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. Ith this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Mon-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed a ainst the econnic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japa ese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of cornerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and exploitation of the unscrupulous nerchants and bulaks.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the ungrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

### Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in proyincial capitals and cities (Juikin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in existence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market,

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter how small they are,

### Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The boule, as is known to every one, are necured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Eugmintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the jovernment out of a desire to support it with something more substablial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties, as far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of makers and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the 5th compe who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his small sevena of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a muraur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

### Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another & respect the tem schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodies from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it munishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Taste, entravagance and corruption are things strictly matched by the covernment. A ruthless struggle has been waged a sinst waste and corruption, and an economy campaign in governmental empense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are motters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

### Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KIT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet mail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other relions lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KIT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KIT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

"ireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Long distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (notor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of mineration riles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissiriat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Easy modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Were it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an enitrely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revealutionary forces of the Soviets.

For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) : factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days : lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and : demands, (10) results.

### I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2) Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Bai-sen Cotton Mill, Chi-tung branch (4) 700 . (5)-- (6)- (7)-- (8) Spotenous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditions gained after reconciliating by Kuomintang: a) factory shall be opened in Nov. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Par-(1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8)-(9) Against dismisal, clahed with capitalist (10) Unabailable.

II Strike Continued From Last North

(1) Layl2- from July 22. (2) Shanghei (3) British-American-Tobacco Co. Factory
Lo. 1 & 2. (4)8,000 (5)21 (6)168,000 (7)2 (8) Yellow T. U.. (9) Against the
lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of C. M. C. (10) Fail.

III Stirke Start in July
(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Hatch Co. Chinkiang branch. (4)
750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7)1 (8)-- (9) Against dismissl; clashed with the company; the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but resulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was

forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.

(1)3-15 (2) shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4)25 (5)13 (6)325 (2) (7)-(5)-(9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable (1)4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4)85 (5)18 (6)1,050 (7)1 (8)-- (9) Against dismisal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by KMT. (10) Partia-

ly success.
(1)11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Norimura Garage (4)36 (5)3 (6)108 (7)--,(8)-- (8)
for suf full pay (10) Unatailable.
(1)10-12 (2) Tangahan (3) Ricaha puller (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)5,000 (7)0 (8) Sp.

(2) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; (20) striker demonstrated in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
(1) 3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4) 300 (5)9 (6)2,700 (7)1 (8) Sp. (9) Against wage cut (10) Reconciliated.
(1) 23-28 (2) Tientsin (3) Pei-yabg Match Factory (4) 300 (5)2 (6) 600 (7)0 (8) -- (1) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming their works the striker found that their work, the striker found that their modificand margaret were cheated by the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smesh the yellow trase union and conied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists. . ictory.

(2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Concitions unavailable. A rioting gham was planned. Five leader arrested and escribed to Nanking, the center of Kur-faccist terror. (10) Unavailable.
(1) 28-50 (2) Shanghaim (3) Stevedore, Matao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co. (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismisal; against wage-cut (10) Un-

(8) Mantang (5) Taxi after (4) 50 (8)1 (6)50 (7)1 (8) Sp. (9) Against reen (10) Reconciliatec. CENTRAL PROPERTY PLACE DESCRIPTION

tions Started in July (4) Representatives (7)1 (8) Yellow 10 Fo result

and the state of t

| (1) 30 (3) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-14-S-N., (4)400 (7)2 (8)- (9) For Wage iner                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| crease by 8 per month, (D) in reconciliating.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| (1)27 (2) Shanghai 2(3)60, Representatives. (7)1 (8)- (9) For the early settle                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| ment of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| (1)28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Redicine Work (4) Representatives (7)1 (8) (9)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Against dismissl; against wage-cut. RMT oppressed the workers to declar a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| strike. (10)in reconciliating.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| (I) 27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4) 200 (7)1 (8)? (9) For relief. Many coolie                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| were arrested when thy were participanting w in a secret meeting (10) Not yet                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ended.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| (1)30 (2) Manking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shakwan Station (4) Representatives. (7)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1 (8) (9) For relief (10) Fat 1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| (1) ol (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Plour Mill (4) Representatives 2 (7)0 (8) Sp. (                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Social Beureau, Tientsin City Government.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Sub-total: (2) / (3) 7 (4) 660 (7) 7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 545-65-621 (2). (5). (4).555 (7).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Mo. No. or Mo. of To- No. of No. of Work-dry Clash, Wounded                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| TacStrike tion tal ers tionet Strikes tration Arrested  June 30 20 10 30 68,211 955 69,166 504,572 7 321                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| June 30 20 10 30 68,211 955 69,163 504,572 7 321 July 19 11 7 18 11,296 660 11,956 198,583 3 13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| July 19 11 7 18 11,296 660 11,956 198,583 3 13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 0- VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Werkers Hymloyed)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| The former of the first of the factor of the |
| 0-499 500-999 1000-4999 5000 Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| June 16 4 5 5 30                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| July 7 7 4 1 19                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| VII. Classification of Trade                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Cot- Silk Weav-TobaGum Post, Trans-Luni- Lach-Handi-Ric- Oth-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| ton File ing Tele-por- Rine inecraft-sha Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Hill ture Fac. cco Fac.gram tationcipal Work men Fuller ers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| June 4 0 1 2 1 0 6 1 2 1 4 2 5 L0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| July 110 0 0 3 1 0 5 2 0 1 1 1 5 15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| The second secon |
| VII. Causes of Struggle                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| AgainstAgainstAgainst For For For Poli- Other                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Dismi- Foremen & Better HigherFull tical Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| salWagecutLockoutContractorTreetment Wage Per CausesCauses                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Tune 8 5 4 1 7 6 2 1 2 2 31                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| July 3 3 3 0 5 2 1 2 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

### IX. Remarks

As usual our stastics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricsha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the sailer one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

m in kadaman in in waa CONTENTS

### PURTICE LERAISION OF THE AREAD SELF DEFETCE HOVE DEFT

| 1) 5 | resping Success of Red Army in Fultien                                       |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 27 M | ugust 1, 1934, in Chinap. 1                                                  |
| 3) 1 | he in ed Self Defence Hovement Grows Rapidlyp.2 orkers' life In Soviet China |
| 4) . | orkers' Life In Soviet China                                                 |
| 5) C | on serce and Timmee in Soviet China                                          |
| 6) W | Forkers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934p. 8                                |

#### SILEPING SUCCESS OF RED AT Y IT FURTHER!

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shangai the red army has non an overshelming victory over the Russintang bandits in Fultien, occupying Shanghang, Fienchen, Fingyang, Changping in south Fukien, Sahsien, Juchi, Lingon, Tatien in central Fukien, Fingping and Kutlen in north Fukien. Thus the red army took some ten haiens, crushing the enemy as it advanced. Then reaching the environs of Shuikow, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Foochow (capital of Fukien province), 500 carrison came out to meet the advancing red army with onen hands, six-500 carrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a warm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

Lessages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single engagement, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of armunitions. The Kuomintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the qualaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the 117 eastern fromt (meening Pukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Foochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the K.T in Fukien serves of fresh impetus to more capitulation of Hanking to Japanese imperialism. The K.T bandit chief, Chiang Hai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chinesi (a left ist of the Euconintang), prime minister; Eucong Fu, chief of the Peis litical council; and a number of other high personages of the Euconium, In quarters there to Hanking officialdom it is said that the ence scheduled at Euling (a summer resort for imperialists and repetives of the Chinese Tubace and beautypeistic) will decide to essentiate the context of the Chinese Tubace and beautypeistic) will decide to essentiate Chinese territory and esemante rights

The country as a whol the Euonintens on

Chinese toilers both in Kuomintang China and Soviet China observed August I this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for Chine as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese toilers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation movement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese maperallism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information exampting from the usual source states that on August 1 Soviet China carried out a general mobilization for a positive war against Japanese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensable in fighting for real peace in the Far East, against an imperialist war over the lacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing Japanese imperialism. Honster demonstrations of such a neture accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of millions of Chinese toilers whose interest has been jeopardized by uninterrupted aggressions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the coming imperialist war. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China embarked on a noble undertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and KIT.

In this connection, of added significance is the victory of the red and first mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August 1 the collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the KIT bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in breaking the 5th drive of imperialism and KIT up to the present time. Consequently, August 1, 1954, is worth more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In Mil China toilers observed the day in a different pamer but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial centres in east and west changhai. Handbills and revolutionary literature were distributed freely among the working nodes. Speeches were delivered by worker-leaders at mass weetings a aimst the oppression and emploitation of imperialism and MIT which was increased as the economic crisis in China deepened, against the KIT surrender and betrayal, etc. Torkers succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for meetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police cordons of NAT-imperialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai limed the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance at the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly grabbed at the literature offered them. Folios officers failed to clear the street of the loiters, and many regretted to come late, too late to meet the anti-war parade.

### THE ARLD SELP DEPLACE TOVE FOR GROWS RAPIDLY

In our lest number we have printed the besic program of the Chinese parts as a var against sapes together with the news beloting thereto.

As the possion, the besidest angular pains ground among the Chinese massis the hate the LIV's estudyed more than every. The movement is of course as the hate the LIV's estudyed more than the programment of the inscinntion of the course of th

the only means 'to save the nation' (read: to save themselves). As the novement makes considerable headway, the KT chiefs are panic-strucken, including Chiang Kaisshek and Wang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinese toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the E.T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece after another be barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

### The First Block

There is definite evidence that the Knowinteng has undertaken to block the armed self defence novement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese press at Shanghai published no new whatsoever concerning the novement, much less to print the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. For was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people a ainst Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have pinned faith in in term which all treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the China Times is in the direct pay of Chicag Kai-shek while others such as the Shun Pao are owned by comprederes, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to news that conderms the capitulation of Manhing. But there are any space to news that condeins the capitulation of manning. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Kuomintang. At the very outset the Kuomintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to mip the movement in its bud by placing a ban on it, depriving the people of the or ortunity to know anything about it. The Kuomintang called out the entire detective force to kunt for those behind the movement. The first manning called a shower anything about its characteristic and a shower called about the source. tyrs as war as we know are comrades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, the sole charge brought a minst them being their association with the armed self defence movement. The Kuomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish may news regarding the novement. The dirty KIT has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a war a ainst Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the ET come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, compredores, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the KT's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chiang Table to the actual table about resistance to Japan is now wiredly Kai-shek to those who still talk about resistence to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

### In Defiance of the NIT

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese Imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be coved and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the novement or acces of the treatherous kuchintang. Standing in the van of the novement are Chiuese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intelectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers, Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original 3,000 promoters including Mades Sun Tat-een (Soong Chin-lin), Mades Miao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dosens of anti-Jayanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the NIT suppression, may, have done valuable work for the expension of the NIT suppression, may, have done

On 6 ins. General hi to propose outlining the policy of the ching ing the motives of the war class that end, enswering the constant outership at Shanghai published specificated to processes of fereign papers is people in a rar against Japan, explaint stage the practical measures adopted to put to him, ever all papers of foreign in interview of Sea. Id in seme detail but

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Canchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the throat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and got ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, Tang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Kuomintang.

### Six Points Reitersted

Thile the new movemen. is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kuomintang, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six moints in a mutshell:

(1) Tobilisation of all the forces on land and sea and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000. var against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000, 000 men and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese owned enterprises in China amounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earmarching the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) formation of a national council for armed self defence as the supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, peasants, soldiers, melchants, students, etc. (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanese imperialism.

Pollowing the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration over the signature of the preparatory committee of the national council for armed self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the declence of the country which is precisely on the point of break-down in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Rudmintelle. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the RT has given exvery facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. Now the angered people take the lead in the movement for axied self defence of their own accord.

### WORKERS LIFE IN SOVIET CHIEA

Torkers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thnaks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the workers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the workers has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to \$20.00 a month in Tingchow, Pulrien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Monan-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such facting repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc. Vorkers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other

### The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to move dominard either is a China or in the advanced earitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet thing at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small injection of the working population risks a regular jobs as a result of the algorithm of workers from the countries to the town. Peasanth, were all not, rush for the city while units are prises have failed to almost the all owing to the slow temps of the prises have failed to almost the all owing to the slow temps of the part of the capacity. The government gives the sent that the part of the slow temps of the sl

Owing to the fact that the workers themselves run the government, the vage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the poviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Forkers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leminist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Forkers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Reedless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the workers.

A Contrast to K.T China

The conters under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the KLT-controlled China so far as their life is concerned. In white China at the workers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The morkers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown narvellous initiative and creative power. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proletrarian vigor and energy. Their codres have filled the leading positions in the government and army. The All China Federation of Labour as, for evalue, mobilized a host of cadres for the expansion of the red army.

The conderful creative power of the workers under the Soviets is shown by the following examples. The workers in the arsenals can turn out new weapons just as good as those made by machine—rifles, guns, mines, etc, which are all of good quality. The printing workers not only attend to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an entire success in comparison with machine work. Paper making has shown great strides. In connection with mineograph many new inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of houbian paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Even the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Desides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eagerness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the construction of the building for the II Soviet congress far ahead of time. All workers in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Bond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for economic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot bushes as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Muomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive in threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquerred by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in KET China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by MET and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It coes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militarry in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to week and enthasises to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with recommended a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can exact manages in the political and technical

### COM ERCE AND FINANCE IN SOVIET CHINA

Eaving given an account of the development in production in Soviet Chinn in our previous numbers, now we come to correct and finance under the Soviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implies a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet government on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

### Trade More Under Control

In the present situation the government takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. Tith this end in view the government has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the merchants engaged in trade with Mon-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed a ainst the econnic embargo of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's government in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Japa ese and anti-Chinag Kai-shek concordat.

Foreign trade, if well developed along lines decided on by the government, may certainly have obviated the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the freedom of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and emploitation of the unscrupulous nerchants and bulkhs.

Under such conditions commerce in general has been on the upgrade movement, even on a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise of the outside world. This statement applies to the countryside as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

### Financial Conditions

Turning to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bank of the central government has opened branches in provincial capitals and cities (Julkin) with a strong likelihood to establish more in future. Thus, an imposing system of state banks is already in emistence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cash reserves turned out by the state mint. Now two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the market.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no natter how small they are.

### Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The boule, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Knowintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the covernment out of a desire to support it with something more substablial. Of their see accord the masses initiated a compaign for the return of the bends to make the personnel tide over temporary finencial difficulties. As far as as personal knowledge goes, a multitude of markers and red soldiers handle took the bonds bought before. One soldier or the 5th course who had never in the miles and and bought the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

### Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another we respect the tax schedule was revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodies from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps an eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet curreacy and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Taste, entravagance and corruption are things strictly matched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been majed a sinst maste and corruption, and an economy compaign in governmental empense launched. Besides, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course commerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

### Soviet Communications

Communications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KIT system which is caught in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet rail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with o ther relicus lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KIT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KIT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Tireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Fong distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Hundreds of minimum niles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissiviat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted coniderable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Lany modern hospitals have rung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

dere it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in the China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conduct that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build be tried new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolution of the Soviets.

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a murmur. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of men, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

### Taxation on a New Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another x respect the tax schedule has revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodies from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps on eye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet curredcy and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. "aste, entravagance and corruption are things strictly watched by the government. A ruthless struggle has been valed a ainst waste and corruption, and an economy compaign in governmental empense launched. Besiles, a strict auditing system has been instituted, checking all governmental empenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course cormerce and finance, like all other branches of national economy, are writers falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department makes a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

### Soviet Communications

Convunications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more efficiency than the KIT system which is cought in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, loconotives and steamboats the Soviet mail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with a their relicons lying far away, regions that have been cut off by the KIT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the KIT controlled districts. Express delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Tireless communications, though still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a wide area. Fong distance telephone is also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Bundreds of minimized miles of notor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and far more are to be built up under the direction of the commissiriat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Lany modern hospitals have sprung up at the Red capital, Juikin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

More it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an enitrely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

### Worder's Struggle in idet China July, 1934

For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8) leadership, (9) conditions and . demands, (10) results.

### I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Months

(1) Feb.-April (2 Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Bai-ten Cotton Ell, Chi-tung branch (4)700 . (5)-- (6)- (7)-- (8) Spotenous. (9) Igainst lock up. 8 conditions gained after reconciliating by Kuomintang: ap factory shall be opened in Mov. 1934; b)preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to months' wage paid; d)back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Partially success. (1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Mei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) - (9) Tainst dismissl, clahed with capitalist (10) Inabrilable.

II Strike Continued From Last Month

x (1) May 12- from July 22. (2) Shanghai (3) British-American-Tobacco Co. Factory
No. 1 & 2. (4)8,000 (5)21 (6)168,000 (7)2 (8) Yellow T. U.. (9) Against the
lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
C.W.G. (10) Fail.

III Stirke Start in July (1)July 3-31 (2)Chinkiang (3)Dei-Chung-Hua Hatch Co. Chinkiang branch. (4) 750 (5)28 (6)21,000 (7)1 (8)-- (9)Against dismisal; clashed with the company; the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but resulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.
(1)3-15 (2) shanghai (3) workshops of silver-smith (4)25 (5)13 (6)325 7)-- (8)-- (9) Against Wage-cut. (10) Unavailable
1)4-21 (2) Shanghai (3) I-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4)85 (5)18 (6)1,050 (7)1 (8) -- (9) Against dismisal; against wage-cut; reconciliated by KMT. (10) Fartialy success. (1)11-14 (2)Shanghai (3)Horimura Garage (4)36 (5)3 (5)108 (7)--,(8)-- (8) for suf full pay (10)Unabailable,
(1)10-12 (2)Tangshan (3)Ricsha puller (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)2,000 (7)0 (8)Sp.
(8) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; (10) striker demonstrated in streets. (10) Reconciliated.
(1)6-15 (2)Shanghai (3)Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4)300 (5)9 (6)2,700 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage out (10)Reconciliated. 7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Age-linet wage cut (10)Reconciliated. 1)23-28 (2)Tientsin (3)Pei-yang Match Factory (4)300 (5)2 (6)600 (7)0 (8)--(9) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resuming their work, the striker found that their maditions described were cheated by the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trase union and denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists. (10) Victory.
(1) 4 (2) Tsinan (3) Tsinan Arsenal (4) -- (5) -- (6) -- (7) -- (8) -- (9) Concitions unavailable. A rioting give was planned. Five leader arrested and estions unavailable. corted to Nanking, the center of KM-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
(1) 28-30 (20 Shanghaim (3) Stevedore, Matao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co. (4) 250 (5) 3 (6) 750 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) Against dismissl; against wage-cut (10) Un-Evailable.
(1)51 (2)Mantung (3)Text driver (4)50 (5)1 (6)50 (7)1 (8)8p. (9) Against

Started in July Lway (4) Representatives (7)1 (8) Tellon

(10) Reconciliated

(2)10 (3)10 (4)3,208 (4)30,303

(1) 20 (2) Shanghai (3) Tally-men, C-1:-S-N., (4)400 (7)3 (8)- (9) For wage incre

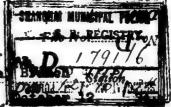
| crease by 38 per month, (D) in reconciliating.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)27 (2) Shanghai 2(3)60, Representatives. (7)1 (8)- (9) For the early settle-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| ment of the dispute between the stock holders. (10)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| (1)28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Hedicine Work (4) Representatives (7)1 (8) (9)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Against dismisal; against wage-cut. RMT oppressed the workers to declar a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| strike. (10)in reconciliating.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| (I)27 (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore (4)200 (7)1 (8)? (9) For relief. Hany coolie                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| were arrested when thy were participanting a in a secret meeting(10)Not yet                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| ended. (2) Nanking (3) Stevedore, N-S-L Shakwan Station (4) Representatives. (7)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1 (8) (9) For relief (10) Fat 1.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| (1) 51 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Mill (4) Representatives 2 (7)0 (8) Sp. (                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| (9) Against the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Social Beureau, Tientsin City Government.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Sub-total: (2)/(3)7 (4)660 (7)7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| V. General Ledger for Worker's Struggle in July                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| No. No. of No. of No. of Work-day Clash, Wounded                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| of Peti- Strik-Peti- Total lost in Demons-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| FacStrike tion tal ers tionet Strikes tration _ Arrested                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| June 30 20 10 20 68,211 953 69,166 504,572 7 321                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| July 19 11 7 18 11,296 660 11,956 198,583 3 13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| A Second |
| 0- VI. Volume of Interprise (No. of Werkers Employed)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 0-499         500-999         1000-4999         5000         Total           June         16         4         5         5         30                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| July 7 7 4 1 19                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| July                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| VII. Classification of Trade                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Cot- Silk Weav-TobaGum Post, Trans-Jani- Jach-Handi-Ric- Oth-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| ton File ing Tele-por- Mine inecraft-sha Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Hill ture Fac. cco Fac.gram tationcipal Work men Buller ers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| June 4 0 1 2 1 0 6 1 2 1 4 2 5 50                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| July 120 0 0 2 1 0 5 2 0 1 1 1 5 19                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| VII. Causes of Struggle                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| AgainstAgainstAgainst For For For Poli- Other                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Dismi- Foremen & Better HigherFull tical Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| salWagecutLockoutContractorTreatment Wage Fay CausesCauses                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| June 9 5 4 1 6 2 1 2 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| July 3 3 5 0 5 2 1 2 2 21                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

.IX. Bemerke:

As usual our stastics for this month are incomplete. And the strangle of the richa coolies at Changhai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

Fm. 2 G. 55000-1-34

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Section 2. Special B



|                    | REPORT                                                            |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subject (in )      | (ull) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters      |
| ****************** | obtained from the Chinese Post Office.                            |
| Made H             | and Forwarded by D. I. Ross                                       |
|                    | I forward herewith five typewritten copies of the                 |
| •                  | "Chinese Workers' Correspondence, " in English, which were        |
|                    | contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the         |
|                    | Chinese Post Office on October 12, 1934. The letters, which       |
|                    | were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and        |
|                    | Shanghai, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Departmen |
|                    | after attempts at delivery had failed :                           |
|                    | Particulars of the letters and contents are given                 |
|                    | Mereunder :-                                                      |
|                    | (1) Addressee: "Mr.H. R. Issacs, Embankment Apt., North Soocher " |
| •                  | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.21, dated June 8, 1934.                     |
|                    | Contents: (a) The KMT Financial Conference at Nanking.            |
|                    | (b) Highway Construction under the Soviets.                       |
|                    | (c) \$30,000 Collected from Workers on Soviet Soil                |
|                    | for Workers in KMT China.                                         |
| •                  | (d) Comrade New Ste-Tung's Declaration on Japanes                 |
|                    | Hands Off Policy.                                                 |
|                    | (e) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, May, 1934.                    |
| •                  | (f) The General Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghai.                     |
|                    | (g) Red Army Entered Eweichow.                                    |
|                    |                                                                   |
|                    | (2) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray. 58 Gough St., Lendon, W.C.I."     |
| ٠.                 | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.27, dated July 19, 1934.                    |
|                    | Contents: (a) Further Decomposition in the KMT Camp.              |
|                    | (b) The Women under the Soviets.                                  |
|                    | (c) Progress of Soviet Economic Reconstruction.                   |
|                    |                                                                   |

(3) Addressee: "Secy.W. Educational Ass. 16 Harper Street. Let

|    | Fm. 2      |   |
|----|------------|---|
| G. | 35000-1-34 | 1 |

| FHE IVO | File | No |
|---------|------|----|
|---------|------|----|

ř

|   | SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.                                       |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   | REPORT Station,                                                  |
|   | Date19                                                           |
|   | (2)                                                              |
|   | Forwarded by                                                     |
|   | Enclosure: Draft of a document.                                  |
|   | Contents: The Basic Program of the Chinese People in a War       |
|   | Against Japan.                                                   |
|   | (4) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merray, 58 Gough Street, London W.C.I."  |
|   | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.30, dated August 9, 1934.                  |
|   | Contents: (a) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders in Distress.          |
|   | (b) Appeal to Chinese Workers and Peasants.                      |
|   | (c) Rice Rioting in China.                                       |
|   | (d) Red Army Marches on Foochow.                                 |
|   | (e) Armed Self Defence in Full Swing.                            |
|   |                                                                  |
|   | (5) Addressee: "Mr.V. Royer, King Albert Apt., Rue du Roi Albert |
|   | Local."                                                          |
| , | Enclosure: Vol.4, No.31, dated August 16, 1934.                  |
|   | Contents: (a) Sweeping Success of Red Army in Fukien.            |
|   | (b) August 1, 1934, in China.                                    |
|   | (c) The Armed Self-Defence Movement Grows Rapidly                |
|   | (d) Workers' Life in Soviet China.                               |
|   | (e) Commerce and Finance in Soviet China.                        |
|   | (g) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, July 1934.                   |
|   | The postal cancellation chops show the following:-               |
|   |                                                                  |
|   | (1) was posted at the C.P.O.Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre,   |
|   | at 4 p.m. June 8, 1934,                                          |
| · | (2) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 100 Carter Road,     |
|   | at 9 p.m. July 21, 1934,                                         |
|   | (3) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechnen Road, at 10em       |
|   | August 1, 1934.                                                  |
|   | (4) We posted at the C.P.O., North Szechnen Book                 |

|    | Fm.  | 2      |  |
|----|------|--------|--|
| G. | 3500 | 0-1-34 |  |

|   | F11. 37. |
|---|----------|
| • | File No  |

| G. 33000-1-34 |                                       | SHANGHAI      | MUNICIPAL   | POLICE. | I. 116 14 0 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| 0.11          | •••                                   |               | REPORT      | Date    | Station,    |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               | 2 p.m. A                              | ugust 8, 1934 | •           |         |             |
|               | (5) unde                              | cipherable.   |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             | 111/    |             |
| +             |                                       |               |             | D. 1.   |             |
| -             |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               | Officer i                             | /c Special Br | anch.       |         |             |
| -             |                                       |               |             |         |             |
| -             |                                       |               | •           |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       | •             |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
| -             | •                                     |               |             |         |             |
| ŀ             |                                       |               |             |         |             |
| ł             |                                       |               |             |         |             |
| Ī             |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       |               | ·           |         |             |
|               |                                       |               |             |         |             |
|               |                                       | ,             | •           | ·····   |             |
| ŀ             | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |               | <del></del> |         |             |

(H

### CONTINES

### THE CHICKAL STRIKE OF B.A.T. AT STANSSAI

| (1) | The Man Financial Conference at Mankingp. 1.                                |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (2) | mgalluy Construction Under the Sovietsp. 2.                                 |
| (3) | \$ 30,000 Cellected From Workers on Soviet Soil<br>For Workers in EMF China |
| (4) | Commune Mew Sto-Tung's Declaration on Japan's Hands off Policy P.3.         |
| (4) | Continues Strongle in Est China, May, 1934p. 5.                             |
|     | The Control Strike of B.A.T. at Shanghaip. 7.                               |
| (7) | Ind Anny Intered Evelshor                                                   |

### THE RIF PERSONAL COMMUNICE AT RANKING Another Propagation for Home Consumption

The ef the rising tide of the peacent riotings against unbearable taxstice and appreciate of the ruling classes everywhere throughout the country the had detend it researchy to learn a damagerical campaign just at this juncture—the the despending of the national crisis and further successes of the Chiame Swicks make the fate of the Kill regime more uncertain than ever, The said damagerical campaign began with the convecation of the widely heraled finessial discussions at lanking which lasted from May 21 to May 28 (just a week).

The conference made considerable noise about the re-adjustment of the land tex, the chalities of the capabilest texes, the regulation of the provincial texes similar to the sld little (courses tex), the improvement of the texation system, etc., he a result of one week's delibrations the conference declared to stand by the premise of 'never increasing the tex any more', to investigate the assessment land surfaces (exceeding the normal tex by as much as 30 times) through the demonstrate of finders, to shelish the unpopular exorbitant taxes before the end of life with the province that these taxes still found in existence on the explanation of the prescribed period shall be reported to the department of finders for final decision, to require the submission of local budgets to the control government at lianking does not, contrary to its presentable that even the national government at lianking does not, contrary to its presentable that even the national government at lianking does not, contrary to its presentable to the term used in advanced capitalist countries, to say nothing of the provincial governments which do not take the treatile of making formal budgets at all.

#### BETT PRODUCE

The hallowness of such provides may be seen from the wording of the declaration. The abelition of the emobition having, for example, is practically remodered sull and well by the provide that they may not be done away with if local conditions to my possit. In the past highly demognical declarations have repeatedly come from the month of the national government. The WLT has announced the imposition of 15 or land values and limited the surface to an amount double the negation of the land values and the talk stage. In fact, the HLT

In practice the EE shan so derive of the mean for raising the money to fill its empty coffice, it set only continued the egium tax but increased it enormands. A section of the EE topical the content is quoted saying that "C-pium is said under the tens of colors and the "opium ray pression" administration in such a way, so to saise more tens from this fat source. The financial conformation which we want to the forms a locating item in the EE source without it is not found in the formal but get. For these the financial conformation and the said the say anything concerning the large sum of military angulations (ELIAS) and home, service (29.12) which, taken to-

hood of the junk workers. 200,000 workers are affected. The financial or ence simply ignored the appeal of the aggricult workers.

### Huge Deficit

For the maintenance of an enormous parasite machine and an unusually large standing army of 2,000,000 to subjugate the resting masses and to right that expending boviets the KMT must squease harder and harder event also better sould to cover the huge deficits of the national are lessel governments Colessal loans from the imperialist powers have failed to help in balancing the real budget of the K.H. According to recent reliable stastics Hunan's deficit amounts to 32,500,000. Rupeh gets 57,200,000 from Hanking, Eniquen reports to deficit of 51,000,000. Kiangsu needs two or three millions, Enquis debt to the extent of 51,000,000. Nominally, Manking claims a deficit of \$150,000,000 only but in reality the sum is much larger, not less than three hundred millions according to one estimate. It is absolutely impossible to hope for a re duction in the taxes under a regime which incurs increasingly larger deficits from year to year. The Kill apparatus and the army must be enlarged to hole a restless population under control in order to facilitate the surrender to imperialism and to maintain the tettering rule of the landlerd-bourgeoisic in the face of the onslaught of the Soviets which have become not only invincible but actually travel on the road to the final conquest of the power on a matter al scale, juite formardly the governor of Mopei, Mu Mauch-chun, has declared the impossibility of abolishing the excrittant taxes in view of the enormous expenses for maintaining soldiers and militia (The Ta Mung Pao, May 21).

The press here in Shanghai, both Chinese and fereign, points out the hallow nature of the decisions of the conference. Commenting editorially on the conference on May 21 the Sinvançae of Shanghai complains of the heavy squeeze of the officials who pocket the bilk of the proceeds from exorbitant taxation. In the opinion of the journal the high-seaming theses of the conference will prove impractical under the realist conditions of the growing militarist

The French Journal de Changhai forcasts the impossibility of mitigating the sufferings of the people (taxation) basing its view on the fact that Manking can not but feed more officials while militarists feed more soldiers. In its editorial of May 22 the China Times brings to light the fact that the expenditure of Manking in 1955 has doubled in comparison with 1919 with a tendency including a property of the comparison of t to further inflation --- which, as it complains, is too excessive and mostly irrational, excluding the possibility of a change for the better.
Yes, the toilers of China will shoulder more burdens as the Kiff increases

its exploitation.

### HIGHTAY CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE SOVIETS 22 Trunk Lines As Flammed

For facilitating the work of shattering the 5th compaign, for developing economy and trade, the central Soviet government presidented on Nevember 12, 1955, a comprehensive plan of highway construction in Soviet territory with Julkin, ret capital, as the radiating centre, and sequired the completion of the project within five menths. By order of the Soviet government the lower local Soviets are instructed to built up supplementary reads in the village to construct bridges, etc.

the 28 trunk lines with an estimated length of 4,000 li all rediate from Julkin bringing the big cities on network of well built highways, first not nerrover than 5 Chine first not serrover than 5 telement than 4 ft (equal to 4.8 ft).

Such issues as the read plan, the width of the road, the land and approprintions required, etc.; have been brought to the discussion of the masses.
And one district has challenged the entire for making a contract of competition, resulting in the fairly nationalistic graphes of the road construction
programm. An prescribed by the fairly nationalistic graphes of the road construction
programm. An prescribed by the fairly nationalistic chall be brought to completion in March, 1884, after the continuously the Manufact last. Judging from the
progress thus far, seven tenths of the programs due be accomplished within three months. 1. Tu. :

> COMPADE HOW ATELSTON'S ENGLARATION ON JUPAN'S MAIDS OFF POLICY An Interview Granded is the Red China Heus Agency Appearing in 'The Struggle' Tay 21, 1934.

Since the proclamation by the Japanese foreign office of the hands off policy on China on April 17 the importalists have displayed more or less indignation out of their desire to Aidand the spheres of influence in China. Deven the national government at Mandaing was compelled to make a shameless declaration in pursuance of its traditional setrayal of national interests. A representative of the Red China Howe Service interviewed Comrade Llow Usetung. Chairman of the central Soviet Covernment, on the subject and received the following reply:

"The recent statement of the Japanese foreign office is the clearest im nifestation on the part of Japanese imperialism to annex China and proclaim
China as a Japanese protectorate. In the statement Japanese imperialism bluntly mentions armed force as a defence of its political and economic monopoly in China. Japan's move in this direction apparently aims at suppressing the Chinese revolution with Japanese forces exclusively and insuring security in the rear so that Japan can proceed with the war on the Soviet Union.

"The opposition of other imperialist powers to Japan's hands off policy vis-a-vis China means no more and no less then their reluctance to consent to Japan's annexationist policy. On the contrary, they want to divide the country among themselves and regard it as a common colony exploited according to the 'open door' principle. In regard to the direct suppression of the Chinese revolution and the consolidation of the rear in the offensive against the Soviet Union they have a common cause with Japanese imperialism.

\*Here the betraying KAT made the most shameless declaration. Its spokesmen at Manking said on April 19 that "the KMT regime has a duty to perform in the promotion of international cooperation, international peace and tranquility, that is, in the promotion of international control over China and the assurance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation. He surance of imperialist interests in China against possible molestation. He made it clear to Japanese imperialism that the planes and amminitions bought from abroad together with the fereign military instructors and advisers employed are necessary from the standpoint of national defence, that they are, for the most part, used for the maintenance of peace and order within the country (which is badly meeded by imperialism).

"This statement of the KMT is perfectly in accordance with actual facts. Out of the gigantic loans from the imperialist countries the IGH has never spent a single cent or used a single bullet in putting up a fight against Japanese aggressions in North China and Imachuria, or counter-acting British and French outrages in Funnes and Tibet. In face of imperialist invasion Nan-hing has long replaced national defence with acquirelation.

hing has long replaced matienal defence with capitulation.

"The KHT's plea for maintenance of peace and order at home is practically tantamount to the suppression of the revelutionary movement of the workers and peacents, with special symbolic on the offensive against the Chinese Doviets one had beny.

The ringlesder of the traiters. Gaing Kai-shek, concentrates 70% of the different of the entire-country to Elangai in the so-called 5th drive, thus ing his layelty to imperiable and contact the vey for imperialist division ing his layelty to imperiable and contact the vey for imperialist division in the response to armed feroes of the estima-es showing his levelty to it al clarity in its response to of China, On this poin Japan's declaration of t

her than ime expected of it from "In reality, the Biff Japanese imperialism. s to be done 🗯 and Japan). By plonging itself o amirations of to subtacy the on h before Japanese imperialism. well as of the red comp the com-get the Japanese hands off pe-me two combonese are emitted ovfeet glave to Jag

ing to equivocal sounds in the broadc sting; in striving to secure freedom embedgetion all the masses of the country shall rise as one man in a stranged under the guidance of the devicts are not imperialism, and that they will an roid the redd to colonial elavery and achieve a national victory for the Seviet revolution by smessing the 5th compaign of imperialism and III.

> \$50,000 COLLECTED FROM WORKERS ON SOTTLEY SOIL For Workers in Knomintang China, A Clear Demonstration of Solidarity Among the Workers of China

Under the leadership of the All thins Federation of Labour (The Old Federation which enjoys considerable prestige and authority among Chinese workers) the workers and toilers in Soviet China who have been exancipated with the formation of the Soviets have recently demonstrated their solidarity with the workers in KM China in the common struggle against the rule of imperialism and KMT by collecting \$30,000 for the workers in the MM controlled territory to carry on that struggle to a successful end.

The sum total was raised let February from the following territories: 10,000 from Kiangsi, 55,000 from Evangtung-Kiangsi, 55,000 from Fukien, 61,000 from Fukien-Kiangsi, 53,000 from Hunan-Kiangsi, 52,000 from Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi, 53,000 from Fukien-Chekiang-Miangsi, North Fukien contributing one thousand dollars. These districts are, as the names imply, located on the borderland with Kiangsi as the centre. This act of the toilers is especially laudable in view of their being domiciled in regions now enveloped by almost 1,000,000 KMT bandit troops. But in spite of this unfavorable conditions they give a liberal sum in support of the struggles now waged by the workers in AR Chine against increasing oppression and exploitation from imperialism-Eff-capital. In this connection, what is more significant, the emmcipation' of these toilers under the Soviet power raises their mood for a struggle and their villingness and ability to give more in support of their fellow workers fighting against great odds.

### The Lessere

Together with the thirty thousand dollars the toilers of Soviet China send the following message to their prothers and sisters in K.B. China through the care of the All China Pedration of Labours

The message opens with a high tribute to the workers who have acceded a ray-gles both major and minor against the offensive of capital in definance of the imperialist-Ref terrors and despite the betrayal and demagager of the pellow unions, who have, as in the case of the Kailan miners, tore the Mangu agreement (K.I surrender) to pieces in defiance of imperialist persecution. Scutimular, it appreciates the help of the workers in K.I. China to the Sevicion.

ad red anny by furious etraggles against imperialism-Eff-capital.

East the message makes mustice of the call of the All China Fedration of abour to the working and all toilers of Soviet China to launch a campaign for the callection of China, Oc in support of the struggles in Eff China. It reminds have workers who have obtained consequention of their duty to support the

s the fellowing points as decided on by the

collection must be explained mee with the agit-prop. outline

### MONTARS' STRUGGLE IN KUCHINTANG CHINA MAY, 1934.

For the Lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of world by figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5) Days in Strike, (6) Worksing days loot in strike, (7) No. of setitions, (8), Leadership, (9) Conditions and Domands, (10) Results.

### I. Strike Continued from April

(1) April-May (2) Fuciativ (3) Bostmen (4) 500 (5)— (6)— (7)— (8) Spontonous (9) Against the competition of steem lighter, pickets expanised to stop the loading and unloading of the steem lighters. (100 may 12) 12 (1) April-May 10 (2) Chinkiangu, Rieman 12 (2) 12 (3) 13 (4) 14 (3) 15 (4) 15 (4) 15 (4) 15 (4) 15 (4) 16 (5) 17 (6) 18 (6) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7) 18 (7)

### II. Strike Started in May

#### III, Petitions Started in May

 ntein (3) Tienfeln Electric Co. (4)24 (7)1 (A) Bp. (9) Against to every discharged morker

(3) In-Team Cotton Will (4) representatives (741)

out (10) Unavailable

Hoatmen of Salt lighter, I-cilen, Klanger (4) 500

(130, (4) For relief: (10) Failure

### IV General Leaser for Westers! Structle in May

|       | NO.<br>of<br>Fac | Mo.or | peti-<br>tion | To- | No. of<br>strik-<br>ers | No. of<br>peti-<br>tioners | Total  | lost in<br>strike | Clash,<br>Demons-<br>tration | Injured,<br>Arrested |
|-------|------------------|-------|---------------|-----|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| May   | 21               | 15    | 5             | 20  | 23170                   | 524                        | 23,694 | 251,340           | 6                            | ?                    |
| Turk. | 107              | 20    | 4             | 24  | 60,770                  | 1,065                      | 61,83  | 252,890           | 10                           | 290                  |

### V. Volume of Business (No. of Workers Employed)

| 111 March 111 Mar. 610-1 |       |                      | market and a second |      |       |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------------|------|-------|
|                          | 0-499 | 500 <del>-99</del> 9 | 10^0-4999           | 5000 | Total |
| llay                     | 4     | 7                    | 7                   | 3    | 21    |
| April                    | 88    | 7                    | 7                   | 5    | 107   |

| Cot- Silk Weav-Tobe Fum Post Trans-huni-handi-Rick- Oth- To- |      |    |      |   |      |                |       |      |                      |                         |                         |   |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|------|---|------|----------------|-------|------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----|
| ton                                                          | Fila |    | Toba |   | fele | por-<br>tation | run1- | dine | Mach-<br>ine<br>work | handi-<br>craft-<br>men | Rick-<br>shaw<br>muller |   | To- |
| hiay 3                                                       | 1    | 0  | 3    | 0 | 0    | 4              | 1     | 1    | 0                    | 4                       | 2                       | 2 | 21  |
| Apr. 3                                                       | 2    | 27 | 1    | 7 | 0    | 3              | 1.    | 3    | С                    | 56                      | 2                       | 2 | 107 |

| the second selection of the second |         | ATT CSU                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | uses of Str                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | uggla     |        |      |        |        |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| Against                            | Egainst | Against                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Against                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | For       | For    | For  | Poli-  | Other  |
| 0.1.8                              | Wage-   | Lookmit                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Foremen,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Better    | higher | rull | diecl  |        |
| misal                              | cut     | DOCAGUE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Contractor                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | treatment | 78. 8  | pay  | causes | Causes |
| May 3                              | 1       | 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |           |        |      | 3      |        |
|                                    | •       | ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2         | 0      | 4    | 0      | 6      |
| Apr. 2                             | 7       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | The second secon |           |        |      |        |        |
| ADI . C                            | /       | U                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | I                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2         | 6      | 2    | 6      | 5 (    |
|                                    |         | The second line of the least of | -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |           |        |      |        | - 1    |

### VII. Remarks

1) At Vitsen (Sei-er-man). Kirngsi, there are not less than 100,000 dependent on the transportation of selt by junks (the salt junks), Vitsen being one of the searce for the distribution of salt. Since the All thrown out of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been thrown out of shipping salt by junks the salt people have been ing the salt tex. The lift sale the change as a measure of increasing the salt tex. The lift sale the change as a measure of increasing the salt tex. The lift sale the change as a measure of increasing the salt tex. The lift sale the hair government in the first instance but the lift as special. Then they march to received not a simile first instance but the Nanking for relief first instance but settling as relief as expected. Then they march to Nanking for relief his less with he ay marthy whatsoever from the top-heavy bureaucracy. Labor on they winned to the Henting financial conference held from May 22-27 but were equally unsucceeful. 500 delegates of the salt people breaght beddings along with them and made the last efforts at Nanking. At the same time the merchants in Sei-er-yuan went on a strike in symmethy with the forlows and the sei-er-yuan went on a strike in sympathy with the forlorn sals people.

On May 22 the delegates called on the department of finance to reverse its policy of shipping salt by steamers and to revert to the old practice of transporting salt by junks. They stayed overnight on the vacant land in front of the department, persisting in their demands. They refused to leave the ground until ling Estang-hsi, the finance minister, gave the oral promise of the restoration of salt-shipping by junks in homen-shapen annhai Kiangsi. The hypocratical nature of the promise was perfectly revealed when the gabelle offices at Sei-er year refused to give permits to the junks for the shipping of selt after the return of

th delegates.

2) In the month under review two explosions took place, one in the

Changteh mine, Homen and the other in Sangkieshun, Kailan, killing two, wounding more than 70. The Kailan diseaser took a toll of 27 workers thru sufforation.

3) According to the Ta Line Day, of Manuela, of May 24 three water leaders mand for To-tang, in Thi-Mang, of also, comp excepted by erder of the Edd Band provincial programme, their pole gails being their equipment Japanese identicalism of the politicalism.

4) The Bard forther true to the factor of the political day.

40,000 workers have being the factor of the gails.

loss of market in Manufacturning out sacks, towels, treached the peak of I, 450 more Japanese seisure of Manufacturia & co out of business.

5) From the above stastics we may form a fade epinion of the ambent to who I the workers under the KMT stale have been and are emploised and opproses:

## THE GRANDAL STREET OF THE RAP OF MARRIED INVOLVING 15,000 Working, lies and Town

On Mer 20. 5,000 workers in the sof plant of the British American Tabacco Company at Shanghai proclaimed a strike in protest qualitative the closing of the No. 3 plant which ladd off case 1,000 quantities on May 12. Arroused by the scase of colidarity, the machine in the Ma. 3 plant of BAT declared a sympathy strike in the desired to the strikes. The will out means a general strike involving 13,000. According to a telegram from Finkow, the Manchurian terms of the Mar also struck work some time before May 28. Then it is clear that the strungle practically involves all the employees of the BAT in Chine.

The Station !

Two major strikes took place le and the other in Amount. Those strikes sion of imperialism and INT. The li-the No 3 plant in protect dealist plants. Many verters were placed, up plant where therein into prices under alout went on a strike antique the t year in the RAF in China, one in May

The country the oppres
The country to the other two

The country to the Jrd

The country to the late

The country to the plant where there into private the plant the plant was a strike animal the plant was on a strike animal the plant and plant who is in breaking the strike. The workers roturned tox work without securing satisfactory conditions.

The BAT is line with all others reserved to retimalization and cut the working usek to 40 hours. In the let plant the hours were reduced to 36 hu. The working protected. So her 12 the 142 cent up the plant chargement of new hands are an animal strike the plant of new hands retained to the plant chargement of new hands

of new hands repudiation

of pensions to which t

the Mf regress investments in China. It Mentain, Hankow, Miny of the tebacco in-teges Bred Company, the to one of th Teing to such Makdes, including in dustry in China. It even contact hargest of its seri cumed by Chi is more important the BAT exercises a considerable of \$30,000,000 in tex. Note the earliance with the assents from the three grades tax on tobasco into the an example. In conthe payment changed the ald system of melting to a large degree the burden of the BAT on thim titors. As a consequence Chinese tobecompanies are relating a los a speedy revision of the time and in consequence of reduced to continue (a rather high bound of

A the 'three entitle it to inte from abroad. The o port more tabaseo. Now it impacts of Ly or bules as much. As to the total advantage, Now it pays \$2,730,000 a Wien

er only a little more. The association of Chinese tabacco companies accessed the BAY of having saved \$23,640,000 a year. The accusation is somewhat substantiated by the Bank of China Monthly in its financial reports. Assing to the Monthly the stocks of BAT have gone up to the neighborhood of lab chillings or appreciated six times owing to the super-precise.it reduced in China, and 20% not divident (basices the income tax) had been patterny BAT (The Back of China Monthly, May, 1934, p.13).

#### The Powerful BAT

Through Sir Cadogan, British minister to China. the BAT has, according to the China Weekly Review (American) of June 2, succeeded in having Chinang Kai-chak.

Insue an order to suppress the strike. As a matter of fact, Chinag has telegraphed to Shanghai to sty the surike immediately. Cadogan went to Manchang in a conference with Chinag Riscussing comprete massives to quash the strike. It shall be remembered that Cadogan has a personal interest in BAT as he is the humband of the Sanghter of Earl of Gosford, the largust stock-holder of BAT in London. Chinag Kai shek bluntly told Greater Shanghai to and the strike before May 30.

From the above sketch it is not difficult to apprehend the reason why the BAT should energetically and ruthlessly take the necessary measures to break the strike within the shortest possible period in conjunction with the yellow unions which play the role of a swindler. Shus, the KAT 5th to-bacco union prevented the workers of the 2nd plant from calling a strike end persuaded them to "go slow" in support of the 1st plant. But to the sumprise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow unions applied the same tactics to

suspaise of these betrayers the workers highly irritated and indignant declared the strike at last. The yellow insigns applied the same tactics to the 3rd plant though with a little variation.

The season union under the yellow desination refused to accept the request of the BAT workers that it cease loading and unloading for the BAT. This split is surposely engineered by the yellow leaders, another thing. The yellow leaders called a hait to the agit,—prepa, corps of the BAT who tried to go to west and east flunghai to enlist the sympathy and support of their fellow workers there. The yellow leaders set themselves the task of breaking the strike by, among other things, refusing the affer of aid from other weekers. They hept out all delegates of workers from other mills who came to confert and encourage the strikers. On the other hand, they appealed to things Esi-chek for intervention (to crush the strike the soomest possible) as well as to the leaders of the gangland for assistance in throttling the strikers.

#### THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

ped many similificant victories over Dang the Contrade to centured two ing liny. On May

### COLLEGE LES

| 1) | Further Decomposition in the RIT Camp      | 1 |
|----|--------------------------------------------|---|
| 2) | The Weller under the Soviets               | 3 |
| 3) | Progress of Soviet Economic Reconstruction | 4 |

# Increasing Gertains the Practike Diotatorship of Benking

In its thesis the 5th plenery session of the CPC has pointed out that "the intional crisis has modefied national life in all its forms" It is par-

ticularly so with the growing conflicts arong the various fractions under Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship at Harming.

The powerful fractions of the Chiange landlord-bourgeoisie which find ruch favor with Chiang, the de facto dictator of the BH bendits, are the political science grown the first conditions. ruch favor with Chiang, the de facto dictator of the ELT bandits, are the political science group, the two Chen fraction and the fascist blue shirts. Headed by Yang Yin-tai, the political science group consists of such influential personages as Shium Shi-hui, governor of Riangsi; Chang Chun, governor of Hupch; Huang Fu, chairman of the present Peiping political council. Yang himself holds the position of the chief secretary to Chiang in the genteralisate's headquarters at Manchang. The group has served the Peipang militarists and then licked the boots of the warlords in the south. By corruption and surrender to imperialism, it has incurred the high displeasure of the people. Cursed everywhere, it no longer finds its way into high governmental positions until the advent of the RT which enlisted the services of the group teacther with other discredited politicisms. The group, as is well

mental positions until the advent of the KIT which collisted the services of the group together with other discredited politicians. The group, as is well known to the public, has a wealth of experiences in the exploitation of the masses as well as in the capitulation to imperialism. On this ground alone it can cornend the respect of the KET, especially of Chiang who now steadily pursues a policy of unconditional surrender to Japanese imperialism with the support of practically all KIT fractions from Hu Han-min to Wang Chin-wei (the prime minister at Nanking).

Attached to the political science group are Wang Chin-wei and his followers (usually bearing the name of 'reorganisationists'). Vang and his adherents are just now thrown into difficulty precisely owing to his close relationships with the political scientists. To entranda himself in the EMT apparatus at Kanking Wang has allied himself with Yang Yin-tai, leader of the political scientists, doing all he can in the execution of the orders from Chiang Khi-shek, particularly in respect to surrender to Japan and oppression of the masses. During the past three years the reorganisationists who posed as left non have entirely unmasked themselves by actual deeds such as betrayal, massacre, etc., practically in the same way as the notorious hungman, Chiang Kai-shek. In matters of betrayal, massacre and torture the reorganisationists have, in some instances, gone further than the ultra-reactionary Chiang & Co.

tionary Chiang & Co.

The Two Chen Group

Another powerful fraction under Chiang is the group deminated by two Chens (Chen Ruo-fu and Chen Li-fu). Her the alder Chen serves Chiang in the specity of the povernor of Kianges while the year, or Chen is the virtual boss of the central office of the MT at Braking. The strongth of the two Chians lice in the irrer circle of the MT party. With the party machine under their central the two Chen: play a considerable role in the orientation of Chiang's policy, copecially in view of the fact that they deminate a big portion of the blue shirts (which is Chiang's last hope to rescue him from

ne rety diffeirs are omnormed, the tre thems excreise almost we produce ever thanged. Peletre, tentor and tembel, needless to none, the control, which seems that the the tre beares without at opposition is corpetition with the the tree that they excended

d course foresists of their can but under the course more of the blue shirts edicin. Loss your they mudered Your Church a lift left more with their is mission in color to show that they could do better work then the error to be come are the most obedient servents of Chiang. They elect the does not now that they will not come into conclete min the other features over issues that concern their personal in-

toroute vitally.

The Place Shirts

The extra-ordinary successes of the red army on the battlefield and the collapse of the 7th company launched by imperialism-MT together with the conscious defections from the MT are the decisive flectors in the fromtien of the blue thirts society by things Ini-shek who considers the society as his last glass of here in saving the tottering rule of the imperialism-land-land-bourgeoile. Chings orthodox blue shirts are recruited northy from the land course.

to Sovices, as so they have - District

In this respect.

Here in Shanghai the fuscists have succeeded in contain respects in contablishing the so-called cultural control over the press, the school, the books of the property and books. They have grabbed the colleges and universities, distributing professorables among the fuscist honolumn. But at the same time their activities are called forth irritation and indignation from the whole body of students respecting the currecula, military training, inferiority of the tenaling staff, etc. A couple of colleges have elesed down as a result of the inner conflicts among the fuscists themselves (e.g., the China College, etc). Intertain other colleges (as the antional college of converce) the students even become restive, likely to burt forth in a relighty cuttrank against the chassist school authorities who have done nothing for the students but squeeze wory cent out of the treasury for their own peckets.

The Inter Fight

The three main groups mentioned chort sharpened their inter or tradictions in emageumes of the introduction distributed of the introduction of the introduction of the introduction of the introduction of the medical distributed of the production o

#### THE OLD THER ML SUVILAS

issecret for the Poviet Union the paper that have centered complete einnerport for the "oviet Union the nonce that have conjugate complete compation are living under the poviets of China. On this point fewict China has besten the next advanced capitalist countries. The terms on fewict soil are no longer shapes and chartel. They are completely free on the same feeting as non. They are equal with non in politics as well as in essence. They have the right to vote and to be voted on. They receive equal under for equal work, equal with non. Texting menon are accessed special previous in the labour soil. They seems as much land as non.

Prostitutes, concubines, slave maidens, etc. are all abelianed. Filial dety, levelty to hasbanes after their deeth and other feedel nords are all standard out. For their there is complete freeden of marriage and discome. In education they anion the same hight as non.

Inking all in all, legal discommendens have entirely disappeared between and non. Inequalities have been brushed aside. The slander empaign of the INF-theologies changes the Seviets with community in vives and whole-like repose is being transfer but, in reality, prostitution and rape are provided only in INF-theologies.

phine Burt In Berelott mere inc

The freed verse water the feetate tribe a greater interest in trade use, poor persons groups, red cid, anti-inperiodist leagues, etc. They the red greats, the yearth grands and the ear milet erganizations in intelligents conference companies of training analyses. The hore a special erganization of train our manualy, delegate conference companies of restar and peacent value chosen from a the result masses. By a cid verse took part in demonstrations. Tourse

terricetic for ceti-impediatet week. They as-rialist neverent. They applicate (16,000 to ming the Shanghai was of 1878.

using the l

villego, Sinkuo (Kiongno rod mords as The political Those woman solto defence. In some nt is the disaming

ed for the said one the said to

Voron also ongage in the work of aiding the families of the red arrists.

### Town's Part in Boongry

In the cultivation women have displayed considerable militarcy. They spend the evenings in discussion but go to the field for work in break day. They never showed any sign of fatigue and meariness. In Tsaichi village, Show hang (Yuhion) 8% of women, that is, ever half of the whole body of labourers, participated in filed work and carried out 80% of the work taken tegether. Then that have learned ploughing are increasing in numbers. Toman is a great contributory factor in completing the reclamation of 200,000 nows out of a total of 500,000 nows of fallow land.

The comporatives so essential to the commonic development of the Seviets at the present time are for the nest part named by women. Jones play a big part in making purchases from the NIT districts. It is women that go to the white districts in busing expeditions.

part in making purchases from the MIT districts. It is nonem that as to the thite districts in buying empeditions.

The soviets instructed framely towards the sale of the 03,000,000 banks facual by the Soviets last year. They sold their headwoor, rings, etc., and bought the banks with the proceeds therefrom in a race with med the marketed their produce or raised honey from other sources for the purchase of the banks.

The banks absorbed by nonem assumted to one million.

In matters of solding banks and storing rice the masses acted according to their orm will without the slightest compulsion from the Soviet authorities.

The MIT accusation that the masses under the Soviets are compelled to buy the bonds or forbidden to store rice is a lie stories are compelled to buy the

bonds or forbidden to store rice is a lie similared pure and simple.

#### "a ion's Culture

Under the cultural upsurge of the Soviets women have been developing a much higher level of culture. To single out but one instance. Out of a total curoliment of 15,740 pupils in the night schools of Sinkne, Kinnger, 10,752 are girls or 59% of the aggregate. Among the 2519 numbers of the reading exists 13,519 are venen and girls, or 50%. Out of 20,959 children of school age 8,893 girls joined the Leminist schools. Discuted venen have filled responsible positions in the school. A good many of the principals of principals and might schools are verse.

somethic positions in the sencet. A good many of the principals of principals of principals and might schools are norm.

"Gram and girls have added the development of Soviet Grams and musical bands with much success. One third of the blue shirts (dramatical organisation for the musical of workers and possents) are girls.

"It the fall of ago-long superstitions in the village more have learned to serve from from basing incomes and paper for the gods and with the money so served, bought bands of the Soviet government. Forch always took part in the sanitary nevenuaties well as in red sports. Even old remain have out their hadr. Only a drivaling small parties of agreementive years still stick to hair. Only Only a dwindling small portion of conservative women still stick to

Procedure 12 Complete

Precion of marriage is insured only under conditions of political and oscious and freedom. In this regard the world thems have secred a complete success. Here and girls may marry on registration with the devict government provided non are 30 years of age and girls 18, provided they are not infected with contagoous disease or naladies inherited from parames, Compulsory marriage, sale of reman, while vive, ote, are all deno amy with by parametent work of the Soviets in this diseastion. Four non and nature have an experiently to marry. The Soviets have brushed saide many restrictions imposed on diverse, and so to it that make be proveded in the matter of diverse, which because of the husbands.

Paring the present phase of the revolutionary may against impostalism and in the forces and the fact the set significant the set in the set of the matter of the set of the forces of their ways. Home the previous mall in a case to disturbed the original the reason of the husbands are contact.

Figuring the reason as a thicky to may say that the section the matter of the husbands expectated.

Fiching the me West La call the The georgials

viot Grine is progressing frirly though sloudy.

The success of the livest power provides the basic presumption for econand reconstruction.

## MM's Fabrications

If and all other conterrevolutionary fractions have spread the damed lie that the Soviets and communists are an agency for destruction, knowing nothing test constitution. In support of their shander they point to the killing, busing and pillaging in the Soviet districts which were actually that by the Mir bendits but haid at the door of the Soviets. But, in fact, the Soviets can tear down just as well as build up. It is the KIT bendits that have build nothing on the ruins of the old order. They can never do so

that have build nothing on the ruins of the old order. They can never do so in the future markings insofar as they remain in power.

On the other hand, a fallactions sentiment also proveils among a certain section of the Seviet partisans construction is impossible in face of the present civil var nor is it the central tack in this phase of the revolution. This is of course a harmful, opportunist, ideological concention. Seviet economic reconstruction will undoubtedly next with difficulties

during the process of civil war. Coupled with war is to fact that the devicts are for easy from the leading industrial and commercial centres. The the Soviets all overcome these difficulties during the process of devicement. The regular of the energy's offensive, the improvement in the led of workers and pensants, the breaking through of the RIT's economic blocked demand greater progress in the economic reconstruction of the Soviets.

The following is a resume of the achievements registered in Soviet occurred reconstruction:

The land inspection aims at distributing the benefits of the land revelution among poor and middle peasants as well as among form hands, and is much cromed with considerable success. It resulted in the ousting of many exploiters and retrocession of their land. The land so recovered was distributed arong the poor peasants.

Many cores were consisted in connection with land inspection. Conscious

of these errors, the Soviets took proupt action in clarifying the situation.

It was to the peasants the assurance that they may keep the land already sound althout being in the least disturbed by land inspection.

Not is the raise in production. The Soviets mobilized bread masses for this task and secured brilliant successes in this field. Generally speaking all production of agricultural corredities has been reised from 200% to 250%. Spring ploughing for the current year was started somewhat ahead. The governation and cooperatives gave aid to the peasants who had neither live stock nor seeds. Efforts were continued in reclamation work. Agricultural education was widely dissominated.

The greatest effort was made in facilating the marketing of agricultural groduce with the development of trade both within and without the Soviet territory. Agricultural produce is exported in exchange for the cormodities in great need in the Soviet districts so as to make it possible for the masses to employee their lot. With the sid from the masses, the crops of the families of the rad armists yield much more than was supposed. All MIT exploitation and usury have been abolished. This fact with the raise in production resulted in the greater income for the peasantry. Now the peasant ear ent more and better food.

Industrial Production

Under the boviets private investment for industrial development is amounting under conditions laid down in various law. At the same time aid is given to handicrafts industry, workshops and household industry. Production cooperatives are also organised. State enterprises, especially invector the connected with war, are forging ahead at full speed, arsenels, repair that, printing office, uniform factory, weaving tills, postal and telegram (wireless) administration, etc. are all state enterprises, employing several made to several thousand workers (like the tangetta industry). It has been contemplated to establish a big cloth-verying will with a capital of 100,000.

All i dustries in the Soviet territory are, on the thole, recovering from the bloom delivered by the KET bandits who came to the village, killing, burning and looting at random, playing the greatest have with local economy. They are resuperating at faster or slower rate under Soviet direction. Yet recovery is realised under most difficult conditions.

Colterion.

Enclosed you will find a piece of news that repudiates the Japanese theory that the whole of China is on very friendly terms with Tokyo. No, the people of China can not be friendly to a power that has grabbed Chinase territory in direct contravention of international treatics, such less to Japan who is planning to arms the whole of China. The Muchintry government may bow to the wishes of Japanese imperialism for reasons well known but not the people who condern the capitulation.

At present the people of China have, nore than ever, awaken to the accessity of resisting the Japanese advance just at a moment when the arti-Japanese scrticat is still seething under the surface. Nanhing has apparently failed in its repression of the anti-Japanese novement because right in Shan that nore than two thousand people have, after thorough discussion, signed T.D. IROGRAME OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN A MAR AGAINST JAPAN which you will find herewith. There also was inaugurated the national council of an ad self-deferee to carry out the programme. And the council has issued a declaration to the Chinese public, appealing for their aid.

This declaration which may be taken as a declaration of war on Japan represents the genuine wishes of the Chinese people who must rely on themselves to repulse the brute attacks of Japanese imperialism and to receiver the lost territory from the robbers. Our foreign friends may length at such a move on the part of a people who, suffering a defeat without a war, have strong enemies to face both at home and abroad. But we fight with a force entirely invincible (the people all armed). It is the defeatists that prefer defeat without a war.

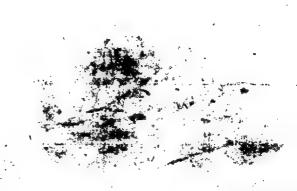
2,000 individuals here in Shanghai, including non and women in every with of life (Indam Jun Yat-sen, Gen. Li Tu, down to labourers in the factory or coolies on the street) have taken the lead in the war movement against Japanese impercilism. They firmly believe that war is the only may to save China from further attacks of the Japanese hordes. We will remain friendly to those powers who take a friendly attitude towards us in the movement.

Convinced that our attitude may be misconstrued or distorted unless wide publicity is given to the programme and declaration enclosed, we must ask for hid from our foreign friends or sympathizers. You are kindly requested to give a little space to the materials we mail you.

Yours Truly,

China News Agency

August 1, 1934.



The following is the draft of an important described The BASIC PROGRADUS OF THE CHINESE PROGRADUS IN A MAR AGAINST JAMES WE T\* 100 signed by some 3,000 Uninese (men and wagen that are found almost in every walk of life in China) including being Chin-lin (lades Sum Yatsen), Gen. Li Tu (commander of a section of Thinese forms against Japanese imperialism in hanchuria), Chang Lai-eli (manages of the Cheking Ludustrial Book at Shanghai), etc. the have figured prom mentry in shaping and popularising the programs,

> THE BASIC PROGRAM OF THE CHINESE PROPLE IN A WAR GATNET JAPAN

VAR On September 18, 1931, Juniuse imperialism took our Fanchumia without experiencing much trouble from Harshal Chang Hauch-lies and Harking
who embarked on a policy of non-resistence. Jeganese imperialism, however, failed in its efforts to seime Chinase testitory at Hamphel (Chepei, Nantao, Woosung, etc) in the grand will Japanese offensive launched
on January 28, 1932. Japanese planes bombed Chinase but the Lorkers in
Hamphai together with the soldiers of the 19th route army, eitympoor,
coolies, students and all patriotic Chinase were alle to ston the Japanese
advance. Shanhaikwan fell into Japanese hands just on the Rec. Tear's day,
1933, followed by the Japanese occupation of Jahol in February. In the
following months Japanese imperialism marcher into Chahar, trying to lay
its hand on Suiyuan, Inner longolia and N. China, Of late it presented an
ultimatum to Manking demanding the immediate open ng of conversations to
assept all conditions that will confirm Japan's hegemony in N. China as
well as in the thele country. The mortheastern troops (of Chang Haushaliang) have already been withdrawn from the morth in order to make room
for the advent of the Japanese army which in reported to come down as for On September 18, 1931, Junuse imperialism took our limeburie withfor the advent of the Japanese army Mich is reported to come down as fer as the Yellow River. Tokyo made a public statement placing the whole of China under its protection.

Coviously, Japanese imperialism not only desires to force with the aid of troops the realisation of the 21 demands presented on China in 1915 but actually enforces with blood and from the femous positive policy of expression Tankka towards Uning, that is, to annex the whole of China and senvert China into a Japanese colony,

For this reason, the people of the tetine country, thether they are Hans (pure Chinese) or liongels, or licharmedans or other misseities, have come to less an extra-ordinary tangen, a danger take foreshed thead. They are liable to be besteaded, about take foreshed thead. They are liable to be besteaded, about takended, taying insulted at the chais of the Japanese. They are liable to be or by hunger, poverty and unemployment about. They will need the same fate that has befalles the Kareana, Paraellogues of the liable team terrible memor as our 40,000,000 brothers to liable team. no death r with most u in Handhuria, Johal and F. China.

Through their em bitter em that the Enemiating and EMF good country from the bloody hands of merics or the Longue of Matiens; erile illusten. So far America of Stime home lecree? Money on . ne Chinese D o seconized by the majority present moment. Yes, it is signiceasness and progress,

tion, war for the independence and torritorial integrity of Order, war for the colvation of 400,000,000, in short, a hely mar swing 1/4 of the population of the world from the fate of 'slaves without a country'.

But owing to the fact that such a hely national war lacks a concrete programs in common, our action in fighting Japanese imperialist has been sporadic and ineffective. Here we may take a little illustration by citing the examples of anti-Japanese volunteers, anti-Japanese salvation army and the anti-Japanese partisens in Unnehuria and John the here here to large fought the Japanese robbers. Likewise our brothers and sisters have reged many praise orthy struggles against Japanese imperialism such as workers' strikes, students' strikes, demonstractions and borest. But up to the presout we have been unable to hold at bay the Japanese alvance on us, to say nothing of the recovery of the lost provinces. Thus we make a for suggestions deemed absolutely necessary for the program of action of the Chimese poorle in a war against Japan.

- 1) Hobilization of all land, naval and air forces in a war against Japan. The standing army of China is the largest in the thole world. Apart from police and militia the regulars encent to 3,000,000 nan and officers in times of poace. The air force, though weak, Lats up a large portion of the contributions of the people. Especially in the few years past appropriations for the navy and air force have been on the increase. The people the contribute towards the support of the army surely have the right to domain the dispatch of all land, mayel and air forces to the front in a war against Japan, to demand discontinuance of the interactine war at once. But, as is known to overybody, the troops alone will not be able to prove commensurate to the task. Honce:
- 2) Pobilisation of the whole body of people. At the very cutset voluntary enlistment is preferrable but later on conscription must be adepted, drawing millions of people into a series of volunteer against (e.g., numbers volunteer army, peacoust volunteer army, student, nershare, deciser, journalist, tencher volunteer armies, etc). These volunteers must be must be front immediately in fighting the Japanese. Besides, there must be expansed supply, transport, mursing, sabetage, propaganda corps, drawing in wide mass of people.
- 3) Arming the whole body of people. With this and in view, the HR government must but be demanded to turn over all manages from machine game to make styled swords in the arsonals or depots to anti-Japanese voluntaire for training as well as fighting purposes. The people must take out these measure in onse the authorities refuse to surrender them. Of source arms and armenitions my be imported from abroad, if need be.

Sho maternal council of the Chinese people for sample self-defence council by the telegrates of neghers, personate, self-defence council is the supreme ergan direction all self-defence of the people for aroud solf-defence.

6) Alliance with all enemies of Japanese imperialism, In this regard we must first of all ally ourselves the with the Korians, Formosans, Mongo-lians, natives of the islands under Japanese mandate and all other nationalities oppressed by Japanese imperialism, in the same way we must join hands with the revolutionary workers, peasant, soldiers and intellectuals who carry on heroic struggle against the Mikaco and Japanese imperialism, to the end that we may crush our common enemy by concerted action.

At the same time we proclaim to the whole world that we regard as the friends of the Chinese nation those countries with maintain a sympathetic attitude, or observe a friendly neutrality, or even give a helping hand vis-a-vis the anti-Jpanese war waged by the Chinese people, whereas those nations or countries witch assist Japanese imperialism in the fight against China or in unitation of Japanese robbers grab Chinese territory in a scramble are certainly to be considered as comrades of Japanese imperialism and as enemies of the Chinese people.

The six points enumerated above are the lost fundamental of all, even though they do not embrace all the prerequistes for the organization of a people's war against Japan. With the six points put into effect, we are sure that we can carry on the war.

We appeal to all our brothers, all those wie want to lead a human life but not tant of a slave without a country under vorute rule, immediately to am discuss this programme in private conversations, at open air meetings or delegate conference in the factories, mines, railways, steamboats, and schools, villages, shops and offices, barracks, etc; to carry the program into effect by organising anti-Japanese associations, volunteers and committees collecting money for Manchumian volunteers; so take concrete steps for the popularisation and realisation of this programme on a nation-wide scale.

We have the unflinching belief that the enforcement of the programme just menum enunciated assures us the possibility of staving off further Japanese attacks and recovering all lost territories in Manchuria, Jehol. Chahar, etc, but results in the complete wreckage of all Japanese imperiation of the programme just influences in China.

The Holy War of the Chinese People against Japan Forever!
Liberation of Greater China Forever!

The Proparatory Committee of THE COUNCIL OF THE CHINESE PROPLE FOR ARIMD SELF-DEFINCE

| SPOITSORS  | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |  |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| ATTITUTES. |   |   |   |   |   | • | • |   | • |   | • |   |   | • |   | • |   |  |

# A STATELET OF THE THE AGAINST JAPAN Linds by the Preparatory Commission of the Armed Self-Defence Committee of Mrs Chinasa People on Jame 20, 1934

The desired to recognize and comments to reputate the resulting would be a some so far as to recognize and comments to the resulting to the re postal service scheduled for July 1, 1934, has called forth a storm of protests from the masses. followed by the formation of the LECEN SELF-LEGENCE COMMITTED sponsored by the mass of people who do not went to lead a life of the slave without a country but will do their best to uphold the independence of Thina against increasing aggressions of Japanese imperialism in China. Following is a translation of the declaration of the Chinese tory commission (under the armed self-defence counittee of the Chinese people) made on June 27, 1934— M. people) made on June 27, 1934---- M.

To Brothers & Sisters of the Whole Land c/o the Chinese Press & Public Padies:

The Chinese people are experiencing an unprecedented soute crisis. 400,000, 0000 compatriots must make a chuice of life or death right now!

Brutal Japanese imperialism has occupied Hanchuria and North China while British and French imperialism, casting a coregous eye on our Northwest and Boutheaut, have been naticing troops to march on our territory. During the nine ty years following the Opini bar we lost more than a (000,000 square miles in territory but the land seized by Japanes: importalism during the past two or three years is twice as large. Now one fifth of Chinese territory has definitely gone while one sixth of the Chinese population is downtrodden under the feet of Japanese and other importalists.

#### The Hanchurian-Hongolian Empire

Having obtained recognition from the Tangu agreement, the puppet Handhukue which was launched into life by Jeranose bayonets has gone a step further by assuming the title of the Manchurian-Hongolian Empire. Now it is loudly clamouring for "the recovery of lost territory", meaning thereby to march into the territory lying inside of the Great Wall. With feverish military preparations going on, it embarks on an adventure to "swallow" the whole of China and to hand over our 4,000,2000 compatriots to Japanese imperialism for perpetual enslavement.

No longer contented with the notoricus demands, 21 in number (presented to nina in 1915-Ed.), Japanese imperialism has openly, with the full consent of inese traitors through a series of conversations, proclaimed to the world that hims is a protectorate of Japan. With this end in view, Japanese imperialism had sen and is making large scale military preparations for north and south China, if more important still, sent Akira Artycahi, Japanese minister to China, back, Manking in order to open Sino-Japanese negotiations under some 200 conditions true ted to Ariyoshi. These negotiations, when attended with success, will mean

e decin knell for China.

Brothers: Before the Chinese people are laid two dismetrically opposite rose there the road to final imperialist disembernant and international equivol, bethereby chained to imperialism as slaves, or the read to the overthrew of inialism and the achievement of China's independence and liberation, At this or a bal juncture our compatriots must rise and wage a life and death straggle aight the most deadly enemy of ours otherwise we shall follow in the footsteps

behold; there is not the slightest protection for the lives and property of illicity of Chin. so residing in Remoduris. All the basic industries and enterprises have been confiscated. Uniness personts have been robbed of their fertile; and he the so-called armed indiscrete. end by the so-called armed imaignents from Japan. Only recently have Japanese med immigrants driven several hundred thousand passants of Onlinese neticulated it of lien and eix other heisms, and drown d 17 villages in blood. Consecutor la as been resorted to for the construction of highways, rullways and companies who dayes to voice a protest is purely beat in or promobily about me who dames to voice a protest is surely best a or pur section of conscription and the organization of local milities

follow mationals in Manchuria simply into cannon-fodder for Japanese imperialisa and the puppet state, or force them to carry on an intermediate war among ourselves. Considerable commotion has been caused by impresement of coolies and requisition of carts, vagons, provision and forage. And the cauchin burden of taxation and unlimited usury have brought unspeakable misery on the mass of people.

#### Jew rese Lrutalities

There has been lawiched the most brutal commenter against the anti-Japanese volunteers, whole villages bomearded, the masses murdered in cold blood or buries alive. Sometime in May Japanese troops descended on Panshih and attacked the voluntters there, setting fire to scores of villages, killing the refugees by the thousand. When taken prisoner, childers and new of the enti-Japanese volunteers were beyonetted throughout the whole body, torm to preces by bombs purposely laid in the trousers of the captives, or exten up by the degs, or stoned to death, etc.

Arms in possession of the people have been solved, note than 5,300,000 the fles confiscated in Laoning, Kimin and Helunghang, Now five him in cast gover hol have been ordered to surrander some 100,000 milles. Oppolished lake has her threatened with death. Even kitchen knives are limited in musber. Several hour holds can have only one krife in common. Japanese importalism and its purpost

carry on explication of the people by disarring them totally.

The Pao-ka (headsmen in the village, usually of the Tuhao class---Ed.) system has been put fato wide practice throughout Manchuria. Census is taken from time to time in accordance with the notorious 'ten household mutual guaranty' regulations. Any able-bodied Chinese found missing in a certain household will be taken as having joined the volunteers, his fundice arrested and punished, his house burned down. The order-preserving committee, the village-purifying committee, the regulations governing village-purification, stringent martial lew, the house-to-house search, etc, have created a reign of terror among the populate and attempted to force the people to meek submission.

Under Japanese and Manchikus rule advanced ideas have been outlawed and the study of modern science forbidden. The surrecula are limited to such rotten stuff as record for the king and reptoration of monarch. The study of the Japanese language has been made compulsory and the school boy required to recite names of the Japanese Mikados. Needless to say, such slave education is calcu-

lated to make submissive slaves out of the people in Manchuria.

Brothers and sisters! Millions of our fellow men in Lanchuria are leading an intolerable life under oppression, exploitation, massacre, enslavement, rape and humiliation, just like men without a country.

The most oriminal Japanese imperialism is now endeavoring to use the same eruel methods to North China and even to the whole of China.

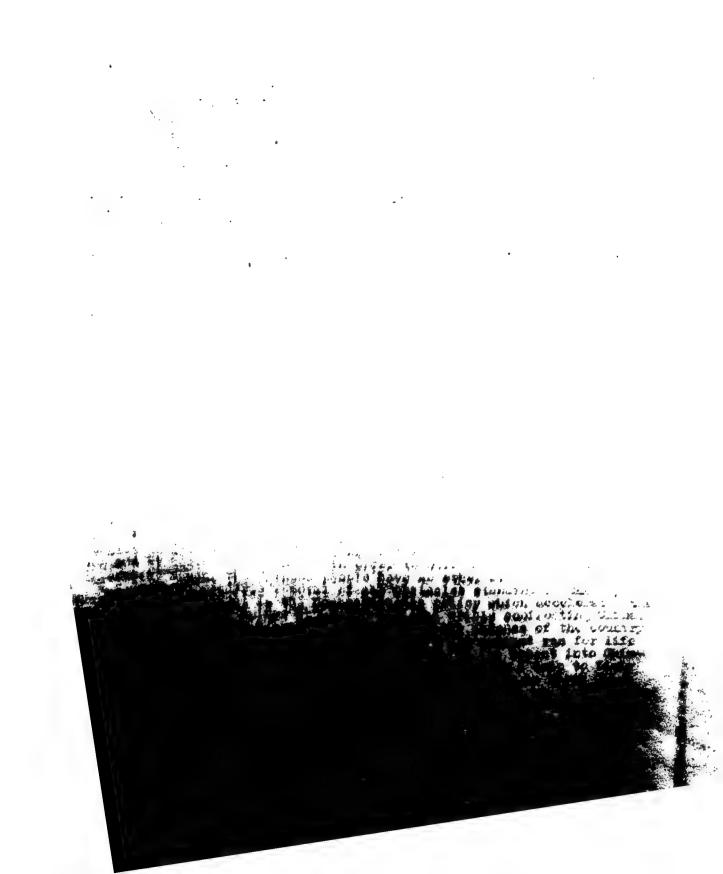
#### Laying Hands on China Proper

With troops stationed in the twenty haiens situated within the demilitarized sone, the police and administrative power has practically fallen into the hands of the Japanese. Publishing houses in these haiens are required to give a guaranty pledging to refrain from anti-Japanese propaganta and from anti-Hanchukuo agitation. They will be sealed if they violate this rule. Pedestrains are searched everywhere by Japanese patrols. Hancouves of Japanese troops and are searched everywhere by Japanese patrols. Maneouvres of Japanese troops and planes have struck a terror into the hearts of the populace. Japanese spies have penetrated far into Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Shantung, etc. without meeting the slightest difficulty just like a men entering a deserted house. A mightairome has been built in Tientsin for the Japa, covering some 4,000 more of Land. North China has apparently become a second Hanchukno.

After receiving a satisfactory ensuer to the questions of through rail communication and postal service between China and Manchukno, Japanese imperialist regards the recognition of Manchukno as settled. Thus encouraged, it is getting ready to swallow the whole of China, To make good the hands of Seclaration made on April 17, the Japanese minister Ariyoshi has returned to China bringing with him a plan to get Hold of the whole land under the comourlage of measurements.

tiations.

As a result of the suppression of the anti-Japanese boycott movement Mirror are floating our market, dukying out the so-called national goods, not his morth think-but in the Tangtse Valley as well. Manuschité the Superace market on the financial front is also threatening. Japanese financial front is also threatening. Japanese financial flows the adjust the outstanding duke.



be Jagenese demand for Amoy and Shantuo has been presented. Feveriah prepa Leas are being made to take Fukien and Exangtung. The Japanese plot to take south China by sending aeroplanes to fly over Exangel and Eunem has a laif bare, most than ever. The recent disappearance of the Japanese vice tall at Manking, Euremeto, is but another Japanese attempt to pick up a trul for a major offensive. All those point to the Japanese ambition to was the whole of China.

Make a Decision Just Now

Fellow competroits: Japanese imperialism is directing its gum at the people of the whole country. The danger of collapse and partition is looming right before our eyes. Now time is up for us to ask ourselves whether we are willing or unwilling to be slaves without a country. If we are unwilling, then we must give up all illusions of relying on the government and fight the Japs with our own strength and resources in order to work out our own salvation. Just at Fresent moment the Chinese people have no other alternative but to fight. War on Japan requires removal of all obstacles standing in the way.

The first and foremost is the non-resistence policy which accelerates the mase aggressions and brings about the national crisis confronting China. Marshall Chang Hsush-liang who is responsible for the defence of the country with several hundreds of thousands of troops under his command ran for life as soon as he heard of the Mukden coup, retreating for the moment into Chin-chow, then to Peiping inside the Great Wall, finally taking a trip to Italy as a travellor. In face of more violent Japanese aggressions in North China our Marshall transferred all his troops from the north to the south immediately upon his return from abroad, definitely abandoning Manchuria and Morth China to the enemy. Gen. Tang Yu-ling yielded the stratigical points in Jehol to the advancing Japs within barely a week, thus beating the world record in for the loss of territory. Yes, more guilty than Tang Yu-ling is anor general who is slaughtering Chinese toilers on a mass scale in a big paign without, however, firing one shot at Japanese imperialism, although he has some 1,000,000 men under his command. For this reason, a war on Japan requires abandoment of non-resistence.

The second obstacle is confidence placed in the league of nations, approaching the imperialist powers with the request of upholding justice. Since the Manchurian incident all faithful lackeys of imperialism have stuck to the view that the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the covenants of the league of nations and the nine power treaty. But, in fact, the league of nations and the imperialist powers have never adopted measures really directed against Japanese imperialism. The much advertised Lytton report merely mentions the impossibility of making any change in the status quo of Manchu-ria, supporting the Japanese seisure but suggesting international control over Kianchuria. Recently, the league of nations virtually gave do facto recognition to Hanchukuo by subscribing to the arrangements of postal communication with the puppet but, at the same time, regarding it as only 'technic A'.
The British march on Pan-hung and south Sinking, the British invasion of Tibest and Sikong, the French seisure of the Coral Islands and south Yunnan, the exchange of notes between Japan and America, all such facts are a clear proci of imperialist attempt at the partition of China. Reliance on the league of tions or any imperialist power for aid is tantamount to taking the enemy for Earther'. For this reason, a war on Japan must needs part company with all

illusions on imperialism for possible help.

#### The Pro-Japanese Traitors

In the third place, the pro-Japanese policy of the betrayers is another impediment. These betrayers insist on surrendor to Japanese imperialism in the shortest time possible, then all is well. In their view the Wan-pao-shan insident (forerumer of the Mukhen comp.—M.) might have been averted were it not for the pressure death of Yuan Mi-bai (president of China 1911-15—M.) which prevented the 21 demands from being realised much earlier; the 21 demands should have been recognised right on the day of the Mukhen coup; Mandaman should have been recognised right on the day of the Mukhen coup; Mandaman should have been recognised long since in order to forestall the presents national crisis. Finally, the betrayers advocate submission to Japan as its predestorate, accepting all the 200 demands presented by Japan.

Thus, the fault lies with Japanese imperialism but with the Chinese state who should have explicitated much earlier. Here is the summary view of traitors. A way on demands requires denounciation of this most disgragaful public of the pro-variance traitors, who sabotaged the way on Japan reform.

The fail of a country mattering little. But that is to be

The state of the s

constructed? Now to carry on the reconstruction work? In spite of the clame of reconstruction actional industries have shown a greater clump, and a general reach selection actional industries have shown a greater clump, and a general reach selection is some \$100,000,000. Out of the total budget only less than had been applied to recommend we military roads, noter roads and small sized railwards but one third of our regimes has been lest with Emekuria. He can not your expecting industries, such less talk about future reconstruction, so long as imperialist forces exist to partition and wrock China, our receivery is absolutely impossible. So long as the companion of Chinas towards lements and militarists confilmes against the masses, reconstruction can not be started. This is a simple truth haven to every body. Thus, the talk of reconstruction instead from the target appears that talk of reconstruction as a make server for betrayal if we decide on a war serious tageness invertalism.

The limits and the construction of the truitors who have advanced the theory that China is the simple truth, confirmed the trutter who have contained the theory that China is the simple truth, confirmed time and again by his tory, that the outcome of a hely mational revolutionary war does not depend a military technique alone.

In the structle for independence the thirteen original status in Horth America heat Emeland with an army that was it is an army that was it in the structure of the truth after the morica heat Emeland with an army that was it is an army that was it is the status in Horth America heat Emeland with an army that was it is a simple truth.

In the structo for independence the thirteen original states in North America beat England with an army that was ill-equipped. Right after the Octo Revolution the Soviet Union beat off the armed intervention of 14 states with modern military equipment and technique. British imperialism trombled before the Canton-Hong-Kong strike of 1985 which reduced the British colony to a 'diport, 1927 witnessed the retrocession of the British concessions in Mankow a port, 1927 witnessed the retrocession of the British concessions in Mankow a port. 1927 witnessed the retrocession of the British concessions in Mankow a fluking but to overwhelming pressure of the masses who enthunatically supported the northern expeditionary forces along the Yangtse river. In 1938 the masses of Shanghai and the perbequipped 13th route army administered deadly blows the crack land, naval and air forces of Japan, and made it impossible fines to compy Uniness territory at Shanghai. The fighting along the passes of the Great Wall dealt crushing blows to Japanese and Lanchurian troops. The vilunteers in Manchuria and Jehol fought stubbounly and successfully against the series of 'punitive expeditions' launched by Japanese importalism. Women with bables in their arms also took an active part in Sighting against the Japa and puppets, Japanese and Manchurian troops, being thus made very, set with reverses (yes, serious reverses). The Japa have recently abandened their attempt at confiscating the arms of the people as a result of the horder resistence of the volunteers in Ilan and other six hsiens. Are these not living realities? They prove beyond doubt that if we can mobilise the masses to join and contimute holy anti-Japanese matical revolutionary was we are 100% sure to beat bee Japanese imperialism. We must fight against defeation in a war on Japan.

Of course victory can not be secured by taking a change, the more se when have to fight so formidable an energy as Japanese imperialism. In order to win the war we must, stove all, pin our faith in victory. This is insufficient. Are we must have a united front, more concrete methods of action and a more clear-out programme. In the past there were advocates of resistence to Japan, and more offerts to regain our lost territory and drive the Japanese invadors out of thins. Among the many censes lying back of it one stands out prominent whic is the lack of an integral plan and a common programme of action, each inolling the fight aingle-handed.

to fight single-banded.

#### The Inv Programs

Considering this as a weakness, we have discussed the matter theroughly wis a ligion of follow patriots and drawn up the 'basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan' which has been widely popularised and brought if or thorough discussion with those who endorse it. The programme received support in wide circles in basely a month's time. That it was signed by thomsands of people of Shanghai clearly shows that it is the only way to metimal salvation, We does it necessary to proclaim their programme to our brothers of the

entire equatry.

We applied to all our brothers, patricts as well as those who do not wish to be slaves without a country to support this anti-Japanese war programs, to form the anti-Japanese waited from and to wase the hely national revolutionary war for Okine's independence, liberation and territorial integrity.

All officers and mee in land, neval and air forces: Every military is duty bound to defend the sountry with arms. Now you got to cover the beauty and many the charge them is overwhen by Japanese investors. The integrity and the charge them is overwhen by Japanese investors. The integrity and the series of mutinies in Sandarden.

army have set glorious examples of the patriotism of the military. We hope that you, the military in our country, hold high the beamer of the enti-Japanese was end follow the example of our martyrs to fight for the glory of the existerms of the Chinese nation. We appeal to you to stop at once the intermediate civil war and to go with the enitre land, naval and air forces to North China and handhuria to fight shoulder to shoulder with the tough reluntuers and local populace against Japanese imperialism and its puppet, to recover our lost territory by ousting the Japs and Manchurian Lackeys and to research fillion of our brothers from acute misery.

Turning to Patriots

Patriots of the whole country! The war against Japan requires a billined of the whole body of people in addition to existing troops. The old addition to existing troops. The old addition "Every body is responsible for the rise or fall of a nation" still holds good Japanese from robbers direct this point-blankly against each of us. The down-fall or survival of China entirely depends on whother we, the whole body on the fall or survival of this entirely depends on whother we have a survival and the country by a several rebilitation.

fail or survival of China entirely depends on whether we, the whole body on sittens, perform our duty in defending the country by a general mobilisation for the war against Japanese imperialism.

We appeal to every honest citizen and all patricts to rice and 'wash', the national disgrame. Give money on provision if one can, give rifles or services if one can, each contributing as much as he can, all for the hely war against Japan. The whole body of people, regardless of son and age, should not watch merely with folded hands and held aloof. War organisations shall be formed, composed of various categories of people. To this end the following corps chall be called into existence: reconnecting, transport, communications, comfort, nurse funds—collecting, agitation, anti-Japanese boycott, severing relations, disturbing the enemy, wreaking the enemy's military works, arresting the onemy's spies, fighting the Japs everywhere. The volunteer units as organised by the workers, peasants, students, merchants, etc, are a necessaity for the war the workers, peasants, students, merchants, etc, are a necessarity for the war against Japan by mobilization of the entire people. They must march to the front immediately. The anti-Japanese bloody battles of the Manchurian volunteers during the past two or three years have considerably reised the ability of self-defence of our people and displayed encouraging spirit in protection of the country, examples that ought to be followed by us in furthering our hely cause of the anti-Japanese war. cause of the anti-Japanese war.

Exothers and sisters! As the war on Japan requires the arming of the ontime people, we must demand from the government all the weapons stored in arachals and magazines, or bought from abroad to fight the Japs. On refusal we must take the weapons by ourselves. The arms turned out by the Hukden arsenal of Chang Hauch-liang and the great number of his aeroplanes bought with the biced and sweat of the people, instead of being used to arm the masses, were handed over to Japan for the massacro of our brothers in Lanchuric. Our military expenditure has been growing from day to day. The host of planes bought with our contributions under the plea of salvation by aviation have, up to the present, all been held back from the war against Japan. What a painful experience! We must arm ourselves with all sorts of weapons whether stored in military depots or owned by individuals in resisting the Japs. Thus, we can

have sufficeent arms in waging the war against Japan.

#### The ar Exponses

In our programme we have suggested adoption of many measures to finance the anti-Japanese war. First of all is the confiscation of all Japanese enterprises in China, a measure that is perfectly just when recalling that Japanese confiscated our property, selsed our revenue and postal funds in Manchuria. This method is being consistently applied by the Manchurian volunteers. On Appill 13 the volunteers in Helungiang took some \$200,000 from the Chingan branch of the Manchukue central ank by breaking the vaults, and used it as the funds for fighting the Japs. Undaubtedly this is the most effective method. Next is the suspension of payment on Japanese leans, both principal and interest, which will make a huge sum available. Asked to be re-adjusted by the Japs, our old debts to Japan are placel not less than \$1,000,000,000. Why we should pay this lean instead of using it to finance the anti-Japanese war can not be comprehented except for the reason that we want to help the enemy. Besides, we must confiscate the property of the traiters and collect memory both at home and abroad, smong to eversess Chinese as well as foreign sympathizers. Lastly, we introduce the progressive tax. Here are, in sum, the nethods applicable for raising memory to Pinance the war against Japan.

Browners and sisters! The war on Japan needs a broad united front not only with all mationalities within the borders of China but with the oppressed ma-In our programme we have suggested adoption of many measures to finance

with all nationalities within the borders of China but with the oppressed nationalities of Japanese imperialism as the Koreans, the Fornessus, and those in the mandated islands of the South Seas, also with the workers, peasants and intelectuals of Japan imax who are revolute mising, in a strong and wide unit-

ed front against the common enemy, namely, Japanese imperialism. In Manchuria Chinese and Korean masses are fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other in a common struggle against Japanese imperialism and Manchukue. At the same time, the heroic struggles of the revolutionary workers and peasants in Japan found the struggles of the Japanese army and called forth demonstrations among the ranks and files against the invasion of China. Hence the conclusion that alliance with the enemy of Japanese imperialism is possible and logical. The Far Eastern Anti-war Conference held last year in Shanghai board with the fact that the struggle of national liberation in China witness to the fact that the struggle of national liberation in China and the list the sympathy and aid of the enti-imperialist fighters in other countries of the world, far from being placed in isolation. We must enlarge the anti-Japanese front by establishing a close contact with all enti-Japanese elements.

The United Leadership

Finally, in the war against Japan we must set up a common leading organ in contrast with the lack of common organisation and comcerted action in the anti-Japanese movement in the past, a state of things that ought to be put an end to. We suggest the creation of an Armel Self-defence Cormittee of the Chinese People to be chosen by workers, peasants, norebants, the students and soldiers as the central leading organ of the campaign against the saps, entrusted with the power to decide on all exestions connected with the anti-Japanese campaign as well as to exercise control over all anti-Japanese matters. All must take a part in the committee if they do not want to be slaves without a country, if they are ready to fight the Japs, if they enderse the anti-Japanese program just outlined. We call on all patriots to form committees of this nature in factories, villages, schools, shops, etc, in response to our programme, to discuss and adopt plans and measures for the War or Japan.

We suggest that on the coming September 18 (date of the linked) we

shall commomorate the day by holding a national congress as the supreme organ of the national armed self-defence committee.

Dear brothers and sisters: We firmly believe that we can fight Japan with the adoptation of the above mentioned measures. This war is a holy one, a war for advancement and justice. Dear brothers and sisters! Wake up and unite! Arm yourselves under the banner of national self-defence! Fight for the independence liberation and territorial integrity of China!

- 1) DOWN WITH JAPANESE IE ERIALISM
- 2) LONG LIVE THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WARD .
- 3) LIBERATION OF THE CFINESE PEOPLE FOREVER!

Signed by THE PROPERTY OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE THE ALGUED SMIR DE o Proparatory Commission.

# CONTINTS

# RESCUE OUR REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

| 1 | Rose of Mevolutionary Leaders in Distress | 1 |
|---|-------------------------------------------|---|
| 2 | . Appeal to Chinese Torkers and Peasants  | 2 |
| 3 | Rice Riotings in China                    | 3 |
| 1 | Ted r rches on Foochow                    | 4 |
| 5 | Armed Solf Defence in Pull Sting          | 5 |

# THROUGH NOTITED TRY INTO BY IT DISTRING

ers bended by he Chi-chech, bin Tse-nin, lin Yeh-yin, etc, were ar ested by imperiallet—IT a ents in the interactional cettlement on Jame 25. bile in the imperiallet prison, they blintly refused to expect any of all revolutionary secrets in spite of the most cruel terture at the hands of imperialist police. On the contrary, they denounced invertalism as a cause to the Chi seed people and the Rubbintany as a traitor in the race of the police of the international settlement. They fixed a strong fuscilade at the listance of the revolutionary betrayers.

Yes, the lebaved just like a grenuine revolutionary leader who delist in recribing his own life for the deserge of the revolution. They we well enough the fortuers of imperialism and DT just as heroically unifmaffinchingly so the red fighters who are refused to yield an inch of the viet territory to the energy (class) in the present 5th comparish now in full swing. Precisely due to this fact imperialism handed over their to Manking for further torture and execution in the last resort.

These revolutionary leaders who are either heading the sti-Japanese and-inversalist assemble or serve as fractionaries in trade unions have played a lecisive part in the lagrable povement of the lesses a line the perialise and A.T. A few of their amber have just sponsored the national armed self defence movement now empanding in all directions. With the confidence and support you from the masses during the struggles, they have been able to push the Chinese revolution still further.

#### Size AT TORKETS ARISE

Apparently, the arrest of the revolutionary leaders by imperialism and knomintant has proused the entreme ire of the toiling masses here in Shonghai as well as in the whole country. Workers and other toilers accordingly gathered together and resolved to secure release of the leaders arrested by the following nears:

- 1. Limediately choose delegates and send them on a trip to Tanking to confort the leaders now KIT jail and try to secure their relection of Collect money for relief purpose.
- 2. Launch a compaign for signatures for a protest with danking.
- 5. Call hass meetings, wire the revolutionary masses in China and the world for insediate concerted action for the recove of our loaders.
- 4. Fold demonstrations and parades, besieve the covernment for the release of the leaders arrested and all other revolutionary leaders.
  - 5. Expand the national armed self defence movement as a token to continue the work of the leaders taken in custody.

6. The work of relieving the leaders should be closely related to the struggle against the intensified oppression and emploitation of capital, the struggle of the peasants for relief to flood and drought sufferers, the struggle of the KIT soldiers against ill-creatment, squeeze of their pay and against the attack on red army.

# ANY ALITHER PORCHEL DSD FORET ROLLIND FLANSALTS

To orders, we counts, soldiers and other toilers of China:

Chicate toolers as a great support to Poviet Chica have stood unswervhaply in the ran of the hebrayah of the Lucuintang which wants to hand ever Chica to imperialist as a colony. The LTT has thrown all in the 5th colleign a priest Soviet Chica, suppressed the ani-imperialist-ATT movetent to the best of Stochility, killed the vanguard of the workers and easents, all this for one thing afterpt to mintain the decaying rule of the Huemi wang.

This is do not been about for their being seared, nowhers and peasants in Chian the live of stall farther in the foreground or einst importalise and a figure of couries a legalistic of the bandit to dear their farther is the centrary activities trading, proportion the radio of an about defence over one for at a time when dear mose input like reas about in north China area and of the modelism of the couries and of the modelism of the couries and area self in the even eat is no ressing rapidly, a fact that inspires the MF to collise will be obliged force, describes and apply tichtary traiters in the collision of the couries and apply the area.

and offers, especies and soldiers! In Tune 26 our revolutioning lengers with a Chi-chuch, bin Tse-in, etc, at the head fell into the uds of the LT fascist hangmen. Fortured in the most brut L ways, when the is it in entre sty critical condition!

#### Record of Leaders

Our leader. The waged on uncompromising strungle a minst imperialism and the betrayal of the Austintang. During 1925-27 they led millions of Chinese for era and peasants in a fight against imperialism and renment feudulism, and for the liberation of the Chinese nation. To cheef the Japanese offensive against Shanghar in 1952 they marched shead in face of Japanese fussilade. They stood in the van of the national revolutionary far against Japan along the Great Wall.

Of late they initiated the armed self defence movement, calling on the masses to rist immediately in armed self defence and to fight for the thorough e-encipation of the Chinese nation. Their positive acitivites in this rejerd incurred the hatred of the MT fascists who want to remove our leaders right way lest their deal of betrayal as agreed to by secret negotiations might be greatly hampered.

#### Our Appeal

All torlers! Just a noment where the Kuomintang is selling the whole country as sleves to imperialism we can not suffer our leaders to be tortured or shot openly or secretly. The must do everything in our power to get back our leaders. The and China need them most just at the present juncture. File the most serious protests with the KIT. Demand the immediate release of our leaders in the KIT's hell. Inaugurate committees for the rescue of Commades Yu Chi-chuan, etc, and against imperialism and Japan. Send delegates to Manking to see our leaders. Stage demonstrations as a protest against the KIT's murder.

At the same time, expand the aimed self defence movement as directed by our leaders. Stage strikes in the factories and schools against the ET surrender and fascist white terress as a reply to the ET suppression of the anti-imperialist movement.

THE ANTI-INTERIALISM & PASCIST CONTINUE IN THE FAR EAST-

#### MINISTRAD RICE DICTIOS IN CHIRA

with disasters inseparable from the rule of imperialism and KMT, toilers of China have learned many a terrible lessons through their own bitter en prience. The widespread drought catastrophe in this summer is no doubt bitterest in the past decade or so. Crops of the peasants are either dried or washed away in the wast paddy fields amounting to several ten millions mows. Fillions of peasants are facing acute starvation. Right in the process of the drought rice rictings took place entensively in the MIT controlled provinces. The peasants, particularly those near the Soviet border, have held the MIT responsible for the drought and other disasters connected therewith. Under conditions of flagrant misrule of the MIT floods and drought are certainly traceable to the devestations and neglect of the ruling classes.

Trulense Danage Occasioned

As invectified by the Manking relief committee, the present disaster has thought have in the following provinces: 30 beings in Kiangsu hit by drought, 40 beings in Chebian; bit by drought, 50 beings in Anchei hit by drought and insects, 30 beings in Kiangsi hit by drought and floods, 30 beings in Police hit by floods and drought, siens in to eit by floods and drought, 30 beings in Shansi by floods and drought, 40 beings in Shansi by floods and drought, 40 beings in Provinces are attractly floods and drought, totaling 400 beings. Desides, there are entended discourse in Provinces in Francting, Francis and Yuman but reports are not available in this connection. In Human 40 or 50 beings are rejorted bit by the discoster.

The present extraction is the severest of all in recent years, beating the succeedous floods of 1,31 in the extent of the areas affected. The improve co-missioner of reconstruction has given but the definite information that all crops south of the Yangtsc river are hopeless except for the small har in of 10%. The damage amounts to 0130,000,000. The catstrophe is verce still in Chekiang according to a message of the U. a central news according to a message of the U. a central news according to a session of the damage arovince. There the last is estimated at 2,00,000,000 of the rate of 10 for each low. Since loss that be immense, not to speak of the damages in other provinces.

#### The Clockiest Picture

In the emchading days of July showers did come in certain localities at arought to relief to the drought stricken peasants as the long or acted spinfall as set sufficient in quantity. A convest ordent of the Co-Day les wrote from Mangchows "The peasants are starving. They have nothin left in their households. The well-to-do eat only two meals in grant of day. The poorer lamilies feed the children with peas---that is all." (July 27).

According to another story equally pathetic published by the Sin ver Tacording to the starving peasants in Mai-yuan, Chekiang, braving the according sun, rushed to the hsien government for aid, creating a grave situation.

Rice Ricting Midespread

The test collected by the MT on the importation of foreign rice ( .- nost 40% ad valorem) has been instrumental in bringing about a little illuming the price of rice for the first half of the current year. The dample cent the price still higher up until at the present moment rice is not in the price as much as last Fall.

The scaring price of rice is an immediate cause in rice rictic with the whole land, especially in Chekiang where the impression of the sants no longer submit to starvation. There more than ten rice rictings took place for the last two weeks. The peasants are rejuted to be peaceful and non-violent. But hunger tells, then this time to practise the proverb: If where is a will there is a way.

Seizure of rice took place at the town of Sha-si on the Shanghai hang-chow railway on July 24 and 25. The town is said to be a centre of the rice market in Chekiang. Several thousand famine stricken people marched on the town, with old women leading the way. They took rice from three shops and ten ships without meeting much resistence. Closely following on the heals of Sha-si 2,000 peacants seized rice in Yong-tien-ten not far away

from the-si. The tensants took away some 600 piculs of rice and cereals. But six tensants were taken into custody. In the haiens around Tanking, like Riangpu and Thin-tan, the struggle for the division of rice is almost a daily occurrence;

The LLT to Blame

have staged anti-ITT demonstrations one after another. The peasants in Chinking, capital of Miangau province, have, for example, burnt the surveying structure and placed the surveyors under arrest, on the simple ground that the RT, instead of devoting any attention to the menace of drought, is bent on the increase in land taxes by surveying. (The China Times, July 19):

The easemts in Kiangsan, Chebiang, are more militant. In the problem is contained by the containty so the Toviets in Wine si they are undoubtedly influenced by the latter in the struggle a ainst the Muchintang. They, on the one hand, contain of the inaction of the Mucmintang in rejard to the relief of the free ht disaster, and, on the other, of the empropriation of land lying on the langehow-Miangsan highway. Their land is taken without compensation, or elatil, they have to pay a tax on the land already taken. In the third lace, the communic enterpole.

The jers into listed these charges against the Muchintang. I illing to receive any master the angered peasants rushed to the Haien Muchintang and beat the in the thomaries the majority of when had fled before the advent of the mosters. One MIT functionary by the while of Cher Tsai was unfortunate enough to be left behind, for ing the target of the leasants. The fellowes drugged away and bound to a telegraph tole with his coats stripped off under the burning sun. He tasted the score in sun for three full hours before attimately. The incident has eved on July 18.

The my following, several hundred pendants converged on the Asien from different directions, bearing between in their arms or shouldering betwee styled rifles, rushing to the Asien Austriating in a struggede. They broke the findows, tore off the papers, wrecked the furniture, etc. (The China Times, as ust 3).

The bour goods paper Simmengao, has recently drawn a cartoon showing to I leaders the thing about flatine relief in a villa at a summer resort but i noring the famine sufferers below. The peasants, however, know such more clear than the cartoon can display. They know that solvation lies in their own hands. Hence rice rioting. The persons are taking the direct route to Soviet revolution.

# TID AR Y LARCHES ON TOOCHOY

The red arry under Conrade to Fing-hui, numbering 5,000 strong, whosped do n on raisha 12 miles from Foochow, capital of Tukien province. The advance of the red arry caused a great panic in Foochow although the red nighters may not head for that gity. To doubt the red arry held a great parade in observance of the anti-war day because they took the city before August 1. According to press advaces the red arry deserted the city before August 1. According to press advaces the red arry deserted the city many on AUG. 5. Another report has it that the red arry may enter Foochow if it wants to oring to the handful of MIT soldiers at Foochow, who are not patches of the red fighters. Imperialist warships are hurrying to Foochow from various anchorages, to help the MIT in defending the city.

The red army operating in Hupeh also scored a big success over the KIT bandits in east Rupeh end of August. It disarmed one regiment (3,000 men) of the KIT bandits in east Rupeh in addition to the large quantities of amountations seized. It put one whole division of Chang Tsueh-liang on flight

Red partisans were in the latter part of August very active in the vicinity of Shingang, an important center on the Peining-Hankow railway (in Honan), Their activities reached as far as The Cock Hountain (a famous summer restain the late Chinese and foreigners). Shingang seems to lie in a company of red partisans. At the increasing activities of red partisans. At the seal part under Courals No Lang openiel several hairns z

and still 'eld "in-biang, Breichow.

inor successes of the red army and partisens are also reported from other localities such as lunning (Tultien), Tsai-poo (B. Pultien), etc.

# AREAD SLIP DIFFE OF IN TULL SING

As initiars now stand, the armedx self defence has as powerful a backing amon, the casses as can never be imagined. The program embodying the famous six points in a war against Japanese imperialism is quite popular in the whole country as the WT decisorship can never bar oral propaganda amon, the toiling masses. For the sake of news and curiosity foreign papers are dilling to pay for the full draft at rather a high rate. Bearly all the foreign papers (except only a few) have published the programe in the form of outline. The Japanese press at Shanghai gave considerable prominence to the programe. It emploits the program as another sign of the approach of an anti-Chiang Kai-sheh storm but for its the fact that the programe itself emplicitly aims at delivering a blow at Japanese imperialism.

Certain in ericlist apert such as the Lorth Cline Dolly levs (British) sheers at the rographe and asks how leading for one es in China (Value bun Yat-sen, Idane Liao Chin-hai, etc, can back such a naive programue. "The maivety of trying to fin not a war", says the paper in an editorial of his ust 5, "against a thoroughly repared power like Japan by confiserating Japanese property in China is too obvious to need emphasis. Any rite wit to do such a thing would play straight into the hands of the "enemy". In whim, this statement the British paper is anxious over a similar fate or its own. Confiscation of imperialist property hovers over the british journal like a bulbear shelter it concerns Japan or other home—riclism. Chinese patriots and revolutionaries are in full cusport of the rograms, not only rearding this point but vis-a-vis all others, for the simple reason that all the recours as contained in the programme are entirely practical and suited to the needs of the holy war.

#### Popular Sumort

all Chinese, dissatisfied with the KT's surrender to Japanese imperialism, have it dedictely come to the support of the programme as outlined in our special number. Workers have shown a high witch of enthusions in the rally. Let first take the example of the scales on the Writish oil boot.

That book employs some 70 seamen of Chinese nationality who are indignant over the emaction of bribery by the foremen. Unless bribery to the foremen as decaded, workers will be dismissed just on that ground. The seamen are all for the formation of a consistee a aimst the foremen without enception. Just at this point all workers are in a highly bellicose mood, discussing concrete measures at was meetings.

The pears a fellow bringing with him the 'programme of the Chinese people in a mar arainst Japan'. After the completions of the report by that fellow all present at the meeting rallied to the programme. 12 signed while others who could not write stamped their fingers on the papers as a testimonial of approval. They asked for more copis of the program and pledged to distibute them among the ports called on. They also committed themselves to the promise that attempts would be made to get the signature of the whole body of seamen on the same boat. Finally, an anti-imperialist consisted was formed with a chairman at the head.

#### Another British Oil Boat

In recard to the support given to the programme the same enthusiasm was observed in another British oil boat. Here the workers hated the forcern because they were compelled to may a tribute to him in the form of money confected on winnings in gambling. The workers were compelled to gamble simply to yield additional receipts to the foreman.

The discruntled workers first called a meeting to liscuss the program.

Contact said. The LT does this simply to invite more outrages from

Porein employees of the boot encouraged our torkers saying that

contact the found if you take up the cudgel. They saw no reason

why we do should suffered to capitulate as it pleased. The result is that eight workers signed the programme. The remaining four who could not write said that they were loyals and patriotic to the core, Three workers were elected to form an anti-imperialist body.

Some 70 section employed by a boat of the Dritish Butterfield & Swire Co. held a meeting with the actual attendance of 30. At the meeting actual conditions in the north were reported and discussed particularly with reference to the programme. Then the workers were in the act of signing the programme, there raised a voice all of a sudden, "That are you doing?" Re lying that they were doing a patrictic deed, the fellow from the yellow union recorded with a bluff: "All that signed the patrictic move ent will be high; to be shot". Obviously, the yellow 'rotten egg' vanted to find them we confers may from the patrictic rove ent. The relief thereforeta, to be sure, are all lackeys of invarialism of The but this time they failed a ain to hold the militant workers back.

The covers in another leat ment a step further, voluntarily so esting that namer the one ices of the corbers a call be issued to enhas the specific and aid of the chole body of season in support of the process. The national revolutionary car be maded a since Japanese, the national revolutionary car be maded a since Japanese in alien.

#### University atulonta Not Poland

The relicits of the university (name omitted) in Chaper, Show had, debotted bottly on the programe submitted to them, and after the discresion part of the students present signed the programme. The first cammainm for none sign turns by the nethod of joint to divite. We set the three side brings as more of mixed to work a ong the present the enverse of the city as well as along, the workers as played on an mailways. We have ever 100 peasonts added their signstures we are set as

"I telectors and pupils of a certain primary solved in The eight of to vie programe in a similar projective harmon. 100 of them since the program, it the objection of three shock being the committee of offensive in various directions.

#### Industrial Corkers Too

Tork we in the cotton wills and flour wills in test Mangai we to there in the rocess of signing with previous enthusian subsequent to the round discrepation on the part of the vorkers. This is particularly so in the Jacob or ned wills. There is signatures of the replete red and more than but. Better on nore signatures were added to the long limit.

The legitiand richshow then have become articulate in the mar a called Japaese imperialism. One coolie is quoted as saying that "For the sake of the country and the meople we must unite together in a light against Japan", a state out that is just as intelligible as the evening G tiese can make.

The signature campaign has been reing on in east Shanghai and the French concession on a grand scale, Among the stevedores several has meetings were held to back up the programme.

So far in Shrughai alone some 3,000 persons, all Chinese, thether high or low in their stations of life, have signed the programme of the Chinese people in a war against Jaranese impericlism, not to mention those names from the out-ports and sities.

The success of the signature campaign in the initial stage of the war on Japan augurs well for the future victory over the Japanese. Only traitors and lackeys of imperialism hold a possiblet view on the prospects of the war. Imperialism as a whale is glad to see our defeat or pour ice water over our spine at the very beginning (like the North China Daily less). Our victory over Japan probably eas old of all imperialist domination in China. Of course success in the last analysis depends on our enforts, on the course our probably less than the last analysis depends on our enforts, on the course our probably less than the last analysis depends on our enforts, on the course our enforts are the course our enforts.

CONTENTS

### PURTICE INVESTOR OF THE ARGED SUIT PRINCE HOVE BUT

| 1) | Sweeping Success of Red Army in Duthen                                        | 1 |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 3  | The Ar of Self Defence Hovement Proto A idlyp.2  or ers life In Soviet Ching. | L |
| 11 | o refer and tringe in soviet oring                                            | 6 |
| 6) | Workers' Struggle in Kall Chine, July 1934                                    | 8 |

#### SOUTH OF CHOOK AS OF THE MET AT A STORING

According to the press advices published by foreign papers at Shangai the red and has non an overchelming victory over the Evonintang bandits in Fulcien, occupying Shanghang, Tienchen, Finggang, Changping in south Fulcien, Scheien, Juchi, Ingon, Tatien in central Fulcien, Tingping and Kutlen in north Fulcien. Thus the red army took some ten haiens, crushing the enemy as it idvanced. Then reaching the environs of Shuikov, a strategic point on the Lin River 40 miles from Toochov (capital of Tukien province), 500 garrison came out to meet the advancing red army with open hands, giving it a varm reception. Then they joined the ranks of the red army unconditionally.

lessages from the same source placed the booty of the red army at more than 10,000 rifles in a single expresent, 21 military trucks and an uncounted large quantity of armunitions. The Kuchintang bandit army is entirely demoralized before the onslaught of the victorious red army. As a result, the LET eastern front (meaning Fukien) collapsed to the consternation of the imperialists who, as reported in our last issue, hurried warships to Poochow menaced by the approaching red army.

The debacle of the K.T in Tukien serves at fresh in etus to more capitulation of Manking to Japanese imperialism. The M.T bandit chief, Chiang Mai-shek, now hastily calls a conference attended by Wang Chin-wei (a leftist of the Kuamintang), prime minister; Huang Fu, chief of the Peiping political council; and a number of other high personages of the Kuamintang who are well versed in the art of handing over China to Japanese imperialism. In quarters chose to Manking officialdom it is said that the conference scheduled at Kuling (a summer resort for imperialists and representatives of the Chinese Tuhaoz and bourgeoisie) will decide to earmark more Chinese territory and economic rights to Japanese imperialism.

The country as a whole is unusually indignant over further betrayal of the Eucmintang and rallies to the call of the national council of the Chinese people in a war against Japan. All traitors of the Chinese nation from Chicag Kai-shek down ward have but a short life to live if the armed self defence nevement forges sheed at the present speed.

Chinese tellers both in Kuomintang Chine and Soviet Chine observed August 1 this year around a slogan that has stupendous significance for Chine as well as for the whole world. This year Chinese tollers inaugurated an unprecedented liberation novement on August 1, a movement that is designed evidently to repulse further attacks from imperialism, especially from Japanese maperallism.

On August 1 nearly all the foreign papers at Shanghai published the basic programme of the Chinese people in a war against Japan with brief explanations and editorial notes. The day has become the signal of the declaration of war on Japanese imperialism by the Chinese people who, led by the toilers, will push it vigorously until Japanese imperialism is driven out and Chinese territory recovered. (See below).

Reliable information examating from the usual source states that on Aug at 1 Soviet China carried out a general robilization for a positive par against Jaganese imperialism, believing that such a step is indispensible in eighting for real peace in the Par East, against an imperialist ar over the lacific, for the defence of the Chinese nation against advancing is shape imperialism. Forster demonstrations of such a nature accordingly took place in Soviet China with the participation of all-conditions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by member-replied agaresions of Japanese imperialism and threatened by the complemental var. Thus in observance of the day Soviet China ambarbad on a noble uncertaking that will finally liberate China from the fetters of imperialism and ITT.

In this connection, of added significance is We vice my of the red anny just mentioned. Thanks to the heroism of the red fighters Soviet China witnessed on August I the collapse of Chinag Kai-she's eastern front defended by no less than 200,000 troops of Chiang's crack units. At the same time the north, west and south fronts of the EFF bandits in the encircling campaign are shaking before the charges of the red army. The red army has accomplished more than half of its task in Freaking the 5th drive of imperialism and EFF up to the present time. Jonsequently, August 1, 1954, is north more to Chinese toilers and Chinese Soviets than any similar date in the past.

In M.T China toilers observed the day in a different valuer but with no less enthusiasm. Here in Shanghai demonstrations took place in the industrial courses in east and mest shanghai. Randbills and revolutionary literature here distributed freely among the mortion chases. Speeches here delivered by worker-leaders at wass rectings a diast the oppression and emploits tion of imperialism and M.T. which was increased as the east onic crisis in China deepened, against the M.T. surrender and betrayal, etc. Jordens succeeded in forming groups of several hundred each for neetings and demonstrations.

In the crowded streets of Shanghai anti-war literature was freely distributed and freely accepted by the masses in spite of the police of redons of Mar-in perialism. Following the day with greater interest this year no doubt due to the approach of the threatened imperialist war the masses at Shanghai lined the thoroughfares, waiting to take a glance of the anti-war demonstration. Some people loitered hours in places where the demonstration was supposed to take place. They eagerly graded by a literature offered them. Police officers failed to clear the street of the loiters. And many regretted to come late, too late to meet the cuti-war parade.

# \* WHE ARE LE SELF DESPRICE FOUL THE GROWS RATIDLY

In our last number we have printed the basic promain of the Chinese people in a war against Japan together with the news relating thereto. As time goes on, the movement rapidly gains ground among the Chinese masses who hate the KIT's betrayal more than ever. The movement is of course is yet in its infancy but it has potentialities beyond the imagination of the defeatelets and traitment who prefer unconditional capitulation as

the only means 'to save the mation' (read: to save themselves). As the novement makes considerable headway, the R T chiefs are panic-strucken, including Chiang Knischeh and Tang Chin-wei who are holding a conference at Kuling to sell more of China to Japan in order to check the growth of the movement. But Chinece toilers as the backbone of the movement will see to it that the R T chiefs who have signed away Chinese territory one piece of ter another le barred from further betrayal of a similar nature. The armed self defence movement can play a big role in this direction.

#### The First Plock

There is definite evidence that the Muse Intent has undertaken to block the armed self defence novement of the people at the very beginning. It shall be recalled that on August 1 the Chinese cress at Shanghai published no here whatsoever concerning the novement, such less to print the basic programe of the Chinese people in a war against Japan which embodies six fundamental points. For was published the statement of the preparatory committee of the national council of the Chinese armed self defence, a statement that gives the reasons why a war of the Chinese people a sinst Japan is possible, shattering the illusions of those who have primed faith in in termitional treaties and imperialist powers for the defence of China.

Undoubtedly, some of the Chinese papers as the Chine Times is in the direct pay of Chical Rai-shek whale others such as the Shum Pao are owned by comprehens, lackeys of imperialism. They will under no circumstances give any space to new that conderms the capitulation of Harling. But there are papers that try to maintain a nationalist attitude but keep silent on the movement due to the rigid censorship of the Russintang. At the very outset the Russintang, we are informed from authoritative sources, decided to nin the povement in its bud by placing a ban on it, decriving the people of the of ortunity to know anything about it. The Euconintang called out the entire detective Force to hunt for those behind the movement. The first martyrs as for as we know are compades Yu Chi-chan, etc, the sole charge brought that at them being their association with the armed self defence novement. The Knomintang has issued orders to the papers forbidding to publish any new regarding the novement. The dirty IIT has blackmailed those patriots and revolutionaries that stand behind the programme of the Chinese people in a var a first Japan.

Here, more palpably than ever has the HT come out in the open to defend the interests of Japanese imperialism. It has led the fascists, comprederes, landlords, capitalists (even including the national bourgeoisie) in a ruthless war on the people who dare to speak or act against Japan in defiance of the KT's interdiction. Decapitation as meted out by Chirag Enipshelt to those who still talk about resistence to Japan is more rigidly enforced as the movement for armed self defence progresses rapidly.

#### In Defiance of the KIT

Despite the persecution of the Kuomintang in the interest of Japanese imperialism Chinese masses can no longer be cowed and intimidated by words or deeds of the treacherous Kuomintang. Standing in the van of the revenent are Chinese workers, peasants, city-poor and advanced intelectuals who push the movement ahead with vigor. Chinese patriots rally around the new movement in increasing numbers. Now under the banner of the armed self defence thousands have added their signatures in additional to the original 3,000 promoters including Madam Sun Yat-sen (Soong Chin-lin), Madam Liao Chun-kai, General Li Tu, etc. Dosens of Enti-Japanese associations have sprung into existence in defiance of the KM suppression, may, have done valuable work for the expansion of the movement.

On 6 ins. General Li Tu gave a reception to pressmen of foreign papers outlining the phlicy of the Chinese people in a war against Japan, explaining the motives of the war, clarifying the practical measures adopted to that end, answering the questions put to him, etc. All papers of foreign ownership at Shanghai published the interview of Gen. Li in some detail but not the Chinese press which again remained allest due to the tightening hand of the IIT conser. Con. It is explanation made a very good impression on those present although it was later found that some of his points were purposely distorted by cartain reporters in the defence of imperialism. Of course imperialist stands payons can hardly remain neutral in such a matter made a Chinese again call defence. But fully utilizing the again way.

Gen. Li (commander of a section of the Chinese forces against Japan in Nanchuria, 1931-1933) went far enough in emphasizing that the Chinese people have resolved to fly at the threat of Japanese imperialism at all costs and jot ready to plunge into the war of their own initiative and with their own resources without fear of the modern weapons of Japan and the treacherous acts of her agents in China, referring to Chiang Kaishek, Yang Chin-wei and the whole bunch of the Eugenintang.

### Six Points Reitersted

Thile the new movemen. Is spreading in all directions in the whole country, reaching even the farthest corners of China, despite the sabotage of the Kucmintong, it may be of interest to reiterate the famous six points as embodied in the programme, all agreed to by the leaders as well as the ranks and files of the movement. The following is the six points in a matshell.

(1) obilitation of all the forces on land and see and in air in a war against Japanese imperialism, estimated at a strength of about 3,000, 000 nen and officers, (2) mobilization of the whole body of people, organization of various volunteer armies, (3) arming the people with weapons from all sources, (4) financing the war by confiscating all Japanese avaied enterprises in China abounting to \$2,000,000,000 at the present rate of enchange, confiscating the property of all traitors, earnerching the national revenue for the war, collecting a progressive tax, soliciting money from within as well as without the country, from foreign sympathizers, too, (5) fermation of a national council for armed self defence as it a supreme organ directing all activities connected with the war on Japan, consisting of delegates chosen by workers, persants, soldiers, set ants, students, etc. (6) alliance with the enemies of Japanesso Imperialism.

Follo ing the promulgation of the programme just cited a declaration ever the significance of the preparatory committee of the national council for small self defence was issued calling on the nation to arise at once for the defence of the country which is precisely on the point of breakdown in the face of imperialist aggressions with the aid of the Kuomintang. Instead of defending the country as supposed to do, the ITT has given every facility to Japan in her further attacks on China and, for this reason, incurred the high displeasure of the people. For the angered people take the lead in the movement for armed self defence of their own accord.

#### TORICIRS LIFT IN SOVILT CHIFA

Vorkers in Soviet China are leading a life never dreamt of in other parts of the country thanks to the protection of the Soviet government set up by the vorkers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the vorkers themselves. With the rigid enforcement of labour law by the vorking masses has become a reality. The eight hour law, the social insurance, the increase in pay (e.g., rise from \$2.00 to 520.00 a month in Tingchov, Fulrien), the collective bargaining, etc, are all conducive to the amelioration. In every case the Soviet government and trade unions come to the aid of the workers in a counter-attack against the offensive of capital such as wage-cut, ill-treatment, etc. Toman-worker is placed on an absolutely equal footing with men. Her life has likewise improved. During my visit to the central printing office a woman worker was observed in the act of feeding her one year old baby with milk, such feeding repeated several times a day, all with pay. Young workers have also obtained better conditions of work, e.g., six hour-day, etc.

#### The Question of Unemployment

Unemployment which has positively refused to nove downward either in TT China or in the advanced capitalist countries is no longer a serious question to be dealt with. The development of production in Soviet China at an accelerated pace helps greatly and speedily in solving the problem of unemployment. Only a small fraction of the working population finds no regular jobs as a result of the migration of workers from the countryside to the toma. Peacents, women and non, rush for the city while upbar the prises have failed to chaors the all owing to the slow temps of the ment (hindered by the 177's 5th company). The government gives the ment (hindered by the 177's 5th company). The government gives

Owing to the fact that the morkers themselves run the government, the wage earners in Soviet China are placed in a privileged position, enjoying such privileges as freedom of strike against capital with the protection of the poviet government, etc. The workers organised their own unions with a large membership. Torkers employed in the state enterprises have almost joined the unions in a body as in the state printing office. In every factory there are workers' clubs, Leminist rooms, ball fields, wall papers, illustrated papers, etc. Torkers may, of course, hold meetings from time to time, aided sometimes by the government who has in the past given rooms for meetings. Meedless to say, full freedom of speech is enjoyed by the morkers.

A Contrast to L T China

The perture under the Soviets provide a sharp contrast with those in the ETT-controlled China so for as their life is concerned. In white China the morbers lead a life of dogs, always placed on the starvation line.

The morkers in Soviet China are distinguished in another respect: the development of creative power. They have shown anyvellous initiative and creative more. They support the Soviet government with the greatest possible proleurarian vigor and energy. Their address have filled the leading positions in the tovernment and army. The . I Office Pederation of Labour 18, for the position of the reduction.

by the following examples. The workers in the presents can turn out new wearons just as good as those unde by unchine—rifles, game, mines, etc. which are able of good quality. The grinting workers not only aftered to duties assigned to them but at the same time make good ink for printing. This ink proves just as good as the imported from imperialist countries. Printing by hand in Soviet China proves an emitre success in comparison with machine work. Toper aking has shown great strides. In connection with machine work, I aper aking has shown great strides. In connection with machine work, and inventions have come to the foreground such as the manufacture of coubien paper in place of the stencil paper, of a new type of carbon paper, etc.

Oven the most backward peasant and peasant women who come from the village may master the technique in the mills and factories in a short space of time. Tesides, the workers take a great pleasure in the work laid before them. They have all shown an eaterness for work, desiring to accomplish the work ahead of schedule time. For instance, the workers finished the constantion of the building for the II soviet congress far ahead of time. All conters in the state enterprises want to work extra hours in addition to the regular hours (The state arsenal, mint, printing office, etc).

Fond Subscription

In connection with the bonds issued by the Soviet government for ecomo ic reconstruction the workers have displayed an enthusiasm almost unequalled. They bought the bonds in a rush, realising that the bonds will contribute largely towards the betterment in their own lot having as a result of economic reconstruction, realising, too, that the bonds bought will provide enough money for the shattering of the 5th campaign of imperialism and Muomintang. Undoubtedly, the latter consideration afforded a greater stimulus to the rush of the workers for taking up the bonds, as the 5th drive in threatens to wipe out all the benefits conquerred by them in the course of revolution.

As to the struggles of the workers going on in MIT China the toiling masses under the Soviets have done their best in helping their brothers oppressed by MIT and imperialism. They deserve special merit in assisting the extension of the red army.

It goes without saying that the workers in Soviet China have displayed and still display the greatest possible militancy in the work for the Soviets as well as for themselves. The fact that they lead and operate the Soviets is in itself a mighty factor in placing the worker on a higher level both as to ability to work and enthusiasm to work. Both the Soviets and unions, it may be said with reason, are a better type of schools for the workers in a political as well as in a technical sense. By going through these schools the workers can score success in the political and technical

## CONTERCE AND FINALICE IN SOVIET CHINA

Unving given an account of the development in production in Soviet China in our previous numbers, now we come to converce and finance under the poviets. The Soviets have, it shall be recalled, proclaimed freedom of trade within its borders but this very proclamation implies a certain measure of regimentation on the part of the Soviet povernment on lines designed to strengthen the position of the government vis-a-vis private traders, especially the profiteers.

#### Trace ore Under Control

In the present situation the jovers ent takes a hand in the development of trade with the outside world. With this end in view the joversent has established the foreign trade bureau helping by all means the conclusive enjoyed in trade with lon-Soviet regions. Blows are thus directed a diest the occasio embar of the enemy. It accounts for the conclusion of an agreement with the defunct people's jovernment in Fukien respecting trade which was considered one of the main points in the anti-Jape ese and emti-Chinag Kai-shelt concordat.

Poreign worde, if well developed along lines decided on by the jovernment, may certainly have obvicted the difficulties standing in the way of the people's livelihood. At the same time the government has defined the free ion of trade by clear-cut legislation with a view to further expansion of commerce. But restrictions are imposed on the manipulation and on lattition of the unscrupilous merclants and bulkhs.

Under such conditions commerce in teneral has been on the ungrade coverent, even in a higher level than the pre-revolutionary period, to the surprise on the outside world. This statement applies to the country and as well as to the town except where the enemy's blockade is operating with some effect.

#### Finencial Conditions

Turnic, to finance and currency, the same upgrade movement is observed. The state bunk of the central poverment has opened branches in provincial cratals and cities (Julkin) with a strong lakelihood to establish one in luture. Thus, an imposing a stem of above banks is already in emissence.

The notes issued by the central bank have a high prestige among the masses and are generally accepted in regions under the Soviet jurisdiction. These notes are well covered by cosh reserves turned out by the chate mint. For two silver coins are in circulation: the dollar piece and 20¢ pieces. Recently, in response to actual needs a new copper coin worth 5¢ has appeared on the narket.

Of late the central bank began to receive deposits from the masses no matter her small they are.

#### Return of Bonds

As reported before, the bonds of the Soviet government were over-subscribed by the masses out of the desire to aid the government in carrying on economic reconstruction as well as breaking the 5th drive of the enemy. The bonds, as is known to every one, are secured on nothing other than the credit of the government which is exceedingly good among the masses, unlike the bonds of the Kuomintang which can not be sold unless secured on reliable revenue.

Later on several hundred thousand dollars in bonds were, however, returned to the jovernment out of a desire to support it with something more substablial. Of their own accord the masses initiated a campaign for the return of the bonds to help the government tide over temporary financial difficulties. As far as my personal knowledge goes, a multitude of the first and red soldiers handed back the bonds bought before. One soldier of the fit cames who had served in the white army and bought the bonds with his limit couldness of some thirty dollars returned the bonds to the

state only with a smile on his face. Likewise a postman who made some savings through long years in the post service also returned the bonds without a number. Such examples are found among a vast multitude of nen, women and youths who offer everything including their life for the defence of the Soviets.

#### Taxation on a Tey Principle

The principle of taxation under the Soviets is based on greater exactions from the exploiting classes. Taking the principle as a basis, the Soviet policy of taxation aims at the enforcement of a progressive tax which weighs heavier on the exploiters. In another x respect the tax schedule has revised to meet the demand for more revenue. Increase in the exportation of commodies from the Soviet regions and absorption of cash from this source have also entered into the consideration of the government in revising the new tax schedules.

At the same time the government keeps on sye on the activities of the counterrevolutionaries engaged in the sabotage of Soviet currency and finance. In fact, it punishes such activities severely as soon as discovered. Taste, entry varance and corruption are things strictly matched by is government. A notifical struggle has been useful engaged a first maste and corruption, and an accommy comparign in governmental engence launched. Desiles, a strict amounting system has been instituted, checking all governmental expenses with the budget at hand. All these factors have played their part in the 'sanisierung' of Soviet finances.

Of course cormerce and finance, like all at an branches of national economy, are matters falling within the jurisdiction of the department of national economy newly set up under the people's council. The department rates a study of the problems connected therewith and elaborates the plans for development.

Soviet Communications

Consumications under the Soviets have improved considerably with far more officiency than the NT system which is cought in corruption and inefficiency. In spite of the lack of planes, locomotives and steamboats the Soviet mail system has fair progress, linking the central districts with other rections hying far away, regions that have been cut off by the NT bandit troops. In certain localities mail traffic has been restored with the NT controlled districts. Empress delivery is promptly effected within a short space of time.

Tireless communications, thou h still confined to military use, have made long strides. The telephone service covers a mide area. Long distance telephone as also in operation. The construction of highways connecting the urban and rural districts, building up wide roads (motor roads) on narrow paths, is another achievement of the Soviets in the field of communications. Fundreds of military miles of motor roads have been completed under the Soviet building programme. Yet more and for more are to be built up under the direction of the commissiriat of internal affairs.

By the way it shall be mentioned that the Soviets have devoted considerable attention to sanitation and hospitals. Lany modern hospitals have sprenging of the Red capital, Jukin, for civilians and wounded soldiers.

Mere it not for the enemy's economic blockade, economic improvement in Soviet China would have been far greater and more amazing. But the present status of economic development under the direction of the Soviets shows conclusively that the Soviets have so far demonstrated its ability to build up an enitrely new economy on the ruins of the old demolished by the revolutionary forces of the Soviets.

For lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of: words by figures as, for instacne, (1) standing for date, (2) place, (3) factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) days in strike, (6) working days lost in strike, (7) no. of petitions, (8, leadership, (9) conditions and demands, (10) results.

#### I Strikes Unrecorded in Previous Bonths

(1) Peb.-april (2 Chi-tung, Kiangsu, (3) Bai-sen Cotton Fill, Chi-tung branch (4)700. (5)-- (6)- (7)-- (8) Spotenous. (9) Against lock up. 8 conditions gained after reconciliating by Kuomintang: as factory shall be opened in For. 1934; b) preferred right to be recruited; c) discharged fee equal to months' wage paid; d) back home at the expense of the co.; etc. (10) Partially success.

(1) June 20 (2) Shanghai (3) A-Wei-Ya Barber Shop (4) 20 (5) 2 (6) 40 (7) 1 (8) - (9) Against dismisal, clahed with capitalist (10) The salable.

II Strike Continued From Last Lonth
x (1) Lay12- from July 22. (2) Changhai (3) British-American-Pobacco Co. Factory
No. 1 & 2. (4)8,000 (5)21 (6)168,000 (7)2 (8) Yello 2. U.. (9) Against the
lock up of the factory no. 1. Detailed story appeared in previous issues of
C.V.C. (10) Fail.

(1) July 3-31 (2) Chinkiang (3) Dai-Chung-Hua Eatch Co. Chinkiang branch. (4) 750 (5) 28 (6) 21,000 (7)1 (8)-- (9) Against dismissl; clashed with the company; the capitalist locked up th factory as a menas against the workers but resulting in receiving a fierce counter-attack came from worker; factory was forced to reopen on August 1st. (10) Victory.

(1)3-15 (2)shanghai (3)workshops of silver-smith (4)25 (5)13 (6)325 (2)-- (8)-- (9) Against wage-cut. (10) Unavailable

(1)4-21 (2) Shanghai (3)1-Shin Tooth Brush Factory (4)85 (5)18 (6)1,050 (7)1 (8)-- (9) Against dismisal; against vage-cut; reconciliated by KMT.(10) Fartis-

lw success.
(1)11-14 (2) Shanghai (3) Morimura Garage (4)36 (5)3 (5)108 (7)--,(8)-- (8)
for suf full pay (10) Unavailable.

(1)10-12 (2) Tangshen (3) Ricsha puller (4)1,500 (5)2 (6)5,000 (7)0 (8) sp. (2) Against the squeeze by of the Public Safety Bureau; (10) striker demonstrated in streets. (10) Reconciliated.

(1)3-15 (2) Shanghai (3) Dai-chun-hua Rubber Shoe Factory (4)300 (5)9 (6)2,700

(7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Aga-Linst wage out (10)Reconciliated.
(1)23-28 (2)Tientsin (3)Pei-yang Match Factory (4)300 (5)2 (6)600 (7)0 (8)--(1) Against the new introduced fine regulations; for wage increase. Resumin their work, the striker found that their matting against were cheated the yellow unionists. The angry strikers smash the yellow trase union and denied the conditions conclude between the capitalists and the unionists.

(10) Victory.
(1)-4 (2) Isinan (3) Isinan Arsenal (4)-- (5)-- (6)-- (7)-- (8)-- (9) Concitions unavailable. A rioting plan was planned. Five leader arrested and escorted to Nanking, the center of KMT-fascist terror. (10) Unavailable.
(2) 28-50 (2: Shanghaim (3) Stevedore, Natao, Chinese Merchant's Navigation Co.

(1)28-50 (22Shenghaim (3)Stevedore, Natao, Chinese Herchent's Navigation Co. (4)250 (5)3 (6)750 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against dismisal; against wage-cut (10)Un-available.

(1)51 (2) Mantuag (5) Taxi driver (4)50 (5)1 (6)50 (7)1 (8) Sp. (9) Against heavy tax imposed on them by Public Sefety Bureau (10) Reconciliated. Sub-Total: (2)10 (3)10 (4)3,298 (8)30,885 (7)4

| (1) 20 (3) Shanghei (3) Tally-men, C-11-3-N., (4)400 (7)2 (6)- (9) For wage incre                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| crease by 38 per month, (D) in reconciliating. (1)27 (2) Shanghai 2(3)60, Representatives. (7)1 (8)- (9) For the early settle- |
| (1)27 (2) Shanghai 2(3)60, Representatives. (7)1 (8)- (9) For the early settle-                                                |
| ment of the dispute between the stock holders. (10) -                                                                          |
| (1)28 (2) Shanghai (3) Hsin-ya Medicine Work (4) Representatives (7)1 (8) (9)                                                  |
| Against dismissl; against wage-cut. KMT oppressed the workers to declar a                                                      |
| strike. (10)in reconciliating.                                                                                                 |
| (I)27 (2)Nanking (3)Stevedore (4)200 (7)1 (8)? (9)For relief. Many coolie                                                      |
| were arrested when thy were participantin, x in a secret meeting(10) Not yet                                                   |
| ended.                                                                                                                         |
| (1)30 (1) Nanking (5) Stevedore, N-S-L Shakken Station (4) Representatives. (7)                                                |
| 1 (8) (9)For relief (10)Fat 1.                                                                                                 |
| (1)31 (2) Tientsin (3) Sue-Feng Flour Hill (4) Representatives 2 (7)0 (8) Sp. (                                                |
| (9) Abainst the newly introduced fine regulations (10) Reconciliated by the                                                    |
| Social Beureau, Tientsin City Government.                                                                                      |
| Sub-total: (2)/(3)7 (4)360 (7)7                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                |
| V. General Ledger for Vorker's Struggle in July                                                                                |
| Fo. No. of No. of No. of No. of York-day Clash, Counded                                                                        |
| of Peti- Strik-Peti- Total lost in Demons- :                                                                                   |
| FacStrike tion tel ers tionet Strikes tration _ Arrested                                                                       |
| June 30 20 10 30 68,211 955 69,163 504,572 7 321                                                                               |
| July 19 11 7 18 11,296 660 11,956 198,583 3 13                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                |
| 0- VI. Volume of Enterprise (No. of Werkers Employed)                                                                          |
| 0-499 500-909 1000-4999 5000 Total                                                                                             |
| June 16 4 5 5 30                                                                                                               |
| July 7 7 4 1 19                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                |
| VII. Classification of Trade                                                                                                   |
| Cot- Silk Weav-TobaGum Post, Trans-Juni- Jach-Handi-Ric- Oth-                                                                  |
| ton File ing Tele-por- Hine inecraft-sha Total                                                                                 |
| Hill ture Mac. cco Mcc.gram tationcipal Work men Buller ers                                                                    |
| June 4 0 1 2 1 0 6 1 2 1 4 2 5 50                                                                                              |
| July 200 0 0 3 1 C 5 2 0 1 1 1 5 19                                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                |
| VII. Causes of Struggle                                                                                                        |
| AgainstAgainstAgainst For For For Poli- Other                                                                                  |
| Dismi- Foremen & Better HigherFull tical Total                                                                                 |
| salWagecutLockoutContractorTreatment Wage Pay Causes Causes                                                                    |
| June 9 5 4 1 6 2 1 2 2 52                                                                                                      |
| July 3 3 3 0 5 2 1 2 2 21                                                                                                      |

#### IX. Remarks

As usual our stastics for this month are incomplete. And the struggle of the ricsha coolies at Shanghai, involving some 100,000 workers, is the major one during the month. In this connection, we refer our readers to the next issue which will give a detailed account.

0 1791/6 Chinese Without ansferrable Ackal from Oct 10 14.34 with the tel sich hya, ~ 50 for templation making

| ,  | Fm. 2      |  |
|----|------------|--|
| G. | 35000-1-34 |  |

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICI

| ICE.   |       | 1791     | IRY.  |
|--------|-------|----------|-------|
|        | No. D | 0 1 9    | /6    |
| cial E | ranck | PARTY, V | 2     |
| Date 3 | Para  | 30 10 3  | 11/   |
|        |       |          | == == |

Section 2, Speci

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made Forwarded by D. I. Rose I forward herewith eight typewritten copies of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the Chinese Post Office on September 28, 1934. The letters, which were posted locally and addressed to persons in London and Paris, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts at delivery had failed. Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder :-(1) Addressee: "Secy. A-I. L., 3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris." Enclosure: Vol.4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934. Contents: (a) A Statement by c.c. of C.P.C. on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. China. (b) Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Miner. (c) The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Government. (d) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934. (6) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuria. (2) Addresses: "Secy., W.E.A., 16 Herper Street, W.C.I. Landen." Enclosure: Vol. III, No.66, dated June 18, 1934. Centents : (a) Appeal to the While Party Members and Teiling Masses for the Support of U.S.S.R. and the Opposition of the new IMP-IMT Challenge. (b) Civil Rights Breen Protests Hazi "Terrer" (c) Two Years' Fighting Record of the Red Armies of China (Next Issue).

(2) Addresses: "Mr.J.L. Marray, 52 Comp. Street, Landon C.Y.I."

|    | Fm. 2      |
|----|------------|
| Ğ. | 35000-1-34 |

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

| File | N | 0 |   |  |
|------|---|---|---|--|
|      | - |   | • |  |

|             | REPORT                                                          |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|             | Date19                                                          |
| Subject (in | full)                                                           |
| Made by     | Forwarded by                                                    |
| widde by    | r orwarded by                                                   |
|             | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.23, dated June 22, 1934.                  |
|             | Contents: (a) Red Army March on Chungking.                      |
|             | (b) Sufferings of the Peasantry in N.Manchuria.                 |
|             | (c) Outline of the Constitution of Republic of Soviet China.    |
|             | (d) Rapid Extension of the Red Army.                            |
|             | (4) Addressee: "Mr.J.K. Merrey, 58 Gough Street, London C.W.I." |
|             | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.24, dated June 29.                        |
|             | Contents: (a) Salt Rioting in Shantung, Nanking and Kiangsu.    |
|             | (b) Students Violently Against Joint Examinations.              |
|             | (c) Chinese Pascism in a New Phase.                             |
|             | (d) Another Victory of the Red Army.                            |
|             | (5) A Militarist War Looms Again.                               |
|             | (5) Add ressee: "Mr.J.K.Merray, 58 Gough Street, Lendon C.W.I." |
|             | Enclosure: Vol. 4, No.25, dated July 5, 1934.                   |
|             | Contents: (a) Reconstruction of Soviets                         |
|             | (b) 200,000 Chinese Teilers Mobilised by Japan.                 |
|             | against Seviet Union and China.                                 |
|             | (c) Consumation of De Facto Recognition to                      |
|             | (d) Worker's Struggle in IMT China, June 1934.                  |
|             |                                                                 |
|             | (6) Addresses: "Mr.K.J. Merrey, 58 Gouch Street, Landon V.C.I." |
|             | Enclosure: Vol.4, No.26, dated July 12, 1994.                   |
|             | Centents: (a) The Velunteers in Kirin Scored Two Mere           |
|             | Victories.                                                      |
|             | (b) Recommic Reconstruction of the Seviete.                     |

# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

|                | REPORTStation,                                                                                           |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subject (in fu | Date                                                                                                     |
| Made by        | Forwarded by                                                                                             |
|                | (c) Manking Pleased Japan by Another Surrender.  (d) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders from Nanking  Hangmen. |
|                | (7) Addressee: "Secy. W.Educational Ass., 16 Harper Street, London C.W.I."                               |
| 0              | Enclosure: Vol.4, No. 26, dated July 12, 1934.                                                           |
|                | Contents: (a) The Volunteers in Kirin Scored Two More Victories.                                         |
|                | (b) Economic Reconstruction of the Soviets.                                                              |
|                | (c) Manking Pleased Japan by Another Surrender.                                                          |
|                | (d) Rescue Revolutionary Leaders from Nanking                                                            |
|                | Hangsen.                                                                                                 |
|                | The postal cancellation chops show that (1) and (2) were                                                 |
| ·              | undecipherable, (2) was posted at the C.P.O.Branch Office, 304                                           |
|                | Fokien Road in the afternoon of June 22, 1934,                                                           |
| _              | (4) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at 3 p.m. July 2, 1934,                               |
|                | (5) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Joffre,                                          |
| •              | at 1 p.m. July 6, 1934,                                                                                  |
|                | (6) was posted at the C.P.O., North Szechuen Road, at 1 p.m.                                             |
|                | July 13, 1934,                                                                                           |
| •              | (7) was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A601 Avenue Jeffre,                                          |
|                | at 2 p.m. July 13, 1934.                                                                                 |
|                | J.B.Km                                                                                                   |
|                | D. I.                                                                                                    |
| •              | Officer 1/c Special Branch                                                                               |

# CONTENTS

#### NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN MORTH CHINA

| (1) | A Statement by c.c. of c.p.c. on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. China |   |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
|     | Imperialism in N. Chinap.                                                              | 1 |
| (2) | Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Minerp.                                              | 3 |
|     | The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Governmentp.                                |   |
| (4) | Chinese Economy in First Quafter 1934p.                                                | 4 |
|     | Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuriap.                                            |   |

# A Stement by the C.C. of the Comminist Party of China on

#### THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANUSE IMPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

In our previous issue we published an article on the new offencive, of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Assistant's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de faste recognition of the Manchalus as the most important step in the direction of further capitalation to Japanese was preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embedded in an agreement between representatives of Manking and agents of the Japanese Montang army, and may not be made known for a long time to commit The following is a translation of the declaration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new betrayel of the Espaintane.—M.

To the mouses of the while country,

Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pa Yi, the predatory Japanese imperialism to openly contemplating further victories and outrages in M. China



wents to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hege lony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japans and U.S. are simply a consultacy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and international over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognize Aenchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to lanking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct di-

vision.

#### MAT's New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the ICT is shamelessly, nay, nore shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Fu and No Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun caying Pu Vi a visit. Chiang Kai-shek and his hangsen decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Manchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. Chine and cony of the northwestern divisions have come down to attac' the red army. In turning N. Onina to Japan, The fascist KMT has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese ...ovements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KM has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese imperial-

ism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.
To conceel its betrayal the K.M has been carrying on the most shameless demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Panhung and Nanchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrottle and enslave the wasses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the

movement as a national recovery.

The K.R's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, N. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KIT campaigns in succession. It is the Kiff that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the Kiff wants to bow before imperialism.

#### Appeal to Workers and Peasants

The imperialist gum is aiming at us, toilers of China. The K.H will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a shave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the Edf, must arm themselves in defence of H. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smath its tool --- Kiff.
They must unite exacted suppliese and other imperialist approachese in a unifie
ed anti-imperialist from without report to political affiliation, econotions or our. Our anti-imperialist programs commists of

1) against the Kiff surrender, no illusions on the longue of nations and

perion, union of all teilers as the gainstay of the medicanal strug-

gle against importalism, 3) in favor of a secred revolutionery national etémpse in defense of

thine's independence and topystories, and to the address to join the war against a

in thine or imported, to arm the masses, property and property of the traiters for

#### LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF THE CHINTSIN HINERS

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Mailan mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight minor minus, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the north worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-German management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang Hauchlaing mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the Coremen in

direct control of the workers.

#### Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.M. while the second from 2 P.M. But the workers as a rule work

one or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc, the vorters are always onk the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness—dark clothes, dark beddings dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn to 320 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. The get no pay when they dont work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get enough for their own living, much less for their families.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each month, are always several months in arrears. Last year their pay 789 W. Shheld from 5.5 to 2 months Dissatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. They are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a userer and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to the needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worse is the needle loan to the workers who get the needle from the guarantor at a match ligher rate. So long as the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this userious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the management, loan in money or noodle without interest, ride on lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each contractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this reason, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 160 workers.

Markers Organisations

there are the blue and red erganised in the red unions. In the north mine there are the blue and red erganisations (ganster). The strongest are the Tung Heieng Mai (unique of activities the some birth place) from the workers coming from cutaids. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a result of the considerably in influence as a

result of their betrupts.

That their betrupts.

That their dos welface (internal) dominded pay in full, a demand was supported by the advanced to well as the backward workers. And the workers were firmly rectained to carry out the dominds. But the yellow unions tried to stop the subgraphs by intimidation and deception. At last they took we the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it

Justice serious to attempting to call out the struggle adopted the following serious buying the tentions and geneters for keeping a vatch on the serious to. Claricating the inches of the webling masons, separating the masons out other, all serious to various by patting formed alegans favorable contacts making the serious to discoverable for certain editors. To care its bankrupter inches the deviated arounding their cent instance. They hold been the verkers back true the contacts to all the serious. They received \$100 from the second are a great to the like and the discoverable. The discoverables of the verkers they

the sud middle that the factor wrong the merimes in aptic of the topoptics and protection of the latest middle papers and alongs there are Imperialism and har have been very busy with the arrest of the workers leaders of the hayar silk mill at Shanghai (See our last issue). Up to last week more than 50 leaders were thrown into prisons. The 4,000 workers, however, persisted in the strike for 6 weeks already. Under the leadership of the CPC they refused to accept all reconciliation and arbitration offered by KMT, contractors, yellow unions, bourgeois journalists, lawyers, etc. They decided to fight to the last for the interests of the workers. Other workers, to leave and students in Shanghai have given aid to them. Workers of 15 silk mills have declared a sympathetic strike, likely to result in a general tiemp for the silk enterprises as a whole. On April 12 the garrison commander of Shanghai, therefore, proclaimed an order strictly forbiding strikes and sabotage, The fascist hangmen busied themselves with the arrest of workers leaders, thus trying to wreck the strike. But the scrikers refused to yield.

Besieged the Municipal Gov't

Under the guidance of the strike committee 4,000 workers of the Mayar silk mill called a strike on March 9 against the 20% wage cut. Being mostly women, they nevertheless organised agitation and messenger corps, pickets, etc, fighting for the interests of the working class. Relying on the strength of the masses, they snatched from the hands of the police their leaders and fellow workers serving on the strike committee. They demonstrated against the threat of the capitalists to their delegates. They fought against police men for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

On April 10, the date set for arbitration in the bureau of social affairs, workers went there in small bands after dinner. They desired to aid their delegates in the arbitration but resolved net to yield on any of their demands. By and by the crow resolved 2,000, and demonstrated. In face of the police and troop charge they refused to retreat. Cold and rain rather encouraged the Workers who would not yield at all. In the evening the crowd was reenforced by workers from other quarters, and received bread from them. Functionaries of the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drisaling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drissling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One moment worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scene. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the be-

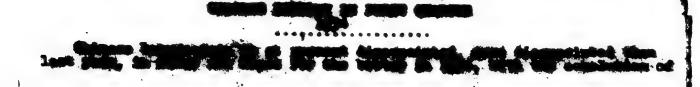
sieging crowd resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens.

Leaders Arrested

To break the strike the IST started the offensive arainst the central organisations of the workers and arrested their leaders by the dosens. They draged the leaders from the workers quarters, charging them with theft and robbery, howing them to lessen the indignation of the workers. Up to now over 50 leaders were taken into custody. As firm as ever, the strikers never returned to work as ordered by the IST.

Workers in the other 15 miles at Shanghai have suffered wage out in the entropy year. They are like a superficie for the ingree strikers. They collected some for the Action vectors. May carried beamers in aid of them there was a second of the second affairs. Say brought them food and have break. On appli 11 the count of the capper scribbers around the Shanghai minimized port of the dispersion of the second of the second streets but not the Shift miles at Shanghai collect a special of the second of the second streets but not the Shift miles at Shanghai collect a special of the second of the second streets are the Shift miles at Shanghai collect a special of the second of the second streets.

the dis in leading this release through the temption of the lightest localists, and the policy between against the temption of the policy between against the temption of the lightest localists. The server of the policy of the



the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near inture. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. They assist imperialist economic aggressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a great aid to imperialist dumping in China to the detriment of Chinese national goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low rrice of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain the price in a somewhat attack resistion because the trade could meintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the price level remained rather high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fallen by 20% as compared with lest year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in China, of its samggling, of the interdiction of the ani-Japanese boycott movement by the KaT, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Cainese market. islism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market.

The mail taxation has been on the increase from year to year. Last December the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, euc, has were raised by one third, beginning from this year, Tientsin collects 65 likin, Anwhei and hugeh have followed the example of Pientsin. In view mix of the decrease in axes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, Hsien and other lo-

oal governments have ceaselessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bad to worse. The levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary step in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in the provinces under the control of Manking, and has failed to show the desired effects. The price of flour is still going down. The purchasing of the peaceupt is on the dealing. sant is on the decline.

The Cotton Fill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton mill in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The selling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. Here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 ocusts sells at \$176 in Japanese or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched simble 1911.

The low price of the year is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition much worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the year magnet and 90% of the cloth market. Opposed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Changhai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a local. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Emandai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remarked that from April 20, 1973, the cotton mills in Shanghai have out production by 27%. The Granghai benegois press reported the flight of the cetter mill has, fin Granghai banks have been stated ready in account of his creditate. The Granghai banks have been stated ready in account the center of his creditate. The Granghai banks have been stated ready in account the center of his creditate. The Granghai banks have been stated ready in account the center of his creditate. The Granghai banks have been stated ready in account of his creditate. The Granghai banks have been stated ready in account the center of his creditate. The Granghai banks have been stated ready in account of his creditate as managers. The day is drawing more than the chinese banks have been stated than the c

the floor a tok conditions the largest o na, the Foosin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in America and France. The silk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occur ied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filetures encount a gaughe have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 morkers. The silk-marking business has likewise sunk sheadily. Originally, there were 9,610 looms at Sheadily. has likewise sunk steadity. Originally, there were 9,00 looms at Shunghai but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,785, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the Like government increased the tax on scharce by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chirere nationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese eigenvetes. According to the re-

port of the Chinese tobacco association foreign ande cigarettes pay only 70% while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50, more. Since the imposition of the new tax foreign eigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and de ressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese volucce number there have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no inswer

from wanking.

The tax on matches was also raised, thus rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the unfair competition of foreign natches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product. Runal Beenery

Agriculture repeatedly hit by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Take the example of regiculture. According to the Stangtai Sin-win-pao of April 13 2/3 of the peasents have given up silk-worm-breeding in Wash, centre of sericulture in China. The sheets of salkworm, though sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from January to March or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Stastics are not available as to the other agricultural products. other agricultural products.

frade has worsened. Take Foodhow as an example. There trade suffered more than last year. Owing to definition of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foodhow have closed down. Other shape are countiering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have aggrerated as contemed

with lust year.

#### VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN MANORITA

Since the accesion of menry Pu Vi to the throne under Japanese instigntion the people in manchuria have shown more resenquent, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in manchuria. The bourgeois press here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachant of the Lanchukue troops stu-

tioned in Samshin, lower Sungari, has mutinied and killed the Japanese of its our by the name of Timba together with many others.

In the morning of Mirch I thirty-two soldiers of the manhine gun detachment of Manshamo stinied, killing the capitan, disaming six others who refused to reveal.

refused to revelt.

Ageil 7 short 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with snose troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 satters started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the

volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11 one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of troops. Four days later 40 voluntours attached Chimbs in Rilled 6 Sumptionaries (Japanese and Manchuriem) of ral bank who refused to hand over the money designed by volunteers spaned the venits and obtained \$256,000 or the company spaned the Japanese imperialists and lies

for of the ples showing the inspecting estivities. They are flating for the infinite al inte

CHINISH WORLERS CORRESPONDENCE TOI III 65 15. .

(I)Appeal to the Whole Party Members & Tolii
for the Support of U.S.S.R. and the Oppo

(2) Civil Rights Group Protests Nazi "Terror"

(3) Two Years Fighting Record of the Red Armies of China (\*\*ext Issue)

AFPEAL FO THE WHOLE FARTY MEMBERS AND TOILING MASSES
FOR THE SUPPORT OF U.S.S.R. AND THE OPPOSITION OF
THE NEW IMP-WAIT CHALLENGE

Comrades and Toiling Masses!

The vanguard of International 'aperialism-the Japanese' robbers, eince its occupation of manchuric and Jehol, has not only planned drive towards Tientsin and Peiping and pressing Charhar and Suiyuan, but also intensified her anti-U.S.S.R. conspiracies and activities in Loren Meucharia, aspecially over the Chinese Raster - Reilway, 182 and 16 s are overly assisted by all imperialists a meni two cold and French imperialists Imperialises, in and Well members set of muming logs never foret to excise occilion remarks to U.S.S.R. and to fight against the headquarter of works reset wion is their longdreamed course; a teh, up no now, tails to take place only due to the persistent peace policy on the part of U.S.S.R. and the sympathy and support shown by the world probat mist. However, new phots are continuously carried out, such as the Vicker Enlear case, the bellapse of argle-Soviet commercial relation, the anti-Soviet plot of the German Pacists, the Machington Conforence and the C.B.R. crisis-all being directed by the Imperhalists against U.S.S.R. as an ever-refreshing challenge.

The Rat, since its betrayal to the Chinese Revolution and its subserviance to the Imperialists, has made Soviet opposision its persistent policy. Inspite of the resumption of reletions carried out under the pressure of mass sentiment, Dar has not only shows so sign of change of its hostile attitude towards U.S.S.R., but even, conversely, renewed its enti-Soviet challenges by raising many new demends. All top papers and reactionary papers temands U.S.S.R. just on the first day of the mesuartion of diplomatic relations to order the cessation of Soviet movement in thing. The Soviet movement of thing is the only selvetion severes for he hundreds of thousands toiling pagals and in the fundation of the her life for Chinese nation, an our experience reserving the same same does does the so spek base demands towards U.S.S.R. 1867, Must been man Filip. B. to "bend back" Hingelan. To wonder Jugents. Ains it impostable to

**4** . ask for "hand back" of the Mongolia Republic , which is entired independent by itself. Again, the Sinkiang incident is utilitied by KMT to attack U.S.S.R., taking the emancipation struggle of the Mohemedans as incited by Soviet Russia and ignoring their own misrule , the real role played by the Eritish and Japanese Imperiation and the oppression of the Mohenedans by the Maice Russians. The toiling manses of China hearthly support the struggle of Sinkiang oppressed people against Kaff and in eriglights, recognize their right of solf-determination and their right to b. independent from China, if they want, Commercially, KMT limits the Soviet trade in China on the protect of dimpingprevention, while at the same time full circor. Is laid to suppress the boycott against the Japarese Imperialism, and granting gengrously the real durning action by the Emperialists. Lastly, taking adventage of the serious situation created by the destruction and seizure of C.E.R. by the Japanese imporialist, Kar make opecial attack against U.S.S.R.

In order to uphold its subserviance policy towards the imperialists, in order to be consistent to its policy of selling out of the national incoreace, EMF has mobilized all its shame—"less applicas, especially the Ministry for of Foreign affair—the expert broker for sellingout of China, the EMF Tangpis and the EAR reactionary papers to start a shower of anti-Seviet arbitrary propagands regarding the C.E.R. problem.

What's roully about the C.E.R. base? It is a well known fact that the C E.R. was primarily solely belonged to U.C.S.R., and the Chinese participation in its administration was only granted me to the fact that the railway is excessing the Chinone territory. Since the Japanese ecompation of Manchuria, for cistion norths Narking and not assume its part in the caministration any more, and not even tried to, nothing has been attoupted to restore its responsibility over the railway. And it seems that now the Japanese plot to seize the line is only voo welcome by Namking, the running dog of Imperi ists. It has been well known fact that Japan has practically reduced most of the railway useless by reckless ruin, which met not a word of protest from Nasking. And now when the Japanese imperialist and their puppers have arranged every step to seize the line, when U.S.S.R. is said to be ready to consider the selling out of the railway for good, that Manking degins to move, begins to yell protests. Appearently such actions could only serve to help the Javanese ambition,

The peason will and all reactionaries uphold to oppose the Soviet's proposal of selling out of C.E.R. was that Soviet knasia was not authorized to do it; she has no right to do it, so they declare; and that by so doing, U.S.S.R. would violate

is too clear that C.E.R. was built with the money of the toiling masses of the Russian people, and in all the settlements and agreements, provisions have been made to allow the purchase of the line by the Chinese Government. But Manking not only failing to realise this agreement, but since 1929, has completely given the sailway up with all manchuria to the Japanese puppets—"Manchuria", KMM not only gives up cooperation with U.B.S.R. over the Labinistration and the protection of the railway, but also, when U.B.S.R. proposes to sell the same, attempts to raise protects and wishes to present C.E.R., just as Manchuria and the rest of Chine, unconditionally to the imper alists and their age. ...

NMT and all reactionaries attempt to utilize the C.E.R..incilent for another break of the Sino-Soviet relations. This again proves that KMF not only is not intending to establish good relations with U.S.S.R. but is also looking for every chance to dectroy the brotherly federation between the toiling resume of the two nations. On the otherhand, they consider all imperialist mations as their "friends", maintain at their best a friendly relation with the spanese Robbers, and obey them.

IMF and all reactionaries shamelessly blame U.S.S.R. as thending over the force of Japanese Imperialism", but secually who he really "bonding over"? U.S.S.R. is the only secto that is a surveyling constantly against the "imperialist forces" of a secsing their compiracies. Over the C.E.R. problem 1.1 a line some startly upholding their own interest, unlike Rediag, which cut only give up their own territory and rights to Japan and her pupoets, but also act to help the imperialist to select C.E.L.

MAT and all reactionaries shamelessly charge U.D.D.R. with the violation of her policy of " assisting the weak nations, charge her as "Red Imperialism", as "betrayer to Revolution", but actually U.S.S.R. is the only state assisting weak nations and secute the independence and territorial integrity of China. U.S. S.R. is the first state to give up all her rig s, privileges, unequal treatles and sphere of influence in China. It was just in he agreements which KMT utilize now to build their probats that U.S.S.R. declared all these hearty concessions, U.L.S.R. is the only stat supporting materially and aparitually the Chinese Revolution, declaring on the day of Japanese occupation of Hanchuric turns she straiding on the side of Chinese people, also would . not recognese any result of armed aggression. While Talk, not only evades from 't' duty of resisting the Japanese, but also suppress all anti-imp, anti-Javanese movement, attacking with full vigor the only anti-imp force of China-Chinese Red Armies and Soviet lastricts, and even attemptate ask U.S.S.R. to order the stop of Chinese Soviet novement". There all prove that FEP in a loyal dog of imperculiats, a solvenger for the impertalists, an active participant of the anti-Soviet conspiracy and the enemy of Chinese people.

KMT and all reactionaries view the peace-policy of U.S.S.R, as "subserviance" and "weakness", attempting to pull U.S.S.R. into the whirl pool of the imperialist troubles, enabling the imperialists to find "pretexts" for armed intervention of U.S.C.R. But U.S.S.R. upholds her peace policy in "not taking an inch of other's territory but not letting an inch of her territory taken by others, " in mainteining peace among nations and for the peace as a whole This peace policy has rendered direct lindranc and obstacle to the imperialist aggression and oppression of weak nations. Only takes itp. running dogs, shameless KMT that would view such peace tall policy as being "subserviance" or "weakness", only the enemies of U.S.S.R. attempt to induce her to get rid of such peace toolog.

INT and all reactionaries showelessly charge U.S.S.R. with the recognition or Manchakao, which they say rend as difficulty to the League's con-recognition and himsens the recovery of territors by Thina. In fact, U.S.S.R. has nover done so, only the Imperialist League recognizes in its report the existing condition of Mancharia, recognizes in its report the existing condition of Mancharia, recognizes the robbery Japan corried out in Functional, and only the hean Kiff government accepts the League Topont, ratios upon the League and recognizes Mancharia silently. But only so, EMF is now preparing a second Mancharia in North Clina, and Immer Mongolia, to serve the imperialists a base for armed inservention of U.S.S.R.

End and all reactionaries shamelessly attempt to carry out some to the challenger by mocking themselves as the friend of U. 5.5.3. They estimate for U.S.S.R. that the sell of C.E.R. went-top departure aggression; that Japan will continue to attack Via ivestbel. And Sachaltrn Provent the Imp-Elf dever understand that U.S.S.R. under the proleteriat dictatorable, with its so-cialistic victory and the support of the world proletariat, is dictionable strong to secure their socialistic victory and all the rights of U.S.S.R.—at the same time, the rights of the world revolution. Shameless RM has not only sold out Manchurba and North China, given up all rights of the Chinese Pation, but also disguised itself under the mask of "cyapethy" and attempt to Case U.S.S.R. into the bignest conspiracy of Imp-Elf.

All thes: all mid-Soviet conspiracies carried out out by ET and all reactions is over the C.E.R. problem. Rev. bytaking this offensive whinst U.S.S.R., not only setisfies the meed of their own master the imperialists, but all a attempts to distract the again in a carried the furious masses so that they may be taught to oppose the only revolutionary rederation of Chi-

note people -U.S.S.R., and oppose the only entiring force of the

and toiling people! Japanese amperialism has con-Tim Papes to capture Worth Chies, Tientein and Papelog the department merey, KMT has already sold out Hoth Thins. the Branch Political Council headed by Hwang In which thing but a second puppet Manchulau. The Japanese robbers, are trying hard to seize C.E.H. from A. S. M. danger of imperiodist partition of China has entaiat a new serious stage. All toiling people, rise up and oppose Also false protests made by KMT and all other reactionaries under the name of the people, expose all the compileries Imp-EMF made for partition of China and attack of U.S.S.R. Oppose KWI's injury the relations between the peoples of China and U.S. E.R. Chinthe meanle wanting to enjoy the real tenefit of C.E.R. should organize up under the leadership of C.P.C., develop the anal wevolutionary war, are up and irize out the Jegenese inparialist and all imperial sts. down with the betrayer HMI, support the only allience of Chinese Revolution -- U.S.S.R., oppose any intervision of U.S.S.R. Strengthan the Sino-U.S.S.R.alliance: Support the Chinese Levolutionary workers and Feasant: Red Armies and the Soviet Power. Only the Soviets and Red Ammies can most out the fire, yoke, our declare was against Japan. Only for viet China can fight for the independence and territorial integrity or China, for the emanapasion or Chinase tolking masses! Cupoto the Kiff "anti-red campaign": Strangele for the victory of Soviet China!

Central Ameritare Commission, Communist Purby of Chine New 15, 2933

GIVIL RICHES GROUP PROFESTS NAZI "TERROR"

- Delegation Paye Call On Shanghai German Consul;

Exutalities Reviewed-

A delegation on the China League for Civil Rights, Headed by Mrs. Sun Yat-san, Dr. Teal Yuan-pei, and including Fe Sin, China's foremest writer, Mr. Yang Chien of the Academia Sinica, Br. Lin Yu-tang, writer and critic, Mr. Karold Issues, editor of the China Form, and several others visited the Shanghai German consulate general yesterday to protest against the "correr" instituted in Germany by Adolf Fitter and his baseist party.

The delegation was received by herr. Behroud, the acting commal-general. The received the delegation's written protest and promised to send it on to the German minister in Paiping. The written protest was supplemented orally and with elippings from the German, American and Shanghai press relating to the "many cots of herbei terrories committed against workers, intellectuals, Jame and liberals of every political shading."

The League's statement of protest was as follows:

The mina League for Civil Rights, which fights against the terror in Cina, for the civil and human rights of the Chinese people, and which allies itself with progressive forces throughout the world, feels compelled to enter an energetic protest against the brutal terror and reaction prevalling in Germany at the present time.

Who learn from the most varied and reliable sources, representing all shades of political opinion, that since the Fascist regim was established in Germany, 30,000 to 40,000 workers and thousands of working class leaders and intellectuals have been arrested. Frishners are beaten up and tertured in jails, in the barranks of the Nazi Storm Troops and in the concentration camps. In the hospitals there are thousands of people with proken limbs, whose condetion bear witness to the barbarish now prevailing in Germany. Fundreds have been killed and their corpses often thrown in rivers lakes or forests. Others are shot and nows is given out that they were shot while trying to ascape. On they committed suicide in their home of he prison. Needless to say, all these cases are nothing but cold-blooded murder.

The organizations of the working class have been suppressed, their printing plants, property and funds confiscated or stolen by Faszists. The rights of the working class in Germany, gained in decades of shruggle, are torage shrugs. There is no freedom of the press, of speech, of ascembly, no hight of organization, no right to any activity of the masses to better their condetions.

"All progressive intellectual and cultural life in Germany is blocked. The greatest scientists, like Dr. Albert Einstein, Magmid Hirschield, and thousands of others, are persecuted and driven into exile. Famous writers like Ludwig Renn have been reported killed. Others, Like Leon Feuchtwanger, and the Wabel Prize winner Thomas Mann, have been forced to leave the occurt, and their positions in Germany belien by medicorities. The fate of thousands of others, proletarian and progressive writers, is even worse.

great extists like Max Liebermans and Earth Collects, and great composed by directors like Brano Walther, are distinct of only opposituations works, are nolested and their works minuted and burned. Library are semided of rich collections of interacture at thousands of motion walked in the straight.

tire working class press, and even such liberal inderivative to expense at the Weltbuche and others of an even militar action. The class are rigidly occasion before they are parallely to make the country. Indian also of liberal they are parallely to make the country. Indian also of liberal and outline are rigidly occasion, before they are parallely to make the country. Indian also of liberal and outlined.

Ages and the darkest days of Charlet Russia. is the person the Jows and the auti-Semithe pograms, systematically direct and encouraged by the German Government and the Inso-

The latest acts of vandalism in burning the books of progres ssive, proletarian and Jewish writers are acts such as have occured only during the darkest days of ignorance and barbarism inhuman his tory. Such was the fate of great scientists and thinkers in the distant past when they paid for their advanced thinking any being burnt at the stake. Frese facts, with many others of a simifar nature have been reported in responsible papers in Europe and America. Even such conservative organs on the New York Times have published such reports daily. In its warch 15, 20 & 23 issues, the res further repristed the following fortis:

"Reports of the torturing of Communists, Decidlists, Redical & Jewish depublies, newspapermen, lawners and whiters are daily published in the Wewspapers of Vienna, of constra decemberes are such instances as that of Leputy Bollmann the was beaten unconscious, his rebs fractured, then he was repeatedly revived by burning the soles of his feet with a torch, only to lose consciousness again.

\*\*Dr.Ossietsky, editor of the Weltbuchne, had his teeth knock-ed out by a revolver butt; the novelist Heinz Pohl was nade to eat Bied bodies are found in fields and forests . in the Nazi barracks men are confronted with levelled revolvers and compelled underthreats of death to flog each other until they lose coreciousness. Among the victims are fathers and some with in not unusual to find almost any morning in the woodlands subroweding Bewlin the bodies of men killed by bulleds or bestings; three such discoveries were made last week in a single morning. The police report them as unidentified suicides! Berlin profetarian homes have been raided a

their occupants mistreated .... "Lion Foucktwanger, the great writer, writing in a special article in the New York Times on March 21, reports 'despairing stories of women whose musbands and some have been dragged from bed and inhumenly boaten, and about whom nothing more had be n heard er seen. . day after day bodies and discovered mutilated beyond

The V lkscrecht of Smitzerland reports snong numberless ather the our sees of men with gouged out eyes and teeth succeed out, been oranged from the Land-wehr Canal in bring.

Manifold, and in an effort to help preserve the social and cultural advancement of manifold, and in an effort to help preserve the social and cultural achievements of men and neveralists, the China League for Civil relates protects in the most emanate in all the prese of Europe and anotice. We protect against this folial terror against the Common weeking class and progressive thinkers, a terror which is original time the locial, intellectual and cultural life of Sermany.

#### 

| (1) net Army March on Chunking                  | p.1.  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (2) Sufferings of the Reasontry In N. Manchuria | p. 2, |
| of Republic of Soviet China                     | p. s. |
| (+) Rapid Extension of The Red Army             | p. 5. |

## Company Approper Consternation Among Mar Circles

Assording to the same sea of Ame 6 the victoricus red army under Conside Lo Lung advanced into Section last month and took Chin-an. And the Muchain, all belong leasted between Machine and Kweichew. But it is the section of Section, merching on Chi-kiang, an important trading control of the Francis River. It thus scruck a terror deep last a trading control of the Francis River. It thus scruck a terror deep last a trading control of the first and the francis River. It thus scruck a terror deep last a trading control of the first and the first a

The mid may is contact the set together with red partisans brought about many may broglement in the military field. They launched new offensives on the set together within or outside Kiangsi. The Chinese passes to the set merimum: approached Haw-yang only 10 lt from animal set to the set together. Her wang, as described by the paper. Is to the set to the set to the set together that the populate account are approached to the set to the

According to the suppose of information the red amplement back and entered have. The same volunteers of the labelumes to pice the it has been been and captured 7 rivies. Another report has a few firms of lambday of the local militia have matinied, fiveing in the dissection of lambday to gain the red partisons there has not partisons from the partisons in the neighborhood. They wandered

On June 16 the Hangehow correspondent of the fintenpac reported the increasing activities of the peasant partisons along the coast in comparison with the previous month. This is the case porticularly in Tuting and Suling near the Chekiang border. The landit army is inadequate in dealing with the rictings of the research. The KAT bandits contemplate calling more re-enforcements from Chekiang.

#### SUFFERINGS OF THE THAS ANTRY IN NORTH MANCHPURIA

The peasants in north Manchuria always heard of rumours of a possible war of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union. They also heard of the possible conversion of Pei-an-tsen into a new capital. The truth, however, is that Japanese imperialism built up forts and aerodromes in Pei-an-tsen, intending to use it as a military base in the war against the Soviet Union. Pei-an-tsen is linked with marbin and other centres by a network of railways traversed mostly by ureins at night.

a network of railways traversed mostly by trains at night.
The districts in north manchuria are full of Japanese troops in quee. for soldiers and foods from the peasantry. The peasants are required to build up the works against the Soviet Union. A week ago no carts dared to enter the city of Sulmua in fear of being commandeered by Japanese troops. In Chintsen Japanese troops took away nearly all the horses used by the peasants to till the ground. The hard pressed peasantry compained of the frequent requisitions of food and horses with a bitterness that is wellnigh unequalled any whereelse.

Contimuing, the wrong peasants have more to compalain of: The village with 50 households must contribute a wagon together with a good many recruits for the Japanese controlled army. In this respect the poorer peasants bear the brunt of the Japanese attack. Whenover and wherever the Japanese troops make a stop, they must nich up a quirel and kill some

one.

The approach to Japanese defence works is positively prohibited. Any one that comes nearer to it by mistake will be killed right way. Half a month age six peasants came to blows in Aulan and met with death in the riverside at the hands of the Japanese soldiers. The workers engaged in the construction of the Hailun-Kesan line always received florgings from the Japanese on flimsy grounds. They must salute the Japanese whenever more ing them by accident on the way. They must call the Japanese by "Greater Japanese". In the countryside the populace must put up flags with the sun in the centre (Japanese national flag) to welcome the few Japanese who come by accident. the Atteck on Usan

Before launching the offensive on the Bovie: Union Japanese imperialism is actively anisated in the work of a thorough housecleaning in the rest. The unreliable while forces in Mailum and other haiens have been discussed and eliminated in the willage and rifled of the peasants confinence. The constabilism stationed in the forests is placed under staint serveillance, accompanied by the enfrocament of the jeint guaranty states according to thick a war is jointly responsible for the acts of his feller soldiers. Have untimies took place before the contemplated discolution, the week and a full regiment of calvary stationed at mailum revelted ent field, followed by the actiny of 600 constabilisms at Chinteen the constabilisms. They is the actiny of 600 constabilisms at Chinteen the constabilisms. They are hattles, tilling and wounding quite a number of definitions. They are the become a daily consumance. COCKERDOO.

of the Sailun-Koheen line (number-



the Chiefes is perhaps only a varient of the medieval maner implicated to inchesia, the landlest builds up a monster house on it, overing in some access meanly one third of the whole estate, surrounded by a mill belief that are stored gans and other veryons, The inhabitants in the Chin-

The fellure of erope in 1932 verked a great hardship on the wholebed of penantry is the spring of 1933. This perticularly the case with
tample and pooter penants who made a living on grass and the bean
allow the west kind of neurishment). Yes, there may be coreals on the
market will be poor penants can not come at it without manay. Youre
allow the landson rathers to call it men if money is affered in exdefined the evictorism of a capal canadeles initial was encourred
to live the evictorism of a capal on the first digrestion was videmarket. These of shople that of describing the pumps of hunger.

#### The Threat Broken in Yorse

The same is the different ortain prevail regarding the Leave the lands not as head of the crops to the lands not as the compared to the lands not as the compared to the lands of the compared to the description. This arrangement is widely in the compared to pay a lump sum of the plants (distinction) that the goar is good or bad, the lands we plants collecting the sent without anglying anything to the peasent.

The landlest of searce profess the latter arrangement.

Applicational laterages in month America are found in great numbers.

As a laterage in the fact to to farm hands. The tenant may hire from the laterage to the laterage with 40 or 50 households to the laterage to the laterage of the livestock.

They go to work at the livestock.

It was to the livestock.

They go to work at day the livestock.

They eat the meal at noon on the livestock in which they have to get up early and livestock less before them. Every day only 10 or 15 minutes for a row. The one year contract worker begins his employed them the lidest calender) and ends it some time in the lidest whitever during the long interval.

#### De See Jose

From 50 to 40 dollers a join.

The From 50 to 40 dollers a join.

The workers are paid 50-20 or in a configuration the real vages of the configuration that we want is begun, the real line week is begun, the real line week is begun, the state in demand for each. The state is antiter of sencern for the employers, the death of corners; as a matter of sencern for the employers, the mail from the employers, they want is only grued, at moon they have times throughout the line of the state of the state of the state of the spring and thite needles. In the spring a sequel to the crop failure the

CONTRACTOR OF REPORTS OF SOVER CHESA

she Soviet Republic of China proplaimed this that its fundamental tasks as in-

possible only after the replacement of the LT rule with the Soviet series in China. Only then can the constitution of the Soviet Republic of China be perfected. The congress calls on the masses of the Mole country to fight for the realization of these tasks under the leafership of the provisional central government of the Soviet Republic of China

#### Victory of Soviet Revolution

- 1) The basic task of the Soviet republic is to consolidate the constitution that the constitution of the workers and peasants on a stable Soviet territory and to fight for the success of the Soviet revolution throughout to land. The objective of this dictatorship is to clear the reanency of feudalism in its entirety, to drive out the imperialist influences from the country China, to unify China, to limit the capitalist development in a place way, to proceed with the economic construction of the Soviets, to rail a consolidarity and consciousness of the prolitariat, to mobilize broad masses around it, to consolidate the alliance with the middle peasants so as to lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat.
- 2) As set up by the Soviet government of China, the state under the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasents belongs to the workers, peasents, red armists and all other toilers. Under the Soviets all workers, peasents, red armists and toilers have a right to vote for delegates in control of the government except for militarists, politicians, landlords, Tuhao, kulaks, priests and monks, and all other exploiters together with counterrevolutionaries who of course have no right to vote.
- 3) The national Soviet congress is the supreme political organ in the Soviet republic of China. During the recess of the congress the promisional central executive committee of the Soviets shall have final authority in all matters. Under the executive committee there shall be a people's council to handle every day business, issue orders and promulagate decisions.
- All workers, peasants, red armists and other toilers together with their families shall be equall before the laws of the Soviets and be the citizens of the Soviet republic of China regardless of sex, race (Mans, Mongols, Mohammedans, Tibetans, aborigins, formosans, Koreans and Annamites residing in China) and religion. To draw more workers, peasants, etc, into the control of their own government all citizens of the Soviets at the age of 16 and upwards as previded in the laws governing electrical shall have the right to vote and be elected delegates to Soviet congress with a view to discussing and deciding on matters both national and local.

As to the election of delegates, the factories of the industrial are and the districts inhabitated by handicraft workers, pessents a poor shall serve as constituencies. The delegates so chosen shall to part in the work of the Soviets and its commissions at a definite date. They shall make periodical reports to the constituencies. The electorate can repaid any delegate and choose a new can at any time it sees fit. Soviet Chilm gives proportionately greater number of delegates to the proletagist in order to peakle the latter to lead the peasantry and other toileds to socialism.

- 8) The Soviet power of the shall have as its main objective a thorough betterment of the let of the working chills and enact the labour law with the eight hour, minimum ungoes social insurance, unemployment relief, workers' control of promotion as the outstanding features.
- e) With the therough embergiostics of foundal exploitation and smalleration of the lot of the passesting is view the Soviet power of Chista had producing a lond low similar of description of the land of all landsmanned and its distribution to limit describes your possesses and middle possesses, looking forward to the utilization intimated the land.
- The Seyles prove of Sell-like for the terms of the interpret of the interp

workers and peasants as well as intelligible to them which is in transition to socialism.

- 8) To emancipate China from the imperialist shackles completely, the Soviets of China declare the full freedom and independence of China, repudiating all political and economic rights enjoyed by imperialism in China, repudiating all unequal treation concluded by counterrevolutionary regimes with imperialism, repudiating the foreign debts contracted by counterrevolutionary regimes. Within Soviet permitory the entry of imperialist land, naval and air forces is absolutely forbidden, foreign concessions retroceded, imperialist banking, customs, cailways, mines, factories and all other enterprises nationalised. But foreign concessionsizes may be admitted under Soviet laws.
- 9) To insure the success of the Soviet revolution on a national scale and to support the theory that participation in the revolutionary has in the responsibility of the toilers, the Soviet power of China promulgates the draft law for the time being designed to substitute compulsory for voluntary enlistment. But the right to bear arms shall be conceded only to the toilers. Under the Soviets all content evolutionaries and exploiters shall be discreted.
- 10) Aiming at the insurance of the liberty of the workers and persents to speak, assemble, publish, etc., the Coviets oppose bourgeois democracy but fafour the orders' and persents' democracy, anathing all the political and economic poter of the bourgeoiste and landlord, breaking all the fetters of the landlord-bourgeoiste that throttle the liberty of the toilers. The Soviets shall provide material foundation for the liberty of the toilers by giving them printing mechines, meetings place, etc. At this days time all counterrevolutionaries under the Soviets shall have no hiberty hatsoever in carrying on agitation and activities.
- 11) The Soviets recognise the liberty of marriage and take all the necessary measures for the protection of tomen as an essential step for and to the thorough emancipation of the faminine sex, there embling somen to be free from the shackles of the home and to take an active part in social, economic, political, cultural life.
  - 13) Assuring full liberty of conscience to the toilers, the Levista strictly enforces the principle of the separation of the state from the church, give no grants or subvention whatsoever to religious describe them. All citisens of the Soviets have the liberty to oppose religion. In existing ist missionaries may exist under Soviet rule provided they obey the Soviet lew.
  - 14) The Soviets give full national liberty to all minority nationalties within the borders of Color in consecutive than the right to second from China and form independent states. The Magols, Rorsens, Tibetane, and all the aboriginals resident in Colorable in full right to join or large the Soviet federation of China, or to the without our autonomous districts. The Soviets at present set itself the task of militariets, princes, lamps in shaking off the years of invertebles. The solitoriets will at preent develop the entire and the solitories with the solitoriets will at pre-
  - 15) The Soviets give anylon to remaind density fighters of Chinese or foreign nationality the are personally to chartespeciality regimes, and aid and lead them in the revelop of her observed will the success of the revolution.
  - 16) The Seviete eccord full additional rights to fereigners engaged in labour on Seviet territory---registry that are enjaged by Miriet citizens.
  - 17) The Soviets of China procedure to the prelevanted and oppressed nations of the whole would that it reports the Borist Dates as a strong ally which has been sent to flatifing at the man revolutionary from under the elementary of the presentationary from under the elementary of the presentation.

The Soviet Congress goes on report that as revealed in the report of Conrade Om Teh the central government and military council have correct out the decisions of the farst congress. The congress further good of s cord that the red army has schieved overmelming victories in the few campaigns of imperialism-Kif and in repulsing the fifth eac. pening a bright perspective of capturing one or more previnces in the ini-tial stage of the Soviet revolution.

During ceaseless fighting with the low bandits the red army has steeled itself and enlarged itself, drawing hundreds of thousands of west peacents into its ranks, accompanied by the elevation is political on ousness and technique. It has proved the genuine asked ferce of the masses capable of fighting imperialism-NCC, fighting Japanese imperialism, fighting the landlord-bourgeoisie. It has proved a vital force fighting for the emancipation of the workers and peasants to the last. Noter conditions of a life-and-death struggle with imperialism and KMT just at the present moment the greatest efforts shall be made to expend the red army to 1,000,000 within the shortest time possible.

within the shortest time possible.

\*\*Prest of all, ergumes and transituring Reliable.

\*\*Prest of all, ergumes and transituring Reliable.

\*\*Prest of all, ergumes and transituring Reliable.

\*\*It of all, ergumes and transituring and divisions and corns by turning to adventage the wealth of past emperiences. Strengthen the reserve of the red army, that is, the yearth measures and red gamedo. Raise the political education emeng those units. The preparations for a transition from the voluntary to the complete edicate.

\*\*Proposes of consolidation, puge the red army of alien elements, atrengthen the leadership of the waters in the red army. Strengthen the leadership of the party in the whole army. Make the red fighters conscious of fighting for the Soviets. The conserve stage for a closer contact of the any with the masses. Anse the conscious dissipline in the red army.

\*\*Malamatican of discipline as well as emenative gamishment (above that fixing by order) shall not be permitted. Whillian more communists and EC for a raw in clien to atrengthen the political machine and party organisations within the red army.

\*\*At the same time military techniques must be improved in conjunction with the elevation of political consciousmes and heroism among the red amints. In modern warfare victory can set be secured without a full acquaints in modern warfare victory can set be secured without a full acquaints. In modern warfare victory can set be secured without a full acquaints in modern warfare political consciousmes and the party and be ask and proved in special emphasis on political effects in the composition of the partitions with special emphasis on political consciousmes or the learn of the development of the mass struggle and land revelutions or the development of the mass struggle and land revelutions. Furn guerilla warfare into a new weapon in the hands of the revolutions.

velution. Turn guer illa warfare inte a new weepen in the hands of the revo-

imple provision shall be unde for the material needs of the red army. In this connection the increase in the prediction of rice and storage of rice are of rital importance. In the corruing of foreign trade articles needs by the red army shall be seemed at all costs. Road construction comes ment and plays a great rele in the improvement of transport. Bureath orner and corruption in this regard shall be fought against at all costs. Invery Soviet apparatus and mass expeniention are duty, bound to all the red against in their undinability belliance mood against heparials. The compales to do with for the families of the red against analysis. On the continued with redemping energy. The Soviets and mass ergunisation shall be distincted while the subject the orders of the Soviets in this re-

oter the enciraling movements of the enemy the revelopments ill shall impresse its leadership of the red armies, was only timble the red spains under a unified come.

ted with the ted Glah and to time for a

### CO TEITIS

#### ANOTHER LIFETARIST WAR LOOKING AGAIN

| 1) | Salt Rictings in Shortung, Pholaiong and Hiongsup. | 1 |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|---|
| 2) | Students Violently Against Joint Examinations      | 2 |
| 3) | Chinese Tession in a New Phy sq                    | 2 |
| 4) | Another Victory of the Red I my                    | 5 |
| 5) | A PHittarist War Locus Agair                       | 5 |

# SALT RIOTH'S IN SHANTUNG CHARLANG & MIANGSU gainst Increase in Salt Taxation

The 24% increase in gabille by Canking Lowerds the ind of last year has the in its spain serious reactions among the mass of the poorer prople.

The past month five riotings, for example, have taken place for the seizure like in the provinces along the reast. On May 20 and 21 several thousand in the provinces along the real probabilities better that the police is attempt to seize the sait stored in the governmental warehouse, resulting a second the cause of the police of the country included an east. The rule of passants can not buy salt at high because the by heavy taxation. Hence the attempted seizure.

Compared to by heavy taxation and the country of the salt police while several others boldly took sait out of the governmental varehouse. Large quanterns boldly took sait out of the governmental varehouse. Large quanterns and the said police while several

selt are reported to have been taken out. Several days reports came province stating that the people in Tothaiwei (formerly a Britanian), no longer able to bear the exerbitant selt tax, gathered the sense 5,000 individuals and seised 80,000 picula of salt from the

The mask to show. According to a message of the HET central news which to show the provinces near Manland to show the proving to a message of the HET central news from the shows in Energy Trees, Puking, Chekung, And the riotors also the provinces and smeated it to pieces. 400 households in Changehour, the sale police is a bank fight. (The Signenpae, June 16,

#### Seballa Ing Elica

The total several and the contest to the in the public receipts of the total several and make to convers duties, the major years of affect to several time for foreign loos.

That it was the left is still mesopolised in influential normalized the several transmission of the still as the paper of the pale of calt at any pales from the folias the menufacture it. In this pulse of calt and interesting the make the pales of 
It is a movementy for the masses, It ought to be continuous, the RE has raised it from year to rear.

ical your shon

in charge of the bonded warehouses have almost invertably resorted to tice of mixing the salt with sends and mud in order to reap a much ha 214. High prices make salt virtually a luxury to the messes, especi silers who, hit by economic depression and rura! bankruptcy, power to purchase salt along with other necessaries. On June published a letter from north Shausi saying that "recently, for to go without salt owing to the lack of buying power to A similar information came from the Peiping social involved. ing that in Libsion and Tinghsier. Hopei (two rich ; price of salt compels the people to employ substitutes seds (The Eastern Hiscollany, Jur. 1, 1934, p.12).

Deprived the power to buy sait, the peasants are also twater coming from the sea in Kingsu. Here is an interpretational columns of the Sinwanpao of June 13:"The people in China su) who have been suffering from an acute shorter the cheap rice and high price of salt are interthe attending arrost of dozens of them for the took a little salt water from a river swellen w police served the warning that the taking of such a in the same sonse as amugaling. Put a militant ming of the police and restored the liberty to

These cold facts prove the impossibility of abelia bitant taxes under the RMT regime which actually seize slogen of doing away with it. The russes must get remained told by the KIN tombolish the neferious tex.

#### SAUDESUS VICIENTEY AGAINST JOINT TANK In Taiyuan, Shensi.

The promotion of the joint communication system as a mi m to restrict the liberty of thought name the students has been laid dom in the Bir fascists in their policy of fractising caucation throughout the country but not with a strong rebufit from students of the whole country, followed by strikes of the

Some time in May the students of all the private rest on a joint strike against the joint examination several thousand students of 17 middle schools described. hold. On June 18, of the educational commissioner at Taiyuan and old dies and military, resulting in the killing and wounding of some ates were ri sed for a whole day. Troubles are still browing in the of the ban on the lication of such news by the press as well as transferior of such news by maph and mail.

fore the Yamon of the educational commissioner and ald wont in groups bedomonstration rice there, distributing CP hunibills. They organized placed abstract the intervention of the police and military. Several students call to a clash withe police and flax ropes as meapons. As a result play more wounded, One called the bodyguards was injured in the mouth with the tooth out off by a state. A soldier was strucked in the eye with one applied manahed by stone. absingt the intervermore wounded. One can-

the much of the students the points tary in four of treaistely simt the gates of the malied city, to unilmy stations were compolled to take delection to the city.

win admission in face of the strong w

At 36 students were arrested including four cast police and military, how to aid the aid the colored the move of the students by posts pe of each middle school. The six SA TRACT

> THE DAY PASCISES n & Nou Mase

the salivies of the KIT fascists both old and now under the title of "The 15th Flower of CI and the Chinese Revolution" mainly devoted to an amunication of the chief theses of the CI in their relation to the development of the Chinese revolution. Of special importance to us is that part of the chief theses the real role, just as the present noment, of the KIT fascists in the partition of China by important a role that is now concerninged union the partition, particularly the new life neverent set affect some two mentas are under the aegis of Chinar Kai-shek, the neterious hangsman of the Chinese --- Ed . peoplo-

"The various fractions of the LiT government, whether with their seat at Finding or Canton or Ruiping, are practically fascised as a result of their efforts in this direction. They may have a debate on how to fascise such as the difference between Chinag Kat-shek who insists on unity for construction and Mang Chin-was who alreades unity through construction. They may fight for spells as a reflection of the growing conflict unon; their imperialist masses (conflicts between Chinag, Mang, Then Minhau, Chon Chitag, Hu Harmin, tes). ... The attempt to fire a middle ground between Tassization and revails the falled as in the case of the moralles government in Tassization. tion has failed as in the case of the people's government in Fultion. This secolorates the process of two extremes: the rampancy of fascists and the rap-

Mot content with its existence as a small secret organisation, Chinese fascism attent a to form an open party and to thwart the revolutionary nevement by bribery, hidnapping and assassination. With this end in view the following steps are being taken; fascisation of the army in the drive against the Soviets, ban on the talks about resistence to Japan, bandit-suppression and cultural control in Shanghai factories and schools, the burning and expensesion of revolutionary and liberal books, the attack on file companies and book stores, the applicance of many periodicals of a maintain a faccists nature with the advocacy of Sam-minism to be replaced by Thiang Lai-shek, finally the new life movement, all designed to form an open party and to establish an open dictatorship. Other militarists are following the example of Chinag Lai-shek. So with the politicians. Far from an indication of the strength of the landlord-bourgeoisie, this is positively a weakness in the id growth of the revolution. th of the landlord-bourgeoisie, this is positively a weakness in the landlord-bourgeosic machine."

1) The Min fascists are the most reactionary fraction of the Chinese land-The fasciste are characterised by the following. less-bourgeonic who endeavor to resent the rule of imperialism-IN from the existing revolutionary crisis with the most terroristic and could nethele under the protection of imperialism. They grow in the very boson of the INF and aim at the complete fascisation of the INF, thoraby hoping to proclaim a full-fledged fascist dictatorship over the whole country.

2) The INF fascists are the most transharms and discussed in Aircraft.

2) The DIF fascists are the most troucherous and disgraceful in direct centrast with the chauvinist-fascists in Europe. Under 'actionalist' they revive the antiquated slave morality and turn out slaves (out of Californe) for importalism, thus paving the may for the importalism division of Californe, "The hangman Chiang Kni-shek elected loudly at Manchang: Death to these the still talk about resistance to Japan. The fascist papers and statements declare publicly that the less of Manchania and Johol to Japanese importalism natters little provided the communists can be exterminated. In their view the importalist division of China toes no harm to the landlerd-bourgelist, only the workers and possents alone being hurt."

## The low Life Hoveront

"To help imperialism in its attack on China the RM fascists has the compaign against the Seviets of their energy in the extension of slave education incommends in

as the five basic rules of the new life hovement not a si slopen is found such as 'recistence to foreign powers' le by Chinege statists (noticeallists). . .part from loyalty to by leader, meaning Chinege Marchet, the Riv families put i ational to Prints, Chicag Ent-chat close of Section 1 the very cutors TEL 180 00-485 of kincks of or

vongor of invertalism has set kinself the task of clearing the communists for imperialists. Herein lies the decisive significance of the 5th campaign of

Chiang Kai-shok.
"Rational recovery must rely on Li (manners) and Tsei (shame) for its real mational recovery must rely on Li (manners) and Tsei (shame) for its real mational interlisation, says Chiang. who wishes to concoal his botrayal of national interests with these solumn words. Although Chiang is disqualified to speak on this subject, yet under the clock of Li and Tsoi he may, he hopes, succeed in divertining the masses from the revolutionary path by preaching the old fushioned relity. According to the fascists papers the life movement is a portion of the program of national recovery, and old norality the soul of the new life nove-

"Chiang wants to educate the masses in the spirit of old morality through the police and school. Old morality and batons of the police are precisely the weapons needed by imperialism to attack Chima.

Thus it is clear that the new activities of the MAT fascits have but one purpose: preparing nore ground for the imperialist division of Chima. The fascits are not and dark not involved to such demonstrate propagate as increase. oists can not and dare not indulge in such demagogical propagands as 'against Versailles' advanced by Ritler or 'restoration of the old glorious Roman Empire' preached by Russelini. National phrases on their lips are more evidences of their betrayal.

Clamour for Ver Clamour for Jar

"Chinese fascists are clamouring for a world war, an imperialist world war, in response to their brothers in Europe who agitate and organize that war. They are thirsty for an imperialist war on the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution. Prolitarians of the whole world are fighting against the world war primarily aimed at the Soviet Union and Chinese revolution but Chinese fascists employ their whole propaganda machine in agitation for a second world war, disseminating illusions among the masses and diverting them from the antiinporialist strugglo. Chinose fascists are preparing Chine for as the battle-

field and the Chinese people as the cannon fodder for imperialism.

4) As said before, Chinese fascists dere not indulatedly in national phrases nor dere they employ such words as 'revolution' and 'socialism' to cover their role as lackey to capitalism. They nevely declare in favour and support of the old regime. The fascist papers openly preach that "We must refrain from any action inimical to the public peace and order and grow in attempth under conditions of maintenance of the status que in China".

This does not mean in the least that Chinese fascists have no national

This does not mean in the least that Chinese fascists have no national and social phrases whatsoever. They are actively agitating for 'technical cooperation with the league of nations', 'opening the northwest', 'controlled and planned economy', 'collaboration between labour and capital', 'naking the greatest efforts to pushi construction', etc, all for the maintenance of the rule of imperialism-landlerd-bourgaesic, for the more severe exploitation of the Chinese tellers, for leading the Chinese messes to the read of hunger, famine, death and colonial slavery.

5) For the above reasons Chinese fascists are more afraid of the form feet than their brothers in Europe. Their ideological poverty makes them feet they for any mass movement. They dore not play with fire within a revolutionary consists depend on troops, police, militia, each of the with their Europan brothers who appeal to the ruined possents, handlered to with their Europan brothers who appeal to the ruined possents, handlered to make conclusions, officials and the declassed elements in big cities with an inclinate

ployocs, officials and the doclassed elements in big cities with an inclined

ion to break into the working class.

"Buropan fascists have a mass semed organisation which is lacking in the Chinese fascist camp. The fascist blue shirts under Chiang Kni-shok are a secret body resting on blind discipline and the mutual watch of its numbers. Chinese fascists mobilise the entire police force and detectives on every memesel day to prevent any demonstration while Europen fescists permit and or-

gamise certain anti-forcign denometrations.

"This does not near that Chinese fascists make no appeal to the masses.
They are just buying the labour contractors and backward workers, appealing to the kninks in the village, organising the new life meyoment in support of the cid regime (regime ancient), a movement that aims at making decide slaves cut of the Chinese people for imperialism.

The Chinese people for imperialists.

The are the characterestics of Chinese fascien with the hitterest feelings the Chinese revolution, the Chinese Soviets and the USER. Chinese fascient the most faithful servent of imperialists.

All counterrevolutionary groups in Chine, from sected temperatur, the but the freshiets, have openly joined hands with the faculation, associated the sellapse of the people's government in Pulicial.

The section of the people's government in Pulicial.

The section of the people's government in Pulicial.

AMOTHER VIOTORY OF THE RIED ANDLY

On May 29 a portion of the red army annihilated one full brigade of the 80th division of the MET bendits in the castern part of Sabelen, Fullon, on turing 800 rifles, 20 machine gums, 50 piculs of bullets for the carmen, 10 000 rounds of amounttion.

#### A MILITARIST WAR LOOKING AGAIN

Beginning a week ago, the Canton 'Mational Defence' Conference has just come to a conclusion, declaringthat all KMT leaders present at the neeting agreed on the need for greater efforts being made in the joint campaign against the Seviets in Kiangsi, for eleser cooperation between Canton and Manking in the military field vis-s-vis the communists. The EMT leaders of the southwest pleaged themselves to make more stromous exertions in the march of Soviet territory,

Williterists at the Conforcace

Under the guise of national defence militarists gathered at Centen from Shanghai as well as from the south. Gen. Chiang Pei-chen, personal delegate of Chiang Kai-shek, first went to Canton, telling Gen. Chen Chiang (warlow) of Kwangtung) to speed up his drive on the communists in Kiangsi as well as to aid Manking in the work of unification. The latter phrase may mean different things to the different rilitarists. In the case of Chen Chiang unification at the case of Chen Chiang unification and the state of forest things to the different rilitarists. In the case of Chen Chiteng unification signifies handing over Ewangtung to Chiang Kai-shek which he and himster, British imperialism, are quite unwilling to do. To Hu Han-min, the master politician new living in retirement in Hong Kong, Chiang's unification neans cutting off his relations with Canton (his financial reserveir) as well as supporting Manking in its present surrender to Japanese imperialism to which he is opposed for the simple reason that he wants to keep the anti-Japanese slogum as a weapon to win popular sympathy and postpone the caritulation until his rise to power at Manking. Viewed from the angle of the Emaster, French imperialism, which has just succeeded in laying a firmer hand on the various of Emassi (adjacent to French Endo-Chima).

Whatever the implications of unification, the ELT militarists concerned

Whatever the implications of unification, the ELT militarists concerned must take up the matter and talk it over among themselves behind closed

doors, ospecially at the moment when the red army has scored initial success in repulsing the EMT 5th samples.

Bosides Chiang Pei-ches and Gen. Sheh Yao, both sepresementives of Chime Kai-chek, the Canton conference is attended by Ho Chian, dictator of Human; Pei Tsung-hei, dictator of Emanges; Chem Chitong, dictator of Emangtung; Get.

Id Chemien, aid to Pei, and a number of ranking military officers. Politications are evaluated on the ground that the conference concerns national defense ne are excluded on the ground that the conference concerns national defendant commist-suppression alone. Practically all the military dictators of the southern provinces have hencred the conference with their presence, a fact that has coused special anxiety among the public, the Japanese exceedings, him fallowed the manual proceedings of the conference with special interest and considered the conference as an anti-Chiang Eni-shek suffering. Decisions of the Conference

According to the interviews granted to the press by the militarists the conference reached the decision to finish the compaign against the Soviets at an earlier date by closer cooperation between Building and Canton. As to national defence the conference departed from the estimate objective and as named that necessary for national defence shall be indistrictely postuped in order to avoid missuaderstandings with Japan. The treadmrons character of the EM militariete is thus entirely laid hare. MY militariete, politicales and facciete are all the same in one respect: capabilistics to imponish the same facciete are all the same in one respect: capabilistics to imponish the

entration, at present, of the major part of the laboratory desired descent, however, exclude the possible way (a way enough the militarists) in the part

#### CONTESTS

#### RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS

| 1) The Volunteers in Kirin Secred Two More<br>2) Bookeric Reconstruction of the Soviets.<br>5) Manking Pleased Japan by nother Surren<br>4) Rescue Revolutionary Loaders From Manking | Victorios |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

#### VOLUMENTESS IN KIRTH SUCHED TWO LINES VIOTORIES One Eutliny Among Linnehurian Species

Following their previous suncesses, the volunteers in Empharia have recently occupied two more important cities in Finia Esslen which is only 50 miles from the capital of Livin and Lung Chin Tean, also known under the name of Lutaegu, which serves as a distributive contro in the area of Furn fac. In the latter district was located the Chinese customs house before the occupation of Hancheria by the Japonese.

#### The Voluntoer Attack

According to information operating from Japanese sources the volunteers on June 22 attacked Lutaegu in the merning and, after severe fighting with the Japanese, took the whole city in the afternoon. Only 600 volunteers took part in the effensive. They still keep the city. By its necesse of June 29 the Japanese Dentung news agency informed we that about 1,000 volunteers besinged the town of Leetsege Enisae on June 26 and attacked the troops and the tour of Leetsoge Edited on June 26 and attacked the troops and the by a surprise, disarring the police entirely. After two days of fighting they succeeded in capturing the term.

Basican, several hundred volunteers invashed an attack on the hairs last Price, and defeated the garnisen, setting free all the prisoners held in the fails.

the fills.
Serious fighting took place in other areas of Practure. On June 27
the Simmapon of Shenghai gave out the Collowing nows: The Kirin volunteers sumbering sume 5,000 bostoged Fire Hains, administering a vital hate the Japanese garrison, followed on June 25 by another attack of the restors who descended on Tung Kieng Baien. Ping Reich lies to the north Bailen and on the southeast of Bartin while Tung Riche is situated at the confluence of the Sungari and Solunking, quite notif the South frontier. exiliful tootice the bargic voluntues executed avily granded by the Japanes: and their pages. In theory of the DET bandite that China is too ingenese imperialism.

Betine of December e high pressure of Japanese eff. arian soldiers have been face the danger of being considered by the Jape as A the Asymp lay stationed in the

## A Design Morted by the Second Soviet Congress

In areas controlled by importalist and III bankits are problem in the reals of national economy and fuir, unamplement, existating fine lies of the toiling masses thereas where the Soviets occurring stands out distinctly with the attending emplication in the let weakers and peasants, especially during the course of last part, the execution by the control government of the economic policy by the first Soviet congress in spite of the ruthless attack and the blockeds of importalism and III bankits.

#### In-crease in Profestion

Production has increased considerably as a result of the planting connains launched by the Series to excess the telling resea to disting the increase to disting the first that it is such tha

before. The increase in ecreal production is even creater. Pallet lend has decreased in acronge on a grand scale. Here then 200, the sense of scanny land the realained last year. Movival has been observed in such industries as interested, allowed the cooperative neverant ambedying productive, construction, are it, provision cooperative resulted in the enlistment of ever the 100 members. In certain districts 700 of the population has joined the cooperatives. Samples are not lacking which show the carolinest of uncle villages. These signation mass organizations naintain close relationships with the resules trade because food office and governmental shops of the Soviets, and have reserved considerable aid from the Soviets regarding finances and personnel. Feel-less to say, the cooperatives are all contralized in sour sort of higher organizations.

the food office and trade bureau have registered great achievements in stabilizing prices and storage of rice. The cooperatives contributed greatly tenuris the supplies to the red army as well as tenuris the amplication in the village. Tith the imaguration of the denotionent of national economy, the economic reconstruction of the Societs has been carried on in a planned way, that is, on the principle of planned com-

The soviets can build up a now occurrence order on the ruins of the cld as well as lead and organise the commonic life of the messes.

#### Recommendations of Congress

If Purther increase in production. The Seviets must undertake this task is efficient with agriculture by launching peep ploughing compaigns, by production with agriculture of the pureaute such as the look of the second 
these articles which are of vital importance to the mar, experience, the experience of the masses. The Seviets must help in the formation of the masses. The Seviets must help in the formation of the constitutes emposed or unemployed, independent northers, heading in this enterprise. Interprises confiscated by the Seviets may have in this enterprise. Interprises confiscated by the Seviets may have ever to then for escribion enter by sale or by contract. Under the confitture the Seviets may operate state emperatures as, for interprises as, for interprises as, for interpretation, electric masses, one, but must religious from attempting at minimum at the development of production comporatives between and man as well as strongthening our landorship over these

#### Labour Intilizations

TOUR SALES OF STREET ST

shall be remarded. So too with the productive corps and individual members, all horses on the labour front. ... onen shall play a make greater sale in accordance and industrial production. Productivity of labour in private constitution of their own life. This shall be done under surveillance of the Solice and trade unions. The communist Saturday shall have a real beginning right toy. The communist attitude to labour shall have a real beginning right toy. The communist attitude to labour shall be made clear; first of all, in state enterprises, at the same time educating the markers in the classification for their own final encourage to the Soviete are, in reality, we have for their own final encourage and the victory of socialism. Moour ing for their own finel emencipation and the victory of socialism. Moour discipline observed in the Seviet emporprises shall serve as an emente for proletarian discipline. All inventions iffully to raise productivity shall receive high reward from the Seviets. The training of skilled labour is of special importance to increase in production.

#### part in francisco

Inter-provincial trade, that he trade with non-Seviet districts, shall be developed at all does to noot the revolutionary needs and to facilitate improvement in the life of the teiling masses. In spite of the commic bleakade of the energy the major products of the Seviet districts as, e.g., tungsty paper, timber, rice, etc, shall be experted in exchange for sait and cloth in great demand within the Seviet borders. Icadership ever the trade expense shall be strongthened. The Seviets proclain fraction of trade in expension to trade monopoly which is following at present. Seviet trade expense cupit to draw in private capital as much as possible. The Seviets have the customs as an effective meaper for the regulation of trade with non-Seviet territory. The beviets must devote considerable attention to the beliance of trade between the Seviet and non-Seviet distracts.

twoon the Soviet and non-Soviet distraits.
5) In the development of Soviet trade the consumption cooperatives have a special role to play. It is the intermediary through which the toiling mane os can buy articles at reduced prices but sell their can products at higher prices. The flow of goods either to or from the peasures is accolorated by the consumption accoparatives. Through the cooperatives the Seviets can maintain ride contact (direct) with the break masses in the command field, and thus nobilize them around itself, Aside from controlising the consumption cooperatives in a hierarchy from the control dam to the height, the Seviets should be not both with more and rem. The consumptions should be not both with more and rem. The cooperatives shell draw in a should help then both with menor and non. The cooperatives shall drew in o-very one of the tellors and improve its work as well. Redel cooperatives should be set up. The workers and peasants must be given to understand that the conserctive is an effective meapon in the struggle against the nonepoly set appeals tion of the wisked merchants and halaks, also a weapon for the amelication of their own let.

The Food Problem

6) The solution of the food problem is the lighting tesk in the communic reconstruction of the Soviets at the present negative. The food office has demonstrated in the distribution of food and in the stabilisation of the price of food but but it has never solved the problem as a whole. Acute food short-age which threatened us last spring and fall is still a memore at present. Under the santal government a food commissions shall be exceeded in charge of appropriation and distribution of food to although the table of the still and the santal sa Under the scatter government a food commissions shall be erected in charge of experiation and distribution of food to other with stabilisation of the price, investing above all adequate surply to the red name, the Seviets and the masses. The new estrictant must proposed with the investigation of food, its steems and trainsportation, etc. But food monorally is innevisable at present. The solution of the feed problem depends on the experimention of feed estrictantiat. The expression must must shall feen the basis of the feed etchesariet. The expression must must energetically develop the feed economical of expectations of and supported by the masses.

If the state of explicit is one of the stangering difficulties confronting the price of the state back has little to show besides issuing economic administration in the state back has little to show besides issuing economic administration in the state treasury, receiving deposits, etc. All these mentioned in the state treasury, receiving deposits, etc. All these mentioned in the state treasury approximates of contraction of the state back has state back must must be every one in order to rake a state of the stat

accommission of Soviet captital.

#### the Issue of Paper or cy

Sevious must be very enroful the the image of a paper is inevitable then there is an entire of a minister. Then follows the mine in thices and applicable the collisions of a continuous revolutions of a continuous revolutions of a continuous revolutions of a continuous revolutions of a continuous revolutions.

Seriet government should resort to another nothed more fitfal, planing the barden of the revolutionry war on the emploiting classes, increasing texation during the upward neverent of Soviet comeny. The absorption of each through the development of the trade with the con-Soviet districts and limitation on the expertation of silver are necessary for expending the power of the narket to absorb paper and upholding the dredit of paper. The nevernant in support of paper may produce a certain effect in belstering up the credit of paper. The congress appeals to the Euman-Impol-Einigsi Soviets for taking stops towards redemption of the paper issued mithout any restriction. Our communes in that district shell understand that only the branch of the state bank has the right to issue paper.

#### Counterrevelutionary Schotere

Silmultaneous with its military attack and occurric blockede imporciliant and MIT bandits will surely use rement landlers, herebants and capitalists to start trouble in the rear of the Soviets as, e.g., lectout, clesings, sabetage, etc., to ureck the occurry of the Soviets, to injure the eredit of Soviet paper, to three confusion into correctly, the Soviets must determinedly fight against the counterrovolutionary activities of the capitalists, landlerds and merchants by noting out purishments from fines, hard labour, imprisoment, confiscation to product decree, about severely punish the theft, sabetage, corruption of the counterrovolutionaries who conceal themselves in the Soviet government. Control of production by the moreor must be immediately begun in private enterprises with a view to averting the counterrovolutionary activities of the capitalists. But as to those capitalists and property including their business, and government protect their life and property including their business, and governments the occurrence to the law, the Tries must protect their life and property including their business, and governments to them. To Soviets give good treatment to the landlerd-bourges technicians and intellications who honestly work for the Soviets and masses in the occurric organs and manusciae cooperatives.

Loro Ifficitive Londorship

10) The congress insists that to accomplish the tacks congreted above for the accommic development of the seviets the president of the next executive consists and the people's council shall insures their energy in the direction of the actional secondary, finance and feed set issuriate and the state bank, coordinating the activities of those expans in their relation to each other. The fight against "left" planace in essential reconstruction and bureaccratic leadership is an important preside for a new turn in the work of these expans. A large number of not extress that be trained for commic reconstruction to fill those expansion must be specially strengthened, drawing a large number of telling separate to the present the expension of the discount of the secondary was in the present phase of the discount during this people of reconstruction can be undertaken but the control of the discount of the di

It is the epision of the congress the rary difficulties confronting us may be discussed only by similing a thorough vistage of the revolutionary may over the confust the conture of looking cities, the enlargement and conscious following the enlargement and constitution of the confusion to the confusion to the confusion of the confusion to the confusion of the confusion of the confusion to the confusion of the c

as its and it contains quarters but for the reality of inchalder. For this was a communic research that me at the profile fourther can not the profile fourth to the not forward the profile for the policy of the fourth of the policy of the fourth party of the profile fourth fourt

Loncaine all Suttle and Libioli Competo Company State of Competo Compe

# SUBSTANTIAL OUT IN THE CUSTOES WARITY AND THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR

As effective from July 2, 1934, Manhing's new tariff was presidented by neticual government. That is new in the rovined tariff is the substanthe neticual government. That is now in the revised tariff is the substantial out, all round, in the duties on the importation of importalist more such as cotton goods, cotton yarn, see products, sugar, paper, myon, coal, ote, almost all of Japanese origin. This is another surrouder of the Elf

ote, almost all of Japanese origin. This is another surrender of the Eighensits to Japanese imperialism which has demanded the lowering of device along with the resumption of through rail traffic and postal service, the readjustment of loans to Japan, etc.

The original EIT has precised national recovery time and again, and made considerable noise regarding shan preparations in that direction. But, in fact, it has done all it can to strangle the Chinese nation under the direction of imperialism, especially in the past few mather than its week of stranglement was accolarated under the major of imperialism. It has fally prepared for handing over China to imperialism in ambunes for the pasteonic time expected of imperialism on an imprehation in contemps for the pasteonic time valuable in view of the fact that the landlest-bourgeds rule in this advance of the revolution. advance of the revolution.

In the several rooks past the III bradits complied with the for decembs that Japanese imperialism has present, manuly, resumption of train and pos-tal service, establishment of customs beamakes along the Great Well. Them immediately follows the reduction of duties on Japanese cooks. As reliably reported, the Cl.000,000,000 loom to Japane, mostly unfamiled, is about to be readjusted on a new basis of amertisation. Homeo the charp rise in the price of the bonds last reak (Adjustment of the loom will bring money to Empling from Telego).

Those undeniable facts signify only one thing: greater determination of the ER bundles to sell the country at cheap prices plus the despending of the untional orisis confronting the Chinese people. At this juminor the Levenout for amount self-defence on the part of the research be been more

urgent than over.

#### All-round Out on Januares Same

The dumping of Japanese goods in China which has played so much haves with national products is shielded and facilitated by the se-called resignated treaty of 1970 concluded between Emiting and Tebre. It has countries as the determent of the beyon't novement launched by the Chinase masses. The new terriff cuts the duty on cotten poeds by 10% to 50% (a great boundit to Japanese and British imperialism), that on sea products by 15% to 50% (as agricust the 100% before), that on paper by 50%, that on rayou, a seasy, each, etc., by a contain parentage.

On the other hand, the duty on raw cotten needed by Chinase cotten mills is redeed by 4%, that on mechanism imperial for Chinase industries (yet no substitutes in China) by 7%. On this paint Embing has anharmood itself by activation of duties on mescentials will benefit the consumers thile the duties on lumping of duties on mescentials will benefit the consumers thile the duties on lumping must be believed up. But they out the duty on short's fin, usually considered as a kind of expensive sec food? The Kin traiter before the has neath short. The dusping of Japanese goods in China which has played so much haves

th shut. b his w d blow at the cotton mill in China which coal industry in the whole land. But the er dut tine. Ecre the

tance from imperialist countries to bolster up the shaken rule of Chinese landlord-bourgooisic.

Protests From All Sides

Hatianal bourgoosic has shown a violant opposition to the new tariff weder which Japanese goods flood Chinese market. The Chinese cotton mills associntion angrily accused Manking of having struck the industry with a much have or blow. The Shanghai chamber of corneres which represents the compredere er blow. The Shanghai chamber of compares which represents the compredere class has also filed a protest against the new tariff saying, "How can a country go along when submitting to foreign dictation at every turn?", also charging Manking with wrecking Chinese enterprises. Even the loading compredere in Shanghai, Yu Chachin, can not refrain from saying " ith the reduction of duties on Japanese goods Chinese enterprises are surely to be put hors de combet (The Shun Pac, July 5). Dut Manking has firmly resolved to carry out the

Det (The Shun File, July 9). But intuiting him lifety resolved to carry out the surrender in spite of protests.

Our preduced have to preest, partly because the new contribution is to plain and too disgreecful, partly because under the guise of protest that the partly because where the guise of protest that the partly out of the sale of Jupanese goods. Past experiences in the anti-dependence boysett never cut tell up that the shope with tell no Japanese Goods' Japanese boysett never the last the shope with the best the last the shope of the last the la posted on their doors have usually done a lugaritive business in handling Japanese wares. Besides, comprederes, not loyal to one but many imperialists, may remain silent on the cut in luties on Japanese Joods but must take a hostile attitude so far as the increase in duties on rachinery and ray cottom affects american and British interests. Here in the ratter of tariff is residented the manday consider and appears in the catter of tariff is re-

flected the growing conflict among imperialists.

On the other hand, the leading papers of Shanghai, though commonting editorially on the new terriff, have raised a serious protest save for the fascist Chem Pac which, however, advises Chimese enterprises to everhall their contents at a croughly, implicitly coming to the conclusion that they had better acc. I the new terriff as it affords them an experimentary for the results. going reorganization. Thus, the new surrender of Earling has, on the whole, secured the support of all counterrevolutionary fractions. No wonder that Chiang Kai-shok is working feveriably for unification by betrayel.

#### RESCUE REVOLUTIONARY LEVELES FROM HER HANGE IN Scores Arrested at Shengini

According to information given out by bourgoois papers at Shanghai scores of revolutionary leaders were recently arrested by the police of the Shanghai international settlement and French consession, including two nonbers of the control of CPC, Also arrested were landed over to Chinese police for terture and execution in direct violation of the rendition agreement concluded between China and imperialist powers. Of course imperialism hates the revolutionaries just the same as the AIT bendits and might have executed them on the spot wore it not for the fact that imperialism has traditionally carried out encourse through Chinese authorities an Chinese territory outside of the settle agreement o

These locators of Chine's liberation movement are all trusted by Chinese passes, raging an uncompromising struggle against improviolism and M.T. For the moment, their work will be taken up by others with a strong likelihood to push the revolutionary nevenent on a much mider front. Their arrest has given visions indignation among the workers at Shanghai and called forth a

of victors inageners for their recit to importalist-fix-faccies to ewo. to seems to the terms is at the college of the coll the torriverse strongly for in repulsing the 9th to the reging of the 3th heat its heat. It there is the property the first property the first property that the interest property that is

for ald in our

#### COMPERTS

## COMMUNICATION OF DE PACTO RECOGNITION

| 1) Recommendation of Soviets                          | . P. | 1. |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------|----|
| (3) 200,000 Disses Solians Mobilized by Japan         | . P. | 3. |
| (8) Consummation of Do Facto Recognition to Manchukuo | . p. | 4. |
| (4) Vertier's Still-gle in 102 Coffee From 1874       | . p. | 5. |

# Process Present of the Soviets The Green's Soviet Congress.

After hearing the report and by Courrie Wa Lang-ping, the congress wishes to go on record that sample which progress has been achieved in the organisation and want of the Soviets stage the late of the late of the soviets. The two parts have been drawn into the work of the Soviets, and the source of the soviets of annual to the source of the source of the source of the land immedian commands many new endres have come out to the surface and been matter to describe in the Soviets while the electorate has should need to describe in the Soviet elections as evidenced by the fact that an the source in the Soviet elections as evidenced by the fact that an the source in the Soviet elections as evidenced by the fact that an the source in the Soviet against bureautracy has been being, attended by matter the struckle against bureautracy has been being, attended by matter the struckle against bureautracy has been being a struckle of the workers and possents to receptise more visually the source of the workers and possents to receptise more visually the source of the workers and possents to receptise more visually the source of the possible for the free struckless. The source of the possible for the free struckless is notified to notifies the broadest masses for the free against lands and the source of the possible for the free struckless.

On the debit side

notably the

solution solution

in lines, lighter and

in lighter and

the Soviets must inno-

then of the provincial Soviets which serve as a link of the central with the line Soviets. During the course of war the provicial oviets shall get fully committed with the practical work of the hsien Soviets, particularly with respect to the extent of war mobilization. The provincial Soviets shall see in that the decrees and extinances of the higher Soviets be fully carried. out by the haions. The congress recommends to consolidate the Soviete in taker districts and to effect conjunction with the Soviets in Honon-the d, Bunan-Kapoh and Szochuan. The central government must regularly 'living' derectives to the provincial Soviets and examine their work like-

5) To strengthen the work of the rural and urban Seviets as a norms to increase the strength of the Seviet power in nobilisation. Bural and urban Seviets are basic in the sense that they convey the laws, or increase and the seas of the centre to the bread messes with full power to nobilize the masses for enforcement. Bural and urban Seviets must draw in the greatest number possible of militant workers and possents. The congress recommends formation of stable relationships between delegates to rural and urban Seviets and their constituents on the basis of geographical presently of the two. To aid rural and urban Seviets the delegates in each unit just have a chief with full power to call nectings, each delegate held row should for the work in his unit. In accordance with actual needs and local conditions there must be established various counissions both provisional and personner t under rural and urban Seviets, with the participation of delegates and wide masses. Rural and urban Seviets must draw into the work of the Seviets breed masses of workers and possents who are not so mental from production, especially womenors and peasants who are not segregated from production, especially womentoilers.

#### The Revolutionary Countities

4) Formation of the revolutionary committees. In certain Seviet or non-Seviet districts there must be set up revolutionary committees to arm workers and peasants, to divolop partisan warfare, to popularise the laws and ordinances of the Seviets, to organise poor peasant grape, to carry out land revolution, to confiscate property of the lamiland and counterrevolutionary elements as a means to reduce the material basis of the counterrevolutionaries, to fight against all actions contrary to the laws and policy of the Seviets, etc. Revolutionary committees in new Seviet districts must draw in the workers and peacants in a great herry, helping in the consolidation and extension of the Seviets.

5) Extension of decoracy. In the past two years decoracy under the Se-

5) Extension of democracy. In the past two years democracy under the Seviets has progressed for but not for enough. With this end in view the Seviets what nobilize more electors for elections, get their opinions on the work of the Soviets, give masses the possibility is recall any inefficient delegates at any time, afford the greatest possible facilities to the masses for the practice of democracy such as meeting place, pringing press, etc., lead the masses in the extension of liberties for speech, assembly, publication, etc., jet well acquainted with the criminas of the masses, draw into the work of the Soviets militant elements set diverged from production. Make local Soviets a school for the wide masses. Here is the widest democracy for the toilers but the complement set diverged from production of activities in violation of the Soviets in the wide masses. Here is the widest democracy for the toilers but the complement with the complement of activities in violation of the Soviets in the second factor of the Soviets actual and obtain the complement of the masses. Because the power of the Soviets to punish rosts on the beautiful the masses. Because the power of the Soviets that the trictly enforce the last that has abeliated compound punishment. at has abelianed corporal punishment, hall strictly onferes

#### Traction.

to Seviets a charp struggle shall be brought it imporing the actual conditions of the constitution of the passes not of the Seviets but relies on empty talks to separate on. The congress demands to drive the cickments but of the Seviets with the 6) Under the whole system

se organisations, aspecially the trade

#### 200,000 CHIMESE TOILIES MOBILIZED BY JAPAH Against the Soviet Union and China

In the four months past Japanese imperialism has emlisted some 200,000 mose workers in Hopei, Honon, Shantung, etc, and sont them to Hanchuria beats from Tientsin or Tsingtae via Dairen. The toilers so emlisted are usiably rained peacents finding no work under the Eucuintang regime. I say not resist the induscements of Japanese agents, knowing nothing of mature of the work to be performed by them. A large fraction of the less recruited went to John's and other points in Inner Hongelia.

#### Dofonco Vorks Built

These poor peasants were sent all over to Emphuria under Japanese escert, engaged in the construction of defence works against the Seviet Union. They worked and still work on a network of military rocks, highways, acredrence, etc. Over 20,000 serious, for example, are busy with the construction of a mighty airdrene at Poi An Tsen to the north of Bahai haden, Holungkiang,

to be used by Japanese troops in an offensive war on the USSR. Other workers are put on jobs in the iron and steel works, in the aremals, etc.

Those working in Johel along similar lines are forced by the bayconts of Japanese soldiers to build up highways, notor reads or airdrenes for further Japanese aggressions in north China. Some of the workers made an attempt at compe as soon as becoming conscines of the sinister notive of Japanese a-gents but were shot from tegether with those the are suspecious.

Japanese agents allured Chinese possents with enticing premises such as one collar par day for each worker when collistment started. The ruined peasants unde a ruch for Japanese enlistment offices Dut it is too late for them to report when transported to Ekmaburia like eattle. Under the Japanese ose beganet they work day and night, faring much werse than the negroes who work on American plantations. They receive ne wages, even not enough food for meals. A multitude of the workers ne longer shie to bear the hard-ships made good their escape back to China, telling revelting stories. The following is a story from the nouth of a Chinase worker just back from limsharia:

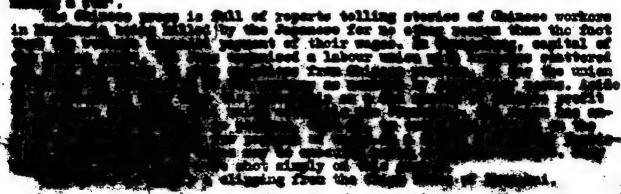
#### Berrowing Experiences

"I went out to Henchuria along with over 10,000 in all. Under the auspicos of the Peiping Ta Chang Company (foreign firm) I was sent to Cupcikov, bordering on the Great Wall, thence to Chen Teh, conital of Jehol, well treated all the way in my journey, receiving several dimes a day in addition to free meals. But beyond the Great Wall the conditions changed entirely. Our batch was the last including some 570 in community and hereafth

ly. Our batch was the last including some 570 in our numbers. Good treatment was game. Then ugly-looking Japanese treepers came to meet us and brought as along in utter disregard of our wishes.

\*Just at that time wages failed to come. Were still, we vere given only some thin diluted gruel for the whole day. We are pusted in the prime of life, With only one gruel need a day, we are almost stored to doth. Horded in a concentration comp, we had neither feed to est the the freeden to nove about, confined in such a plight for nore than twenty days. Then suddenly appeared the Japanese troops in one norming, dividing us into two detachments, one composed of youths and the other of still people. The youths were impressed into the marriage Europarian army and sent to places only god knows.

"To ald folks were excerted to eastern Tasker for the repair of highways feel out by floods. From morning to might we weeked like alares without ing paralited to uttor's single syllable of consider. Socials hunger and graphing we had to fear the whips of Jegunese builders who beat us as if



#### CONSULTATION OF DE FACTO RECOGNITION TO L'AMCHURUO As Domandod by Japanoso Imperialisa

July 1, 1934, marked a decisive stop in the consumnation of the do facto recognition of the Manchurian pupper state by Nauking precisely in accordance with the wishes of Japanese imperialism. Not content withis nove of surrouder a large number of the MiT politicians in the north demand to recognize Hanchukue do jure. The consummation of the de facts recognition finds expression in the resumption of rail service between hukden and Peiping on July 1. In the merning trains in both Peiping and Mukden departed for the opposite direction, placing China (the methorland) and Machuria on the same equal footing as two independent states with normal intercourse.

In connection with the de facto recognition Manking has made another two maneouves of equal significance, i. c., the formation of mustoms bronches

manouvres of equal significance, i. c., the formation of customs branches along the great wall accepting it impliedly as the logitimate boundary line between lanchuric and China Proper, and the lifting up of the postal ban on mails to or from Hanchuria. Taken together the three facts accomplished in the space of several weeks have entirely disclosed Hanking's determination to a-

bandon Hanchuria and to fortify Japan's position in China.

#### Resumption of Railway Service

The ban on mails from and to Hanchuria come to an end nonths ago when letters advessed to Peiping, Hanchulue, or Peiping, Johol province, reached Handing from Hanchuria and came to the hands of the advessee through Chinese postmen. At the same time the Manking ministry of communications legalized the irregularities by issuing directives to the offect that all mails from Hanchuria must be delivered to the recepiants, taring, however, off the Manchurian

must be delivered to the recepients, thering, however, off the Eanchurian stamps before delivery.

Then came the establishment of customs branches along the great wall on July 20. Some 20 branch offices of the Chinese customs began to function on that very date. Only a few Chinese papers dared to publish the news in their columns. Now the Manking ministry of finance only recognized the act as a fait accompli without adding the usual phrase that 'it has nothing to do with the defacte recognition of Hanchukue'. Manking accomplished the act in a hurried manner due to the high pressure of Japanese imperialism who organised the disappearance of Kurancto, vice consul of the Japanese consulate at Manking, and wanted to use it as an excuse for seizing the KHT capital.

As expected by the Japanese and provised by Manking, the resumption of train nervice between Peiping and Hukden became a reality on July 1. The train from Peiping standed out on schedule time on the norming of the day but not with an accident involving the death of four passengers and the wounding of dosens at a point not far from Tientsin. All of a sudden an explosion of bombs took place in the wagen of the 3rd class, the bombs supposed well laid in the baggage of a passenger and explosed by recking in het weather. No doubt the bomb came from a ran dissatisfied with the RH regime of ceaseless surrender to Japanese imperialism. The Japanese is a protect for nore Japanese soldiers rialism. The Jape seisod the explosion as a protext for more Japanese soldiers to be put on the train while fin Tung, head of the Poiping-Hukden line, a pro-Japanese traiter (who sexual millions in pro-Japanese negotiations), tendered cosignation as an apology to his Japanese masters.

#### Jamesee Guarde en Train

Back train from Poining is accompanied by 9 Japanese generative, and 7 Chica soldiers, thus implying that the Japanese generative a right to central Chinese train on an Chinese territory directly under the jurisdiction of Hanking, not to entire Immehoria which is call before but absoluted definitely by the KIT. It Chinese soldiers on the train on any set to Immehoria but must get down a Chinese soldiers on the train of the train back to Poining. Thus the cot Wall is again respillated as the Manhary line between Chine and the Japanese Pall is again respillated as the Manhary line between Chine and the Japanese Pall is again respillated as the Manhary line between Chine and the Japanese Pall is again. cose soldiers, thus implying that t oven on Chinese territory directly we mention Handhuria which is still tole But Chinese soldiers on the train of But Chinege soldiers



#### MORKER'S STRUGGLE IN LIFE CHIEA

June. 1934

.For lack of space we are forced to reserve to eyetem of substitution of words. by figures as, for instance, (3) standing for date, (2) Place, (3) Factory, (4) No. of participants, (5) Tays in state, (6) Working days lost in stri. (7) No. of potitions, (8) Feadership, (9) Conditions and Dimends, (10) Remoults.

#### I. Strike Continued from May

(1) May 8-June 30 (2) Shanghai (3) Taylor carage (4) 20 (5) 30 (6) 3,600 (7) - (6) (9) igainst dismisal, for between transment. Workers come back on July 1. (10) Partially success.

(1) May 12-June 30. (2) Shanghai (5) 3.1.T. Taylories 80. 1 & 2. (4)8,000 (5) 30 (6) 240,000 (7) -- (8) Yellow ToU. (9) Agin against lock cut. (10) Hot yet ended.

(1) May June (2) Yitsen, Kiangsu (5) Coolie on palt Junks (4)5,000 (5) -- (6) -- (7) 2 (9) Beseige the local government for reflief. (8) Spotenous (10) Mot yet ended.

Sub-totil: (2)3 (3)4 (4)13.120 (6)263.600 (7)3 [1]1-3 [2]Soochow (5)Tailors (4)40,000 (5)5 (3)150,000 (7) 1 (8)8p. (9) Against yellow unionist who interfere their guild. Thousands of strkiers demonstrated before the YLT.U. office. 3 of the bally rounded. (10) Victory. (1)3-5 (2) Enanghai (3) Johnson Garage (4)211 (5)2 (6)482 (7)- (8)8p. (9) tingt dismisalifor better dresdment. (10) Partially suc. 0 (8)87. (2) She ghai (3) Taichung Rubber Shoe (4)20 (5) -- (6)-- (7)1 (8) Sp. (9) Porkers demand work as the factory was respectel; the manager refused their the lactory was record; the manager religed their countries and a clash took place resulting in 5 workers wounded (10)-[1] 8-10 (2) Tangehan (3) Fachia wo Coal Line, Kalian Coal Line Administration
[6] 2,000 (5) 3 (6) 6,000 (7) 0 (5) Rec (9) For more wage (10) Victory.
[1] 10-12 (2) Sunkiang (3) Rickshaw puller (4) 600 (5; 3 (6) 1,600 (7) 0 (8) Sp. (9) r lower rent. 2 coolee arrested (10) Not available.

|8-9 (2) Tientsin (3) Yung Chang Match (4) 360 (4) 1 (5) 1 (6) 350 (7)0 (8) Sp. (10) The trest out (10) Partially success.

|13-14 (3) Tientsin (5) Yung Chang Watch (4) 550 (5) 2 (6) 700 (7) 0 (2) Sp. (9) (10) Victory
) Chan-ping, Mopei (3) Chang-ping Gold Mine (4)500 (8)45(8)1,500 (7)
(9) For full pay (10) Not evallable
(2) Ji-Reien, Monan (3) Hya-Sin Cotton Hill (4) 500 (5)4 (6)2,000 117-50 7)0, (8)Sp. (9)Against dismisal; discharge fee was paid after reconciliation, (10)Partially Success.

1;21-30 (8)Change to, Honam. (5)Yu-shin Cutton kill (4)2,000 (5)9 (6)18,000 (7)- (8)gp. (1)Assingt look out (10)Not available.

1;23 (2)Pasting, Hopel (5)Mickshaw Puller (4)1,000 (5)0 (6)0 (7)\* (8)Red erailable. ler (4)1,000 (5)0 (6)0 (7)n (6)Red se planned against the exploitation by Police authority who remilers to be nut in uniforms (10) Victory

(3) Sun-sin Cotton Mail No.1. (4)1,200 (5)8 (6)2,000 (7)0 (6) at distant for better treatment.

(5) Textee Oll Co. (4) 250 (5) 2 (5) 200 (7) (5) 2p. (9) ) Not yet ended (3) Course of Long Rus Ching Your (4)40 (5)- (5)- (7)0 full pay, clack with militia corp. 2 wounded, 5 seelie arrested 12 (3) Gen. Marike of Iron works (4) and against the arrest of 3 workers (19) Si de gran

.ड. ५४:

#### III. Petitions Stabted in June

| (1)18-26 (2) Shanghai (3) Discharged employee of Chinese greenies (4)120                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (7)o (8) Sp. (9) Against dismisal, reconciliating by Union, most of the dis-                                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                         |
| charged w cuploves resume their work, ethers- (lefterstally masses                                                                                      |
| [1]4 (2) Cant-on (3) Australian 8.8. Co. (4)- (7)6 (8)- (7)4 (8)-                                                                                       |
| (10) Reconciliated by Pub-lic Safety Bureau                                                                                                             |
| (1)14 (2) Tientsin (5) Sino-American Clean & Dying Pour (6) (7)1 (2) (9)                                                                                |
| (1)14 (2) Figuresia (5) Sino-American Clean & Dylan West (4)2 (4)2 (7)1 (5)25. (9) For higher wage. Wage was increased by 20% as (14) Missess.          |
| (1)18 (2)Shanghai (3)Ordus acrrier, French Consession (4)200 (7)L (5)Y (7)                                                                              |
| for better treatment. (10)Reconcilliated                                                                                                                |
| (1)30-28 (3) fightsin (3) With-shin Theat Mill (4)100 (7)8 (8)49. (1) Agrinst                                                                           |
| wase cut (10) Becamcilliated .                                                                                                                          |
| (1)88 (8) meih (3) Workers in Chu-shen-pan district (4) New Section (7)1                                                                                |
| (8) ? (9)a worke- discharged worker, who clashed with his manager, was bad-                                                                             |
| in beaten by the pelicos other workers protested.                                                                                                       |
| (1) sp (2) thingrism (2) deliere on a steam strings (4) 1 (7)1 (9) sp. (7) P.                                                                           |
| (1) to (2) Chingrians (3) Smilere on steen stipes (4) 1 (9)1 (8) sp. (8) R. titioned to the Kingge Provincial Government for Wester treatment. (10) no. |
| avad a had a                                                                                                                                            |
| (1)27 (2) Bounghai (5) Pao-Shan Paper Factory (4)75 (7) (8) (9) Against                                                                                 |
| diemias), for the execution of Factory Law. (101% Minult                                                                                                |
| (1)27 (2) Figure 1 (3) Fin-Li Verving & Dying Factors (4)100 (7)2 (8) sp. (9)                                                                           |
| Against look out (19)2 out of 3 departments were re-epened                                                                                              |
| (1)21 (2) Pacting (3) Chin-Yong Factory (4)60 (7)? (8) (9) Against lock out                                                                             |
| (10)Not abs available.                                                                                                                                  |
| Sub-total: (2)10 (3)10 (4)955 (7)6                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                         |

IV. General Ladger for Worker's Struggle in June

|      | No.<br>of<br>Fac | do. of<br>Strike | No. of<br>peti-<br>tion | To: | No.of<br>strik-<br>ers | Wa. of<br>peti-<br>tioner | Totel    | Nork-day<br>lost in<br>strike | Clash,<br>Demons-<br>tration | Tounded & Arrested |  |
|------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----|------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| May  | 81               | 15               | 5                       |     |                        |                           |          | 251,340                       |                              | Ŷ                  |  |
| June | 29               | 19               | ĹO                      | 35  | 68, 3.91               | 955                       | 69 ; 146 | 405,532                       | 6                            | 32                 |  |

|      | 0-499 | 500.999 | 1000-4999 | 5000 | Total |
|------|-------|---------|-----------|------|-------|
| May  | 4     | 7       | 7         | 5    | 21    |
| June | 15    | 4       | 5         | 8-   | 29    |

|      |       |      |      | V   | 1.          | Massi | ficati | on of | Tre  | de     |     |        | L    |      |
|------|-------|------|------|-----|-------------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|-----|--------|------|------|
|      | 1     | 8177 |      |     |             |       | Trans- |       |      |        |     | Rick-  | Oth- |      |
| İ    | ton   | 11.8 | ing  |     |             | Tele- |        |       | line |        |     | ahax7  |      | otal |
| 7    | - 344 | CULO | Tio. | 660 | <b>PB</b> 0 | PLYE  | tation | CIDAL | -    | 1.05.8 | 762 | ecolie | ers  | 21   |
| J:11 | ne 4  | Ö    |      | 3   | Ĭ           | Ö     | 6      | ī     | 2    |        |     | Ê      | 5    | 25   |

|      |         |       | YII | . Causes | of Struck |               |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |         |       |
|------|---------|-------|-----|----------|-----------|---------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
|      | Alexis- | inge- |     |          |           | For<br>Higher |   | i de la constante de la consta | origes. | rotal |
| ***  | 3       | 1.    | 5   | 1        | 2         | 0             | 4 | 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 6       | 22    |
| Tues | 8       | 5     | 4   | 1        | 6         | 8             | • | . 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |         |       |

WPLANATORY HOTES :- As to the details of the major manuales liebed we refer our readers to missious issues on the seme activities of owners our stastics are very interprete just as before.

## Fm. 2 G. 35000-1-34

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Sim Siai Kuricipal, Politicipal Politicipa

Section 2, Specia

|        | No. L | James |      | / 0 |
|--------|-------|-------|------|-----|
| cial B | anon  | 611   | 000  | 2,  |
|        | Date  | 21    | 8    | 134 |
| ate A  | mist  | 7     | 10.3 |     |

|           | February 1, 1934.                                            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>by</b> | Forwarded by D. I. Ross                                      |
|           | I forward herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers"           |
| İ         | Correspondence, Vol.4, No.5, dated February 1, 1934, which   |
|           | was obtained from the Chinese Post Office on August 1, 1934, |
| 1         | This journal which was posted at the Chinese Post Office,    |
|           | North Szechuen Road, on February 2, 1934, and addressed to   |
|           | "Mr. Ben Blake, 42 B. 11 Street, New York City, U.S.A."      |
|           | was returned to the Dead Letter Department after attempts    |
|           | at delivery had failed.                                      |
|           | The contents of the bove issue comprise the                  |
|           | following s-                                                 |
|           | (1) Chinese Workers Commemorate the Shanghai War.            |
| i         | (2) Japan's Plot to Restore the Mancha Dynesty in            |
|           | Manchuria.                                                   |
|           | (3) Kansu Swings over to Revolution.                         |
|           | (4) The Fascist Cultural Policy of the Kuomintang.           |
|           | (5) 30,000 Kailen Winers Went on a Strike.                   |
|           | O S Kn                                                       |
| 1/2       | D. /I.                                                       |
|           | Officer i/s Special Branch.                                  |
|           |                                                              |
|           |                                                              |
|           |                                                              |
|           |                                                              |
|           | ·                                                            |
|           |                                                              |

#### Contents . . . . . . . .

# Chinese Workers in Commemoration of Shanghai war breaking out on January 28, 1932

| 1) | Chinese Workers Commemorate the Shanghai War            |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 25 | Japan's Plot to kestore the Manchu Dynasty in Manchuria |
| 3  | Kansu Swings over to Revolution.                        |
| 4) | Kansu Swings over to Revolution                         |
| 5) | 30.000 Kailan Miners Went on a Strike                   |

### CHINESE WORKERS IN COMPENORATION OF THE WAR In Defence of Sharphai, 1932

Two years ago the 19th route army under the revolutionising influence of the workers and toilers in Shanghai mut up a stiff resistence to the Japanese invaders, and with the participation of hundreds of workers, delivered almost a crushing blow to the Jamanese troops in the initial stage of the war. Both soldiers of the 19th route army and workers of Stage of the war. Both soldiers of the 19th route army and workers of Shanghai heroically defended the city against continued Japanese attacks for more than forty days. Phey fought stubbornly against 100,000 Japanes troops landed at Shanghai. Their action in this respect constitutes the brightest spot in the history of the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the nation (China). Phey might have probably succeeded in ousting Japanese and all other imperialists from China, were it not for the fact that the nail government and high officials of the 19th route army worked behind to sabotage the heroic stand of the fighting soldiers and workers and finally capital and to imperialism by signing the lamb and workers, and finally capitulated to imperialism by signing the humiliating agreement of may 5, 1932, under the surveillance of international imperialism. To satisfy the Japanese who insisted on the formal surrender of the 19th route army, Manking appointed two high officials of that army that the contract of the Tai Chi and Hmang Chiang, as special delegates to the truce conference convened at Shanghai. Workers, soldiers and other toilers of China will never forget this betrayal of the RMT and high officers of the 19th rout. army who pocketed almost ten millions out of the war, all contributed by the toiling masses within the country as well as from abroad.

### General Situation On Eve Of 2nd Amiversary

The communist party of China made a sharp appraisal of the general situation immediately prior to the second anniversary of the defensive war at Shanghai, and summarised it in the following terms:

"The second anniversary of the Shanghai war this year witnesses the sharpening of the national crisis. At present Japanese imperialism marchoon in Charhar and has decided to convert the Manchukuo into an empire of on in Charhar and has decided to convert the Manchukuo into an empire of the Manchus and Hongols as a vital step to the annexation of Charhar, Sui yuan and North China. Not content with this aggression, Japanese imperial ism is proceeding with the so-called "southward policy". It attempts to carry this out by building up a monster barracks in Shanghai, enlarging its military base, carrying on military reconnoitring along the Yangtes etc. It is prepared for active intervention in rukien and also for war against the Soviet in Eukien-Miangsi. Emulating with the Japanese, Britis imperialism is laying its hands on Sikong, Szechwan and Sinkiang. It is specially active in the last named province where according to a mount despatch the Mohammedans in the south have proclaimed their independence from Nanking under British instigation. Furthermore, it instructed the Szechwan militarists to initiate a crusade against the red armied and Soviete in Scholing by instituting a "third government" at Canton. Besides available far into Yunnan and Kwangsi, French imperialism has seized the nine islands located in the Scath Seas. American imperialism is trying its best in intensifying the control over Nanking. German and Italian fascists are just stretching out their bloody hands to squeeze the "fat" China. As an instrument of international imperialism the league of nations, too, is fleecing China in the name of giving China technical assistance. fleecing China in the name of giving China technical assistance.

"At the same time the KMT is more ouvert in the betrayal of national interests. It handed over Shanghai and its vicinity to Japanese and other imperialism for international control. By the Tangu truce agreement it handed over Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japanese imperialism. The direct negotiations with Japan of late invited the Japanese march into Charhar. Furthermore, it concluded the cotton and wheat loan with U.S. imperialism and another loan with England to betray the country. The sole notive of the NMT's betrayal is to solicit imperialist help as a means to attack the Soviet and the red armies who have proved the only force in Chana capable of fighting imperialism. The nath has, however, nothing to show beyond demagogical phrases such as "to set one's own houses in order first before to fight the foreign enemy", "national salvation by construction and aviation", etc, intending in this way to conceal its own betrayal with demagogical words. Now it is initiating an 'anti-bandit' drive in the factory and school.

tory and school.

"In the meantime, the soldiers of the 19th route army who fought shoulder to shoulder with the workers in defence of Shanghai against the Japanese in 1932 have gone so far in the direction of revolution that they demanded a war against Javanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, its tool, they refused to go to a war against the red army and the Soviet. At the same time mut the 19th route army met with a series of serious defeats at the hands of the red army. Under these conditions the militarists of the 19th route army were fored to give up the Mill banner and set up a people's government in opposition to Chiang Rai-shek's government at Manking, hoping to divert large masses of workers and peasants from the revolutionary path. This testifies to the growing disintegration of the Mill regime and the mounting influence of the revolutionary movement. The present state of things justifies us in saying that the anti-imperialist-NMT movement led by the communist party of China is forging ahead with giant strides in defiance of the KMT-fascist onslaught, to say nothing of its demagogy which has proved ineffective".

### Shanghai Workers Commemorating The War

Federation of Labour, the sole organisation qualified to represent the Chinese working class in its entirety, issued on Jan.28 (date of Japanese attack on Shanghai but repulsed by soldiers and workers in the beginning) a manifesto calling on all workers, whether employed or unemployed, whether tembers of the revolutionary unions or of the yellow unions to immediately organise a united front against Japanese and other imperialism, against the offensive of capital, against the war danger. It urged them to organise pickets and self-defence corps equipped with arms, to organise struggle or strike committees, to attack the fascist thugs and other traitors, to prepare for economic and political strikes in defence of the workers interests. Finally it rallyed them all to defend the Soviet government of China, to smash the imperialist-KHT rule and establish a democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants.

No doubt the call of the All-China Federation of Labour is far-reaching in its effect on the working population as reflected in the large number

of workers and toilers taking part in the commemoration.

The second anniversary falls just on Sunday, and workers ought to have participated in larger numbers, were it not for the proclamation of martial law both in the international settlement, French concession and Chinese territory in anticipation of anti-imperialist—KMT outbursts among the workers. Advanced workers have made preparations for the commemoration and wished to show their solidarity in meetings and demonstrations against imperialism, KMT and capital. Above all, they wanted to inspire the mass of workers with the glory won by the workers and soldiers in the fight against the Japanese bandit troops. In the industrial areas in west and east Shanghai one may be struck, here and there, by the slogans written on walls or electrical poles designed to commemorate the Shanghai war. On Sunday many workers paraded in demonstrations in the morning or as an alternative, held small meetings in the neighborhood of the factories.

amall meetings in the neighborhood of the factories.

As said before, the international settlement, the French concession and Chinese territory were placed in a state of siege, interdicting workers to parade and assemble. Greater precautions were taken in the Chinese controlled districts, with patrols doubled, while all detectives were called out to search the pedestrians. There was considerable more tension in the ming Kuo Road and the streets along the Chinese-french border. In Rachansmios Chinese blue jackets patroled the street with the aid of the splitters from the Shanghai Garrison commander's office. The militia of the Chinage

### Kansu Swing Over To Revolution

Situated in the northwest bordering on Chimnai (Lokonor) and Simbiang in the west and Wingsha (a newly created province) in the esat, the province of Lansu is an outlying possession of China, cut off from anking by thousands of miles. Owing to its small area (1,000,000 square h) and spar regulation (5,000,000), coupled with the inconveniences in contributes, named is generally neglected but two years ago manking brought inward the slight of topening the north-west including lansu, themsi, Chimai and Sinking, and promised to bring a good administration and happiness to the inhabitants. Chinese bourgeisie savants, engineers and capitalists talked much about developing the province but went no further than holding necoings for discussion, wriving articles, etc. Manking backed its slopen by bringing the province—under its own control as the first step. The present Chairman of Hansu, Chu Chao-liang by name, a militarist by precession is a Manking appointed directly designated by the national government, an enjoys the full confidence of Gen. Chiral Mail Solver, dictator at Manking. It unify the province, Ching stationed a full division of 30,000 soldiers is south kansu. he however lacks the strength reeded to dominate the whole province, compelled to leave the west and north to local militarists.

### General Conlinion

hansu is a backward province both economically and culturally. The handier oft industry is found in a state of sharp decline. It no longer sa plies the needs of the population as was the case scores of years ago. At present Japanese goods glutted the local market and depressed native produets still further. The toilers of mansu said for Japanese wares with the forest while hendicraftsmen were turned out of work in increasing i sweat while handicraftshen were turned out if work in increasing numbers. On the other hand, Japanese imperialism bought ver, little from the natives, limiting its purchases to drugs only. Imperialism has not as jet found it profitable to establish factories or operate enterprise the province to explait the workers and toilers directly.

In spite of its backwardness Kansu is yet proud of many modern free tories and enterprises scattered here and there. In Langebox, provincial Capital of Kansu, also an airport along the Shanghai-Sinkiang airgay run by the curasic planes, there are arsenals with 2,000 workers, a mind, an electrical company, an tannery, telephone workers, carnet workshops, correction workers, water carriers, etc. The last named have for the most part come from Szechuen, and their number is said to be over several of sands. About 40 li from Langehow the re is a coal mine located in Open Carlotte. (下下時), caploying a large number of workers. In Tiensui(天太), an in-partant city in south Kansu, we find bide, paint factories as well as breweries.

furning to agriculture, Fansu presents a gloomier picture. There the peasants squeezed by imperialism, feudal lords, etc, combined with a series of droughts in the past y-ears, leads a life quite pitif hand, so may say, inhuman. In the village the middle landlord and the kulaks are in a dominant position. Ruined and desperate, the middle peasants are selling their plots of land to the kulaks at cheap prices or, as an alternative, mortgage them to the kulaks. Once taking possession of the land so sold and mortgageed, the kulaks lease it as a rule to the poor peasants for cultivation and make a comfortable living on handsome ground rent. In some case the kulaks cultivate the land themselves, thus throwing the poor peasants out of employment. The tenant peasants fare no better because they pay so much to the kulaks and the middle peasants in rent that they have nothing left out of their labour for the whole year. Large numbers of the ruined peasants have become segregated from their land and 'superfluous' in the real sense of the term.

With their cul-tural level at an low ebb, the people of Kansu constitute a fertile field for imperialist aggression through religious channels. As a tool of imperialist invasion Christainity has obtained a strong foothold within the province. Christain churches of various denomination. are now found almost in every city or town. The vast mass of the peasantry, illiterate and ignorant, has been unable to break loose from the spell of peasants that an in the unprecedented drought of 1928 the starving peasants that a dam baffer God, believing that break would fall from here ven (God will being break to them). They even helieved that a happy paradise was in the toron after their death out of starvation. Consequently, the starvation of imperiation of the starvation of imperiation of the starvation 
to feet the problem of methodities. population there are or allege and companies of the bland

landlord-bourgeoisie guarded Lungwha and its neighborhood. The police stations in the settlement and the concession received instructions to keep a strict watch over the factory districts. In face of this artial law workers however succeeded in parades and demonstrations by making into smaller units.

Desiring to conceal itself as the betrayer of national intents, the Kuomintang held commemoration meetings, too, in practically all the leading cities of the country but scared all workers away by martiallaw. In Shanghai two or three dozens of the compradore-bourgeoisie attended the Kaif commemoration meeting and shouted slogans against imperialia, etc, at the which workers in Shanghai only laughed because they know that those fellows helped in selling Snanghai and now help in selling North China.

# JAPAN'S PLOT TO RESTORE THE MANCHU DYNASTY in Manchuria

Japanese imperialism has decided that Manchuquo be turned into a monarchy with Henry Pu Yi to be crowned as emperor on March 1. On Jan. 20 both Changehun (capital of the puppet state) and Tokio made the official announcement to that effect, and spokesmen of the foreign office and the war ministry at Tokio gave to understand that the change in the present status of the Manchu state, far from an attempt to encroach upon its neighbors, is merely an indication of the prowing strength of the new regime, that such a step shall cause no anxiety in the countries near-by.

### Motives of the Plot

In preparation of a big-scale war against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism has lost no chance in rounding out its newly acquired possessions in Manchuria, Mongolia and N. China. The transformation of Manchuria into a monarchy with the capital moved to Jehol will assist Japanese imperialism considerably in carrying out its plan of aggradizement. In fact, quite a number of feudal prines in Mongolia and retired militarises and politicians in M. China not only endorsed the Japanese plan but actually went to manchuria to help the Japanese and their tools in the drive against China. Manking played its part by implicit consent, that is to say, played the role of an accomplice in the Japanese plot. In the manifesto issued Jan.25 by the 4th plenary session of the KMT's central executive committee we find nothing in the nature of a protest against the Japanese design. True to its traditional policy, Manking has, we may have ample reason to say, cooperated with Japan at every turn in the latter's scheme to colonize China in the north as well as in a the south.

The Japanese will give the new monarchy the title of Man Mon Ti Kuo or

The Japanese will give the new monarchy the title of Man Mon Ti Kuo or Empire of the Manchus and Mongols which literally means incorparation of Mongolia into Manchuria under direct Japanese domination. The second Manehurian—Japanese protocol scheduled to be signed on March I will, as is known to all, formally change the pumpet state into a vassal of Japanese imperialism. At the same time the Japanese have started action in carrying out their design by, first of all, instigating the Mongolian "autonomous" movement, by directing militarists to make war on other militarists or instructing bandit chiefs to carry on depredation expeditions far into the interior of the country. The recent attack of Gen. Sun Tien—yin on Ningsha and the advance of Liu Kwei—tong, the notorious bandit chief, into south Mopei are all engineered by Japanese intiguers who, by taking advantage of the confusion resulting therefrom, excused themselves for occupying more had and cities in N. China.

Precisely under such excuses Japanese troops have recently taken two important cities, Kuyuan and Chichen, in east Charhar, and are attacking Lung-men-so by desultory fighting. All observers agree that the fall of Charhar into Japanese hands is but a matter of weeks. In this regard Nan-king carefully omitted saying anything definite, not to say a protest which Nanking will consider offensive to Japanese susceptibilities. Once well-intrinched, the Japanese and highways around certain the Japanese, saying that the Japanese are simply fortifying against the Soviet Union.

the Soviet Union.

Headed by Mongolian princes, the movement for the home rule of Mongolian princes are openly demanding severance of relations from Manking in case the national government does not concede to their wish for full autonomy, that is, transference of allegiance from Manking to Tokico, with Japanese imperialism backing them, the Medicalism delagates new Manking at Manking because more introducing and imperialism delagates new Manking at Manking because more introducing and imperialism delagates new Manking at Manking because more introducing and imperialism in their medicalism for autonomy.

northwest and the Tibetans in the southwest. They lead a nomadic lift and have strong religious prejudices. Beyond trading they have no relations with the Chinese and Mohammedans. The census of Kansu shows that 30 of the population is Mohammedans who by virtue of their firm belief in ohammedanism have formed into a solid bloc. The feudal lords of the Mohammedan take have alway—squabbled among themselves but this fact does not lace the solidarity of the Mohammedans in jeonardy. Quarrels of a racial ature have occurred between the two races resulting from the malicious whith nations of the Chinese and Mohammedan Tuhao-landlord-bourgeisoie. It stirring up such quarrels and then turning them to advantage the Chinese and achanmedan landlord and bourgeisie have succeeded in capturing political power. In 1928 the Mohammedans revolted against the exploitation of Gen. leng Yu-shiang, a revolt that was later turned into a racial war attractable war involving thousands killed and wounded, leaders of the landlord-bourgeoisie of both races laughed at it and made the greatest political gains. Needless to say, the toilers of both races suffered heavily during this racial massage engineered and brought about by Chinese and Mohammedan landlord-bourgeois.

### bevelopment of wass Struggle

The Ruomintang government in Kansu wqueezed perhaps much harder than elsewhere for the simple reason that the province is foor and impoverished. Nevertheless in 1931 it exacted some 10,478,000 dollars: \$4,825,000 on opium culture (the same tax on areas whether cultivated or not), \$650, 000 on opium business, \$1,300,000 on land tax, \$1,740,000 special tax, \$140,000 on tee, \$211,000 stamp tax, \$582,000 tax on wine and tobacco, \$1,030,000 miscellaneous taxes. In the same year it spent \$13,850,000: \$9,360,000 military expenditure, \$1,440,000 civil administration in the provincial capital, \$2,500,000 for local administration, \$450,000 education, \$150,000 for Ruomintang. Taking the normalation of the province as 5,000,000, each person whether male or female is formed to pay three dollars and 0.3 Chines bushel of rice in addition, Under the increasing extortion of the Euomintan and landlord-bourgeoise in the past two years the masses could no longer live as usual, hence the main cause of the sharpening of the mass struggle. To place a check on this rising struggle the EMT called for the despatch of one full division from Nanking. Commanded by flu Chung-Man, a reliable general of Chiang Kai-shek and stationed in the south of the province, this division serves as the headquarters of the fascist thugs who aid in the suppression of the mass struggle.

Aside from spasmodic struggles among the workers in the cities, the peasants in the village were forced by the sharpened exploitation of the landlord and the NaT Government to fight for their own existence, particularly in a dozen of hiers in the south bordering on Shensi in the east and Szechuen in due south where the red armies and Soviets have been operating with a varying measure of success. Occassionally they fought shoulder to shoulder with the red partisans coming from neighbouring regions. There the party, that is, the communist party, can spekk with a good deal of authority and confidence. There the Soviet is going to emerge sooner or later. Some of the KMT soldiers joined the revolution, too.

Owing to the penetration of Japanese imperialism from the east and north

Owing to the penetration of Japanese imperialism from the east and north and British imperialism from the southwest (from Chinhai), the masses in Kansu have become in the past awaken to the danger of the two named imperialist powers. The anti-imperialist movement in the cities has been forging on slowly but steadily. In Langchow we find anti-imperialist associations under various names, all organised by toilers and advanced intelligentsia. But like elsewhere the anti-imperialist work there must be done in an underground way because of the KMT oppression. Last November three anti-imperialist leaders were rounded up by the military authorities and executed a few days later.

In short, Kansu's swing to revolution is highly significant as it reflects the further penetration of the revolutionary influence in the resident than and backward. Revolution will find a very fertile soil there under the correct leadership of the communist party.

## THE PASCIST CULTURAL POLICY OF THE EUCHINTANG

The increasing fascisation of the Khomintong in the field of culture entirely falls in line with its set policy of surrender to imperialism. The same provided are increasingly violent and barbarces, mentioned in the previous issues, a multitude of writeers, assesse, previous, students, etc., have fallen victims to the

fascist thugs as a result of their refusal to bow before the fasiest poli-

cy to sell the country.

Led by Chiang Kai-shek, the fascist cultural policy of the NMT has been carried on in the school, press, bookstores, literary eircles, drama societies, film companies, etc. The ministry of the interior, the ministry of education, the KaT offices and political departments are all open instiuments of the fascist policy while the secret blue shirts society with with its remifications play the leading role. Besides suppressing the revolutionary and liberal elements by brute force, these thugs also published and still publish a chain of periodicals filled the nationalist and chauvinist phrases calculated to anaesthetize the routh.

### make Slaves Out of Students

Fo enslave the young students and to check the growth of the revolutionary movement in the school, the fascists adopt the following methods: 1) military training forced on the students who can not but oby; any one seriously objecting to it will be expelled as has been the case with the non-conforming students of the 1st middle school in Changsha who, numbering 68 in all, were in the middle of December rethlessly thrown on the street by the armed guard of Gem. Ho Chien, chairman of Hunan; the military instructors are for the most part fascists and their agents controlling the fascist cells in the school; 2) restriction of the courses on social studies and literature but extension of those on pure sciences and engineering with a view to anking more slaves out of the sudents deprived of any correct thought on society while the fiscist political shool at Nanking is making a persistent drive to enrol more students and to give them a thorough fastcist education; 3) enforcement of the examination system out of the school designed to take the students entirely absorbed in their studies and convert them into subservient men of letters; fascist domination of the student and teacher associations bent on the elimination of the revolutionary and anti-KMT elements; 5) revolutionary or leftist professors arrested or kidnapped or turned out by the misguided students with the fascist cell playing behind the curtain; 6) student required to read Chinese classics long forgetten and to be injected with feudal moralities, so that they will become willing slaves. As a whole, the students so oppressed and maltreated by the fascists are not only indigant but prepared to put up a stubborn resistence.

At the same time, the fascist thugs also choose the bookst.re as a target of their attack. Numerous bookstores have been punished or sealed throughtout the country for having sold marxist or rudical books. Spegial stress is laid on the ban of books turned out by Soviet Urion or simply dealing with the Soviet Union. According to information from reliable sources the propaganda committee of the central MMT at Nanking is contemplating to place some 6,000 books on the black list. But, on the cther hand, Chiang Kai-shek ahs set aside large sums of money to bur over Chinese mapers including the mosquito papers as well as those run by inperialism. These papers, when actually bought over, set themselves the sole task of eulogizing Chiang Kai-shek and prosecuting a vigorous campaign of lies and slander against the personages hostile to Chiang or under

the revolutionaries or radicals.

### Recent Fascist Culture Drive

In view of the rising tide of the revolutionary movement in the field of culture the fascist thugs have recently taken measures both defensive and offensive on the cultural front. On Jan. 22 more than 50 leaders of fascist gang including Chen Quo-fu, Chen Li-fu, Wu Shen-a, etc, openly advertised in the papers for the immediate formation of The China Culture Association. In their letter they denounced both feudal and proletarian culture, and favored the organisation of the so-called San Min Chu I culture front. This is no doubt a maneurve directed against the growing influence of the revolution in culture. Two days later the said

association was formally inaugurated with the attendance of 100 delegates all fascist thugs. In his short advess the Chairman, Quo Wei, haf this much to say: "As the revolutionary force ('the Kaf) grows stronger and stronger, the communist propagable has become more effective and penetrating, the more so in the few years just past... The association has an important mission in reviving the nationalist culture and regalising the irs.

rational reactionary oulture".

Exponentiating with the formation of the China Culture Association is the distriction in local papers of manifesto over the signiture of an anti-communication of young men who demanded in strong terms the expulsion of a few moving playwrights from the moving picture companies

of Stanghai: Tien Han, Mou Shen, Sen Tan-shan, Chien Sen-tsen, Sen Shi-lin, Shu Shen-tse, etc. They further demanded the suppression or change of a whole lot of films (nearly 20) said to be favorable to the commist cause. In the name of the league they petitioned and urged; the central KMT to confry out their demands immediately and this as an aid to the KMT forces at the front in fighting the red armies. Of course this league is but a camouflage for the bloodthirsty fascists.

On Jan. 9 the fasicist thugs took a bold, unprecedented step towards the fascization of the jurnals in Shaghai. On that flay they invited the the fascization of the jurnals in Shaghai. On that flay they invited the leading papers to an impressive banquet, and their spokesman, "an Kung-zan

leading papers to an impressive banquet, and their spokesman, an Kung-zen (a leader of the local AMT), openly threatened the journalists present with sanctions if they fail to purge their publications of revolutionary news and radical thoughts. In this opinion, any writings advocating the class struggle must be a table. The proprietor of the Shanghai per Shun Pao, Se Liang-tsai, and Wang Pai-chi of the Shanghai Sinwanpao promised in their speech to help the RMT in this work of purification. Other journalists followed suit and expressed their opinion almost in the same tone, Here we find the fascist tendency on the part of the Shanghai compradore-bourgeosie in face of the expanding influence of the revolutionary move-ment. But in spite of the cooperation of the Shanghai journalists with the fascist thugs the revolutionary trend in culture will go " forward as usual.

> 30,000 MAILAN AIMERS WENT ON STRIKE Demanded to form unions, against contract system, British consul asked for armed intervention.

30,000 miners employed by the British Kailan Mining administration strucked work on Jan. 14 in the afternoon and heroically held on for the past two weeks. Their demends as reported in the press are: re-instatement of dismissed workers, abolition of the contractor system, raise in pay, old by man, and above all, organisation of unions. Here than 10,000 workers in the Makiagou mine staged a monster demonstration and clashed with the mining police resulting in 3 casualties. The strikers attempted to disarm the police. And then followed the proclamation of martial law. The hailan administration and the British consul discussed with the Hopei provincial government concrete means of forcibly breaking the strike. Unions forbidden by Tangu Agreement

The Kailan mining administration is the largest of its kind owned by British capitalists within the Great Wall, controlling five mines situated in Tongshan, Makiagou, etc, employ-ing over 40,000 workers. The Makiagou mine is said to be the biggest with more than 10,000 men. 4/5 of the most brokers are controlled by 40-50 contractors, and their wages for the most have gone into the most bare to the most bare to the most bare to the most bare to the most bare gone into the most bare to the most bare gone into the most bare to the most bare gone into the most bare gone into the most bare to the mo part have gone into the pockets of the contractors—so with their wages on Sundays. The Japanese invasion of E. China last spring turned the kai-lan mining district into a war some and inflicted the greatest sufferings

on the workers.
The Tangu agreement signed by the KuT on May 30, 1933, as a sign of the Tangu agreement signed by the KuT on May 30, 1933, as a sign of payitulation to Japanese imperialism contains a secret clause putting a ben on union activities. With the dissolution of the unions by the KMT when mining work was resumed, British capitalists had practically a free hand in cutting the wages by one third and reducing work to the 5-day-shifts. They effected mass dismissis, 700 workers being, for instance, fixed in Makiagou alone. The strike burst out immediately after it was made known that the capitalists decided to withhold payment of the bonus the end of the lunar year.

Materialisation of general strike

The strikers at Makiagon demonstrated and came into a clash with the chains police who fired en the warrant. But the latter were also prepared the this eventuality and put up a fight with the provokating police, resident in a dead and 6 wanded, then weethers of the other mines came to the resous by declaring a stylin for the tame deminds. On Jan.26 about 6,000 miners in the four mines proclaimed a general strike, asking the common of the unions. (2) sho line of the 5-key system. (3) and the contract wrote. (4) into to the unemployed, (5) testoday in of wages on the original level, among those demands the strikers when not head for the original level, among those demands the strikers when not head for the miners that the classic term are religious. In character, the strikers when the classic term are religious.

# Fm. 1 G. 35000-1-2

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8.2, Special Bra

File No. 1791/6

REPORT

| becrar b |              |    |
|----------|--------------|----|
| DateI    | Dale 33 1 19 | 34 |

| Subtrue Cont  | White and Westernal Commenced and in John and                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|               | "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" contained in letters        |
|               | obtained from the Chinese Post Office.                        |
| 1ade 🚐        | and Forwarded by D. I. Ross                                   |
|               |                                                               |
|               | I forward herewith two typewritten copies of the              |
|               | "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were     |
|               | contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the     |
|               | Chinese Post Office on July 12, 1934. The letters, which      |
|               | were posted locally and addressed to persons in Amsterdam     |
|               | and London, were in each case returned to the Dead Letter     |
|               | Department after attempts at delivery had failed.             |
|               | Particulars of the letters and contents are given             |
|               | hermunder:                                                    |
|               | (1) Addressee: "M. Gerard Vanter, 359, Singed, Amsterdam (c)" |
|               | Enclosure: Vol.4, No.13, dated April 13, 1934.                |
|               | Contents: (a) Another Impending Betrayal of N. China          |
|               | by KMT.                                                       |
|               | (b) Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in                   |
|               | N. China.                                                     |
|               | (c) Japan's Feverish War Preparations against                 |
|               | the Soviet Union in North China.                              |
|               | (d) Workers' Struggle in KMT China, March 1934.               |
|               | /                                                             |
|               | (2) Addresses: *Bditor, Labour Monthly, 162 Buckingham Palace |
|               | Road, London,"                                                |
| $\sim$ $\vee$ | Enclosire: Vol. 4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934.               |
| 2             | Contents: (a) A Statement by c.c. of c.p.c. on the New        |
| 1             | Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in                          |
|               | W.China.                                                      |
|               | (b) Life and Struggle of the Chintein Miner.                  |
|               |                                                               |
|               | (c) The Mayer Workers Surrounded the Manieipal Government.    |
|               | •                                                             |
|               | (d) Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934.                    |

|    | Fm. 2      |
|----|------------|
| G. | 35000-1-34 |

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

| File | No  | ١. |  |   |  |
|------|-----|----|--|---|--|
| I HE | IVO | ٠. |  | , |  |

| •           | REPORT Date 19                                                 |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subject (in | full) -2-                                                      |
|             |                                                                |
| Made by     | Forwarded by                                                   |
|             |                                                                |
|             | (e) Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuria.                 |
|             |                                                                |
|             | The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was                |
|             | posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 438 Seward Road, at 9 p.m. |
|             | 12.4.34 and (2) was undecipherable.                            |
|             |                                                                |
|             | O.O.Kin,                                                       |
| )           | D. I.                                                          |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             | Officer i/c Special Branch.                                    |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |
|             |                                                                |



### CONTENTS

### ANOTHER BETRAYAL OF N.CHINA BY KUT

| Another Impending Betryal of N. China by KmT               |
|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in N. China           |
| Japan's Feferish War Preparations Against the Soviet Union |
| in North Chinep.3                                          |
| Workers' Struggle in KMT China, March, 1934p.4             |

## ANOTHER IMPENDING REPRAYAL OF N. CHINA BY HAT

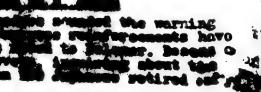
In the spirit of the Tangu agreement signed last year KMT leaders are just discussing the terms of the betraval of North China to Japanese imperialism. The chairman of the Peiping political council. Buang Fu (a sales agent for Nanking in negotiations with Japan), hee, it is said, saked with Ho Yin-chin, chairman of the Peiping military council, over the very terms. Huang Fu, attacked by Ho's men, took a trip down to Nanc'ang on April 3, and will appeal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for the adoption of his formulae of selling the country. The press here predicts that unless securing ratification of his formulae from Chiang he will not proceed to Peiping any more meaning resignation. What terms Ho insists on for the conclusion of the sale is rather a secret. Nanchang Betrayal Conference

Many Kall experts well versed in the art of betrayal of national interests have gathered at Nanchang around Chiang Kai-shek and taken part in the discoussion of the betrayal, with special stress on such questions as how to recognise Manchukuo, how to make secure the dominating position of Japanese imperialism in N. China, even in the whole land.

Fall agreeing with the Japanese plan of effecting through railway and postal service as well as other questions which lead to the de facto recognition by Nanking, the KMT leaders need only discuss the form to be adopted, a form that, entiries the Japanese but reduces the opposition from the masses Besides, they have to agree to a plan by which the benefits accruing rem the big sale shall be equitably distributed among the various fraction of the KMT. According to the opinion of Huang Fu as expressed in his intrview given at Hankow, these questions, important as they are, will not both-

er Nanking very much as they are merely technical points.

The negotiations concerning the through railway and postal service, begun last year between Peiping and the Japanese Evantung army, came to a sudden halt owing to the growing opposition from the masses, particular at the moment when the People's government in Pukien proclaimed inde-pendence and denounced Chiang's betrayal of N. China (though the Pukie if a tool of t he Japanese). Certainly, the revival of a of Manolaine constitute a very delication protests from the s 1000 anti-i a which will ,



came to Peiping and stayed in the Japanese legation en route to Shansi, SufLiyuan, etc. Japanese manoeuvres in the Tlentsin area caused a great constanttion to the inhabitants, some of them fleeling. On April 9 the Japanese arm
told the magistrates of Weinhua and Pengyin to reserve housing accommodations
for the incoming Japanese troops. All these signs point to a Japanese offensive any moment in the future. The Shanghai bonds registered a sharp drop.

According to the information given by the North Chimna Daily News on April 6 all mails coming from Japan are addressed as "Peiping, Manchukuo", those eoming from Changchun as "Peiping, Jehol province", betraying the abbition of Japanese imperialism in N. China. All the KMT papers together with the bourgeois journals are in fav r of a quick sale in face of the threatening situation in North China. Certain European quarters induced Nanking to sell quickly and will reword it with lacus according to the China Weekly, American, (April 7, p. 201). The Weekly con eded that "If hard accords recognition to Manchukuo, then America will have to follow suit".

[International Control]

No longer satisfied with the implied international control exercised through the technical cooperation under the auspices of the league of nations, international imperialism is openly advocating a new type of international control. Recently, the editor of Le Matin (French) in an interview at Chunking Szerbyen, openly declared

at Chunking, Szexhwan, openly declared,

"England sent Cadogan, America Stath and France me to make investigations in the Yangtse Valley, in the Husugho Valley and Yunnan-Kweichow, Krangtung-Kwangsi, respectively with a view to instituting international control over China. I finished my survey in Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi". (See, the China Times, April 5).

The French editor bears the name of Paloi(?) and was escorted to Chun-

king with 100 soldiers from the chairman of Kweichow.

# JAPAN'S MONOPOLIST ECONOMIC POSITION in North China

Japanese aggression coupled with the KMT surrender has operated to ruin the economy in Hopei. As a result of the Tangu agreement North China has sunk into the position of a Japanese colony, 1/4 of Hopei amounting to 130,000 square li has fallen into Japanese bands. The Japanese got hold of almost all economic rights, particularly over the mines in Tsinhua, Hsinhung and Mihsie Mihsien. Now they control the Peiping-Mukden line and compete with the British Kailan mine.

### North China Association

The North China Association inaugurated last December forms the organ for the execution of the plans embodied in the so-called Japanese-Manchu-N. China block economy. With its quarters at Tokyo, the association serves as a general staff, its activities in China to be carried on by the Japanese trade and industry association in north China. Its plan consists of 1) realisation of Japan's economic domination in N. China, 2) outting British and American capital from N. China, 3) bringing about bloc economy between Japan, Manchuria and North China. The Peiping political council appointed by Nanking is an effective agency in clearing the ground for further Japanese aggression.

Imperialism controls 70% of all industrial investments in N.China, with Japan and England in the dominant position. The British Kailan mine with an annual production of 4,800,000 tons or 37% of the total output in China virtually dominates the coal business in Hopei Considering that many of the Chinese enterprises were turned over to foreign capital in one form or an other, Chinese capitalists control far less than 30%. The iron mines in Charhar and north Hopei, mainly situated in the demilitarized zone, have come to the Japanese as a matter of course. The Japanese are enlarging the light industries such as cotton mill, etc. Taking all in all, Japanese imperialism controls over 60% of the key industries in North China.

Japanese Dumping

Since the Tangu agreement Japanese dumping in the market has become very serious. Japanese capitalists have congratulated themselves on the better turn in the relations between China and Japan. Taking the year 1933 as a maste, Japan imported more wares to north China than shee exported there-

seconding to a customs officer Japanese trade has gone back to the original level before the Manchurian incident. Japanese cloth, cotton yarn, sugar, see foods, etc, find a ready market. 60% of the market in North China

belongs to the Japanese. In fact, the Japanese share is far more than that. It runs up as high as 90% so far as cotton clothes, entton yarn, surge, sea foods are concerned. There is a curious example——all oranges in dientsin almost come from Formosa according to the story of a fruit meddler. The Japanese are greatly aided by the demilitarized zone through which they smuggle their goods without paying the duties.

Japanese goods also flooded Mid-thina. In a petition to the bandit-sup-pression headquarters, the Chinese chamber of commerce at Hankow stated that 4/5 of the cotton yarn traded in the each angle every day is Japanese while Japanese cotton cloth dominates to the extent of over 90% (The Shun Pao,

to method and demand grade and are and a companion and one in

April 9).

### JAPAN'S FEVERISH ANTI-SOVIET WAR PREPATIONS In North China

hecently, Chinese bourged is journals, magazines and military critics have openly talked about the major objective of Japanese aggressions in North China. In their opinion, the Japanese must necessarily take manchuria, Mongolia and N. China in order to wage a war on the Soviet Union. On April 3, the Shanghai Shun Pao said that in active preparations against the Soviet Union the Japanese have marked Sin-an-lin, Helungkiang and the Great Wall as the first, second and third defence lines, respectively; that they would not give the strategical points along the Great Wall back to China. Here the spokesman of Chinese bourgeoisie impliedly justified Japan's further stay along the Great Wall.

On March 21 another bourgeois paper, the Tientsin Ta-Kung-Pao, said, 'accoding to military critics Japanese activities in Charhar are mainly was preparations against the Soviet Union on the extreme left flank. Japanese strategy consits in cutting the Eiberian railway and blocking the military connections of the Soviet Union. Far from tishing to take Urga, the Japanese are aiming at Chita and reach there turough Eastern Mongolia. Japanese troops have built wireless stations in Shilingonsk League as an aid to this strategy. Japanese advance on Dolonor and Kuyuan is but for defensive purpose'.

Like many others, this military critic never utters a syllable against the Anti-Soviet war preparations of Japan a Chirose all preparations that enslave the whole chinese nation including the critic himself. There same mix litary critics, under instructions from Wanking, signed the unimender (the Tango agreement) to Japan last year. Now they are willing to turn Chinse territory over to the Japanese as a military base against the Soviet Union. In their interviews to pressmen leaders of the Ruomintang have confirmed the report that Japanese inperialism in North Chins have been mushing ar pre-

In their interviews to pressmen leaders of the Euomintang have confirmed the report that Japanese inperialism in North China has been pushing ar preparations against the Soviet Union with redoubled energy. In addition, they talked much in favor of Japan and encouraged Japanese imperialism to attack the Soviet Union.

To facilitate her military operations against the Soviet Union. West Charhar and Suiyuan, Japanese imperialism has constructed a network of moreods and aerodromes in East Charhar. It recruited 40,000-50,000 Chinese contents in the North for the said construction work in the past two months. But it is said that a fraction of the workers have been compelled to serve in the Japanese controlled army. In face of growingly indignant protest from the masses against the recruiting, the Kuomintang Government has promised to take action and have the recruiting stopped but the promise was purposely sade after the Japanese had succeeded in carrying the workers to destination.

Near end of March the Tass news service reported a Japan's plan of building up another anti-Soviet puppet under a furnity prince in Sighing. The prince came to Shanghai under Japanese escort en route to Sinkian presumably with the jelp from the KMT. But the Kuomintang government in Shanghai while admiting of the presence of the Prince here, neverthless gave full protection to him, saying that he was expelled from Tokio and would "subsit" to

in short, the Ruceintang is ouvertly and convertly aiding Japanese imperialism in anti-Soviet war preparations in China.

```
WORKERS' STRUGGLE IN KNOWINTANG CHINA, March, 1934
 For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1)standing for Date, (2)Place, (3)Factory, (4)No. of participanus, (5)Days in Strike, (6)Working days lost in strike, (7) to, of pointions, (8)beadership, (9)Conditions and Demands, (10)Results.
  I Strikes Unrecorded in Last Month
         12, Feb. 2) Liukiang (3) Stevedore (4) 60 (5) -- (5) -- (7) Spontenous (8) 0 (9) De-
II Strike Continued from Last Month
 (1) Dec. 1933-22, Mar. (2) Shanghai (3) Silver smith (4)350 (5)22 (6)7,700 (7)2
8) Sp. (9) Against wage reduction, 13 workers began bread-strike on 3, Mar. (10) Vic
1, Jan. - War. (2, Auchow (3) Silk Weaving Worker (4)4500 (5)31 (6)13,950 (7)1 (8)
 Sp. (9)A ainst wage cut by 20% Capitalists lock up the factories, Refused the reconciliation offered by local camber of comerce and KMT, Demonstrated several
  times, Clashed with the capitalists and smashed magistrate office, Four of the
times, Clashed with the capitalists and smashed magistrate office, Four of the striker shot to death by police. (10)Not yet ended. (See last issue of C.W.C.) (1)14,Jan.-31March (2)Tanshan (3)Kalian Mine Administration (4)20,000 (5)22 (6)440,000 (7)0 (8)Bp. (9)Demand:Compensation for the loss of the miners during war time; Wage increase and Bonus. New Union organized instead of the yellow one, pickets and military detachments were organized. (Detailed story appeared in last issue, c.w.c.) (10)Not ended.

(1)Tankan lo, Feb.-16, Mar. (2)Fu-shan (3)Butcher (4)130 (5)16 (6)2,080 (7)0 (8) (9)Demand: a. collect mion charge from capitalists b. wage increase (10)condition a won
  dition a. won.
Sub-total: (2)4 (3)17 (2)24,980 (6)463,930 (7)3
   III Strike Started in March
 (1)1-3 (2) Wushih (3)Sin-wa and other three Weaving Factories (3)250 (5)3 (6) 750 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)General strike. Against: wage cut by 1/10, rent. (10) wage cut by 5%
by 5%.

(1)2-15 (2) Tientsin (3) Y1-Fuan Cotton Mill (4)4500 (5)15 (6)67,500 (7)2 (8)?

(6) Against lock up. Factory reopened after 1605 workers discharged (10) Fail

(8) Ep. (9) Against wage cut (10) Partially success.

(1)3-5 (2) Satow (3) Crew of s.s. Hai-Yan and 2 others (4)50 (5)3 (6)150 (7)0

(8) Yellow (9) Against discharge. Demanding surety pay back (10) Victory

(1)5-31 (2) Shanghai (3) Mayar Silk Weaving Co. 9 factories (4)4,000 (5)27 (6)

108,000 (7)1 (8) Red (9) Against wage cut (Demanding story appeared in last issue,

(.W.C.) (10) Not ended.

(1)? (2) Shanghai (3) Tien-chang Paper Factory No. 2. (4) 150 (5)1 (6) 150 (7)1

(8) Yellow (9) Against discharge of a worker and beating of formen (10) Unknown

(1) 10-131 (2) Shanghai (3) Tien-Tai Rubber Factory, Discharged worker (4) 30

(5) 21 (6) 2510 (7)2 (8) Sp. 19) Demanding: discharge fee equate to wages of six and half months; dividend of '930-32. Sales Demantment be seized. (10) Not ended.

(1) 13, 21 (2) Shanghai (3) Woosung Mashine Borks, Noted A. (4) 8000 (5)2 (5) 2000

(1) 7)- (8)? (9) Demanding wage increase and other 12 conditions. RMT officers who same to reconciliate the dispute were wounded by the demonstrate workers. 11 arrested. (10) Not Available.
came to reconciliate the dispute were wounded by the demonstrate workers. II arrested. (10)Not Available.

[1013-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Wuho Weaving Factory (4)200 (5)6 (3)1,200 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Unavailable (10)Unavailable.

[1]18-31 (2)Tientsin (3)Huasin Cotton Mill (4)2500 (5)14 (6)35,000 (7)1 (8)Y. (9)Arainst lock up (10)Not available.

[1]24-25 (2)Wusih (3)Craftsuan school for poors (4)234 (5)2 (6)4 (7)? (8)Sp. (9)Rioting against cruel treatment (10)Partiably success.

[1]27-31 (2)Shanghai (3)53 Unbrella work shops (4)1 200 (5)5 (6)6,000 (7)0 (8)Sp. (9)Against discharge and wage cut.Clash with capitalists, 3 wounded. (10)Not anded.
nded.

1)28 (2) Ehanghai (3) Sun Shin Cotton Aill No. 9. (4) 2:00 (5)1 (6)2500 (7)0 (8)
p. (9) Against discharge (10) Unavailable.

1030-31 (2) Tangshan (3 (massin Couton Mill (4)2,000 (5)2 (6)4,000 (7)0 (8) Sp.
```

9) Against Yellow Union, For wage increase, Pickets organized. Stroke hand in and with Tangshen Kalian miners. (10) Not yet coded.

(1)31 (2)Shanghai (3)Coolie for carrying faccus, Western district (4)500 (5) -- (6)-- (70- (8)-- (9)Against Public Safety Eureau (10)Not ender Sub-total: (2)10 (3)93 (4)21,5,4 (6)237,306 (7)9

### IV Petitions in March

(1)1 (2) Shanghai (3) If ottung wharlf of C.M.N.To. (4)— (7)1 (8)? (9) Against recontract system petitioned to HMF. (10) Not available.
(1)3 (2) Tienthin (3) Shin-ho fowels Factory (4)— (7)0 (8)? (9) Against discretarge, reconciliated by Social Bureau.
(1)2 (2) Shanghai (3) Tellymen on S.S., C.M.N.UC. (4)450 (7)0 (8)? (9) Demanding wage increase of \$1 (3) Unavailable.
(1)2 (2) Shanghai (3) Tallymen on S.S. of Eutterfield & Swire (4)— (7)— (90 wage increase of \$1 (5) Collegs, (10) Not available.
(1)4 (2) Changhai (3) British coriona Tobacco, No. 2. (4) Union (7) Or (6) Y. (9) Demanding find for Worke. And oct. (10) Partially success.
(1)4 (2) Shanghai (7) Golden Grago. Silk Weaving Factory (4)90 (7)1 (8) Sp. (9) Petitioned to EMT. Demanding the reopen of the factory and relief (10) Unknown (1)6 (2) Boochow (7) Socials device; Factory (4)— (8)? (9) Against discharge (10) Reconciliation, Ally boid to each discharged worker.
(1)8 (2) Fu-Shan, Ewanghai (3) Shargha. Manadow haffway (4) Representatives (7)0 (8) Y. Demanding wage increase, double pay on coliday etc. (1) No result (1)12 (2) Shanghai (3) Shargha. Manadow haffway (4) Representatives (7)0 (8) Y. Demanding wage increase, double pay on coliday etc. (1) No result (1)12 (2) Shanghai (3) Shargha. Manadow haffway (4) Representatives (7)0 (8) Y. Demanding wage increase, double pay on coliday etc. (1) No result (1) (2) Shanghai (3) Sharghai Tranvay Co., International Settlement (4) Nicon (7)0 (3)? (9) Demanding wage increase \$16 one month, and better treatment. (10) Not available.
(1)10, Feb.—31, March (2) Shanghai (3) Tai-sen Dying and Weaving Factry (4)— (7)1 (8)— (9) Against lock up (10) Fei

## V General Ledger for Workers' struggle in March

|       |      |         |       |        | _             |        |           |         | A        |
|-------|------|---------|-------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|
|       | No.  | NO . Of | NO.OT | 't'C · | NO. OF NO. OF | 1      | Work-days |         |          |
|       | of   | Strik   | Peti- | 1      | Strik-!Peti-  | dotal  |           |         |          |
|       | Fac. | 68      | tions | tal    | ers tioner    | 1      | Srtike    | tration | Arrested |
| March | 122  | 20      | 12    | 3.2    | 46.494 1,500  | 48,034 | 701,236   | 10      | 139      |
| Feb.  | 36   | 16      | 3     | 1.9    | 59.570        | 59,570 | 411,030   | 2       | 19       |

## (Number of Workers employed in each factory)

| 10-239      | 500-999 | 1000-4999 | 5000 | Total |
|-------------|---------|-----------|------|-------|
| Harch 105   | 6       | 1.0       |      | 122   |
| February 20 | 5       | 7         | 4    | 36    |

### VII Classification of Trade

| ton   | SilkWeav<br>Fileing<br>ture#ac. | Tobar<br>cco | as Tele | Trans<br>por-<br>tation | Muni-<br>cipal | hine   | Hach-<br>ine<br>work | cfrats    | Rick-<br>shaw<br>puller | Others | Total |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|-------|
| Mar 4 | 0 19                            | -3           | 0 0     | 5                       | 2              | i<br>S | Õ                    | <u>ਰ3</u> | 0                       | 4      | 122   |

### VIII Causes of Struggle

|          | Dis-<br>charge | Wage<br>cut | Lock<br>up | Regainst<br>Foremen | Retter<br>treatment | Wage in-<br>crease | Due<br>pay | Political | Others | Total |
|----------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| March    | 10             | 6           | 4          | 2                   | 6                   | 9                  | 0          | 3         | 3      | 42    |
| February | 4              | 3           | 2          | 2                   | <u>-1</u>           | 1                  | 0          | 1         | 5      | 22    |

the world funt opinion, severe is it is, still still to rates the vald-

In relation to Mr. No Shah alloss will the process of the Clarice raking closues. We will establish an alloss will rike any reviewed to the report. The Similor, Cas. J., axi editorial allogs, "ro wet increation feads as but to will all offers and editorial allowed in building of the bear a contract being of the fead of the loss of the first and the feather of the

of course, the Chance realing chance, course bring the cuntry wide toilers; opposition of the receive, and not to bolish as to space a little dissubtance by the course has been allowed the report. Then, course the roll office a linear who has been able to report. Toi instance, an half-man is a St. For the book to the roll of the formations? and "disappoint thank" over the Courses to the roll. It should be not a here, their openions and an an in the case that here, their openions are an interest that there is no the receive the roll of the plot in the reserve to real and the plot in the reserve to real and the areas of the plot in the reserve to real analysis over the reference of the plot in the reserve to real analysis of the plot in the reserve to real analysis are analysis are analysis are analysis.

ruling clauses, the reducing on Tientern, restrict in the recent in a cot. This "We suggest to accept thith contitions also amount as of arresport before the begins Assembly, , there are missions of the begins as of retors before the begins Assembly, , there are missions of the begins as of the begins as of rations, Chant is willing to send a planapotentiary to begin as obtained tions with the Japanese representative. The topics of the part we based on the principles of the League report, consist of the China of its instructive establishes as autonomous errors for Harsharin; Japan withdraws its troops and roturns back the occupied areas in accombined with the resolutions of the League, handluria be put under garrison of sense productions of the League, handluria be put under garrison of sense production coups; Joth China and Japan put no troops in handlaria, not even the so called railway guards. It. both countries amounce mutual reconciliation; promise political access but not make tary means for any future dispute and conclude an economic greaty of reciprocity and a political agreement of non-aggression. To China on its own initiative advises the Manchume to abandon its organization; spendent a representative confluence of the virious public bodies of Manchuma to discuss the autonologs cystem and to find means for better politics and better divisions of the popular. To the our interpolitics and better divisions of the popular.

#### IX Remarks

Five mills attached to the Fushing flour mill, the greatest of its king in China, have closed down throwing out 1,000 workers. In fear of the growing dumping of imperialist flour they can not but shut up. According to the North China Daily News of earth 25 the village in Honan has been hit hard by the American wheat and Joan.

The gradual rise in the value of silver strengthens imperialist dumpin and constitutes a great menace to Chinese national industries. The crisis China has become much sharper. Capitalists have been attempting to shift burders of the crisis on the workers. The Yuyuan cotton mill in Tientsin missed 1,500 workers. Owners of the silk mills in Huchov have cut the wag by another 20%. According to the contract of 1929 the umbralla workers are entitled to \$40 a month out now receive only \$10. The slogans of the work struggle during the month under review center around resistence to wage-out and lock-out.

The wave of struggles on the part of the workers draws in more handipraftsmen, salesmen and employees of small mills. This leads to the increase
in the number of the factories affected. For the three menths past the workers employed by the silversmiths in Shanghai have been waging a struggle—
gainst a 30% cut by the management, Aron March I thirteen workers have been
on a hunger strike. And finally, the strikers triumphed. Close on the hels
of the silversmith strike followed the struggle of the workers hired by 1
umbrella workshops. The general stilke was directed against lage cut. And
the general oil strike in Wusih is also worthy of note.

Not only the quantity but the quality of the struggles show an advance over the previous month. The Kailan strike, the mayar strike in Shanghai, the silk strike in Huchow, etc, have taken on a more political character. The workers have shown a greater stubbornness and heroism in the fight against the exploitation of capital, oppossion of RMT and imperialism, despition of yellow unions. The Mayar workers, united in a solid bloc, repulsed the attacks of French police, besieged the municipality of Great Shanghai, wrested back their leaders arroted. The strike is still in process, and strikers, mostly women and girks again besieged the Shanghai inicipal Government in a bolder menner on A vil 10.

The Kailan strikers smashed the yellow workers, organised themselves

The Kailan strikers smashed the yellow norcos, organised themselves the form of regular troops, arrested the special functionary of Chinese lice, drove away leaders of the yellow unions, forced police to release

arrested. The strike has not yet ended.

The silk workers in Huchow numbering 4,000 have declared a strike against wage cut by 20%. After the clapse of three months the starving workers resorted to street fighting against soldiers and police. They refuse to accept the arbitration of the chamber of commerce. They smashed the sulting paper and the Hsien government. (AS to these major strikes, Set previous issue).

As shown by the above struggles, the workers highly discatisfied with the deception of the KMT and yellow unions and more indignant over the oppression of imperialism-KMT have fought for the defence of their own interests. Their heroism and new tactics have set an example to the rest of the workers who quickly follow them.

Finally, we must state that replying principally on bourgeous papers we can get only incomplete data for our monthly report.

## CONTENTS

### ANOTHER BETRAYAL OF N.CHINA BY KUT

| Another Impending Setryal of N. China by KMT               | p.1 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Japan's Monopolist Economic Position in N. China           | p.2 |
| Japan's Feferish War Preparations Against the Soviet Union |     |
| in North Chine                                             | p.3 |
| Workers' Struggle in KMT China, Moren, 1934                | p.4 |

### ANO LADR IMPERIDING BEITAYAL OF N. CHINA BY KHIT

In the spirit of the Tangu agreement signed last year EMT leaders are just discussing the terms of the betrayal of North China to Japanese importalism. The chairman of the Peiping political council, Ruang Fu 'a sales agent for Nanking in negotiations with Japan), has, it is said, clashed with Ho Yin-chin, chairman of the Peiping military council, over those very terms. Huang Fu, attacked by Ho's men, took a trip down to Nanchang on April 3, and will appeal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for the adoption of his formulae of selling the country. The press here predicts that unless securing ratification of his formulae from Chiang he will not proceed to Peiping any moremeaning resignation. What terms Ho insists on for the conclusion of the sale is rather a secret.

Nanchang Betrayal Conference

Many half experts well versed in the art of betrayal of national interest: have gathered at Nanchang around Chiang Kai-shek and taken part in the discussion of the betrayal, with special stress on such questions as how to recognize Manchukuo, how to make secure the dominating position of Japanese imperialism in N. China, even in the whole land.

Fall agreeing with the Japanese plan of effecting through railway and postal service as well as other questions which lead to the de facto recognition by Nanking, the KMM leaders need only discuss the form to be adopted, a form that satisfies the Japanese but reduces the opposition from the masses Besides, they have to agree to a plan by which the benefits accruing from the big sale shall be equitably distributed among the various fractions of the KMT. According to the opinion of Ruang Fi as expressed in his interview given at Hankow, these questions, important as they are, will not bother Nanking very much as they are merely technical points.

The negotiations concerning the through railway and postal service, begun last year between Peiping and the Japanese Ewantung army, came to a sudden halt owing to the growing opposition from the masses, particularly at the moment when the People's government in Fukien proclaimed independence and denounced Chiang's betrayal of N. China (though the Fukien machine was itself a tool of the Japanese). Certainly, the revival of the pourparleys and the recognition of Manchukuo constitute a very delicate technical point. In anticipation of the storm of protests from the mass Nanking has to proceed cautiously. The Manchang conference will discuss the measures to be adopted against the growing anti-Japanese, anti-invist, anti-KMT movement led by the communist party of China which will by receive a fresh impetus from the new sele of Mit.

After a trip to W. China the KMT leaders sounded the warning China is now in a great danger. Fresh Japanese reinforcements have pushed to Charhar. The 7th division has moved to Dolemer. Dozens ese spies came to the north, making surveys, inquiring about the of foreingers, etc. On April 8 more than 100 Japanese retired self-

came to Peiping and stayed in the Japanese legation en route to Shansi, Suiyuan, etc. Japanese m'nocuvres in the Tientsin area caused a great consternation to the inhabitants, some of them fleeing. On April 9 the Japanese army
told the magistrates of Tsinhua and Fengyin to reserve housing accomodations
for the incoming Japanese troops. All these signs point to a Japanese offensive any moment in the future. The Shanghai bonds registered a sharp drop.

According to the information given by the Borth Chimna Daily News on April 6 all mails coming from Japan are addressed as "Pelping, Manchukuo", those coming from Changthum as "Felping, Jehol province", betraying the ambition of Japanese imperialism in N. Cheina. All the KMT papers together with the bourgeois journals and in favor of a quick sale in fact of the threatening situation in North Gama. Certain European quarters induced Wanking to sell quickly and will reward it with mons according to the China Weekly, American, (April 7, p.201). The Weekly conceded that "If Nanking accords recognition to Manchukua, then America will have to follow soit".

International Control

No longer satisfied with the implied international control exercised through the technical cooperation under the auspides of the league of nations, international imperialism is openly advocating a new type of international control. Recently, the editor of Le Matin (French) in an interview at Chunking, Szexhwan, openly declared,

"England sent Cadoga, Tmerica Smith and drance me to make investigations of the Matin (French) in an interview at Chunking, Szexhwan, openly declared,

"England sent Cadogas, America Smith and France me to make investigations in the Yangtse Valley, in the Managho Valley and Yunnen-Kweichow, Kwangtung-Kwangsi, respectively, with a view to instituting international control over China. I finished my surver in Yunusa, Kwangtong and Kwangsi", See, the China Times. April 5)

China Times, April 5).
The French editor bears the name of Polci(?) and was escorted to Chunking with 100 soldiers from the chairman of Ewelchow.

# JAPAN'S MONOPOLIST ECONOMIC POSTTION in North China

Japanese aggrestion coupled with the KMT surrender has operated to ruin the economy in Hopei. As a result of the Tangu agreement North China has regint to the position of a Japanese colony. 1/4 of Hopei amounting to 130,000 square li has fallen into Japanese hands. The Japanese get hold of almost all economic rights, particularly over the mines in Tsinhua, Hsinlung and Mihsie Mihsien. Now they control the Peiping-Mukden line and compete with the British Railan mine.

### North China Association

The North China Association inaugurated last December forms the organ for the execution of the plans embodied in the so-called Japanese-Manchu-N. China block economy. With its quarters at Tokyo, the association serves as a general staff, its activities in China to be carried on by the Japanese trade and industry association in north China. Its plan consists of 1) realization of Japan's economic domination in N. China, 2) ousting British and American capital from N. China, 3) bringing about bloc economy between Japan, Manchuria and North China. The Peiping political council appointed by Nanking is an effective agency in clearing the ground for further Japanese aggression.

Imperialism controls 70% of all industrial investments in N.China, with Japan and England in the dominant position. The British Kailan mine with an annual production of 4,800,000 tons or 37% of the total output in China virtually dominates the coal business in Hopei Considering that many of the Chinese enterprises were turned over to foreign capital in one form or another, Chinese capitalists control far less than 30%. The iron mines in Charant and north Hopei, mainly situated in the domilitarised sone, have come to the Japanese as a matter of course. The Japanese are enlarging the light industries such as cotton mill, etc. Taking all in all, Japanese imperialism controls over 60% of the key industries in North China.

Since the Tangu agreement Japanese dumping in the market has become very serious. Japanese capitalists have congratulated themselves on the better turn in the relations between China and Japan. Taking the year 1933 as a whole, Japan imported more wares to north China than shop exported therefrom.

According to a customs officer Japanese trade has gone back to the original level before the manchurian incident. Japanese cloth, cotton yarn, sugar, sea foods, etc, find a ready market. 60% of the market in North China

belongs to the Japanese. In fact, the Japanese share is far more than that. It runs up as high as 90% so far as cotton clothes, cotton yarn, surge, sea foods are concerned. There is a curious example——all oranges in Tientsin almost come from Formosa according to the story of a fruit peddler. The Japanese are greatly aided by the demilitarized zone through which they smuggle their goods without paying the duties.

gle their goods without paying the duties.

Japanese goods also flooded Mid-Dhina. In a petition to the bandit-suppression headquarters, the Chinese chamber of commerce at Hankow stated that 4/5 of the cotton yarn traded in the enclange every lay is Japanese while Japanese cotton cloth deminates to the extent of ever 90% (The Shin Pao,

April ().

### JAPAN'S FEVERISH ANTI-SOVIES WAR PREPATIONS In North China

hecently, Chinese bourgeois journals, magazines and military critics have openly talked about the major objective of Japanese aggressions in North China. In their opinion, the Japanese must necessarily take manchuria, Mongolia and N. China in order to wage a war on the Soviet Union. On April 8, the Shanghai Shun Pao said that in active preparations against the Soviet Union the Japanese have marked Sin-an-li, Helunghiang and the Great Wall as the first, second and third and since lines, respectively; that they would not give the strategical points along the Great Wall back to China. Here the spokesman of Chinese bourgeoisie impliedly justified Japan's further stay along the Great Wall.

On March 21 another bourgeois paper, the Tientsin Ta-Kung-Pao, said, 'accoding to military critics Japanese activities in Charhar are mainly war preparations against the Soviet Union on the extreme left flank. Japanese strategy consits in cutting the Fiberian railway and blocking the military connections of the Soviet Union. Far from tishing to take Urga, the Japanese are aiming at Chita and reach there through Eastern Mongolia. Japanese troops have built wireless stations in Shilingonsk League as an aid to this strategy. Japanese advance on Dolonor and Kunyan is but for defensive marrose.

Japanese advance on Dolonor and Kuyuan is but for defensive purpose'.

Like many others, this military critic never utters a syllable against the Anti-Soviet war preparations of Japan on Chinese soil, preparations that enslave the whole chinese nation including the critic himself. These same minlitary critics, under instructions from Nanking, signed the surrender (the Tango agreement) to Japan last year. Now they are willing to turn Chinese territory over to the Japanese as a military base against the Soviet Union.

In their interviews to pressmen leaders of the Kuomintang have confirmed the report that Japanese inperialism in North China has been pushing war preparations against the Soviet Union with redoubled energy. In addition, they talked much in favor of Japan and encourged Japanese imperialism to attack the Soviet Union.

To facilitate her military operations against the Soviet Union, West Charhar and Suiyuan, Japanese imperialism has constructed a network of motor roads and aerodromes in East Charhar. It recruited 40,000-50,000 Chinese workers in the North for the said construction work in the past two months. But it is said that a fraction of the workers have been compelled to serve in the Japanese controlled army. In face of growingly indignant protest from the masses against the recruiting, the Kuomintang Government has promised to take action and have the recruiting stopped but the promise was purposely made after the Japanese had succeeded in carrying the workers to destination.

Near end of March the Tass news service reported a Japanese plan of building up another anti-Soviet puppet under a impun Turkish prince in Sinkiang.

Near end of March the Tass news service reported a Japanes plan of building up another anti-Soviet puppet under a farman Turkish prince in Sinkiang. The prince came to Shanghai under Japanese escort en route to Sinkiang presumably with the wielp from the KMT. But the Kuomintang government in Shanghai while admiting of the presence of the Prince here, neverthless gave full protection to him, saying that he was expelled from Tokio and would "submit" to China.

In Short, the Kuomintang is ouvertly and convertly aiding Japanese imperialism in anti-Soviet war preparations in China.

```
For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution of words by figures as, for instance, (1)standing for Date, (2)Place, (3)Factory, (4)No. of participants, (5)Days in Strike, (6)Werking days lost in strike, (7) No. of petitions. (8)Leadership, (9)Conditions and Demands, (10)Results.
```

### I Strikes Unrecorded in Last Month

### II Strike Continued from Last Month

(1)Dec.1933-22,Nar. (2)Shanghai (3)Silver smith (4)350 (5)22 (6)7,700 (7)2 (8)Sp. (9)Against wage reduction,13 workers began bread-strike on M.Mar.(10)Vio. (1)Jan.-Mar. (2)Muchow (3)Silk Weaving Worker (4)4500 (5)gl (6)13,950 (7)1 (8) Sp. (9)Against wage cut by 20%, Capitalists lock up the factories, Refused the reconciliation offered by local camber of comerce and KMT, Demonstrated several times, Clashed with the capitalists and smashed magistrate office, Four of the striker shot to death by police. (10)Not yet ended. (See last issue of C.W.C.) (1)14, Jan.-31March (2)Manshan (3)Kalian Mine Administration (4)20,000 (5)22 (6)440,000 (7)0 (8)Bp. (9)Demand: Compensation for the loss of the miners during war time; Wage increase and Bonus. New Union organized instead of the yellow one, pickets and military detachments were organised. (Detailed story appeared in last issue, c.w.c.) (10)Not ended.

(10)Marchan lo, Feb.-16, Mar. (2)Fu-shan (3)Butcher (4)130 (5)16 (6)2,080 (7)0 92) (9)Demand: a. collect union charge from capitalists b. wage increase (10)condition a. von.

Sub-total: (2)4 (3)17 (4)24,980 (6)463,930 (7)3

```
III Strike Started in March
   (1)1-3 (2) Whishih (3)Sin-hua and other three Weaving Factories (3)250 (5)3 (6) 750 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)General strike. Against: wage cut by 1/10, rent. (10)wage cut
   (1)2-15 (2) Tientsin (3) Yu-Muan Cotton Mill (4)4500 (5)15 (6)67,500 (7)2 (8)? (6) Against lock up. Factory recpend after 1605 workers discharged (10) Fail (2) Wusih (3) Operator of 13 bean oil mills (4)500 (5)11 (6)5,500 (7)1
  C.W.C.) (10) Not ended.
(1)7 (2) Shanghai (3) Tien-chang Paper Factory No.2. (4)150 (5)1 (6)150 (7)1
 (1)7 (2)Shanghai (5) Tien-chang Paper Factory No. 2. (8) Yellow (9) Against discharge of a worker and baction (1) 10-131 (2) Shanghai (3) Tsen-Tai Rubber Factory, (5) 21 (6) 2510 (7) 2 (8) Sp. 19) Demanding: discharge factory (1) 13, 21 (2) Shanghai (3) Woosung Eachine Torks, (7)—(8)? (9) Demanding wage increase and other 1 came to reconciliate the dispute were wounded by (10) Not Available
   (10) Unimo
(ar (4)130
   to wages of six and
   red. (10) ot ended.
(4) 000(5)2 (6)6000
  tions. KMT 011100
  . KMT officers who
came to reconciliate the dispute were wounded by arrested, (10)Not available, (101)-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Waho Weaving Bactory (4)20 (101)-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Waho Weaving Bactory (4)20 (101)-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Waho Weaving Bactory (4)20 (101)-18 (2)Shanghai (3)Waho Weaving Bactory (4)20 (101)-18 
    1)28 (2)Shanghai (3)Sun Shin Coston Aill No.9. (4) 2500 (5)1 (6)2500 (7)0 (8)
 (1)28 (2)Shanghai (3)Sun Shin Custon Hill (3) (2) (5) (6)4,000 (7)0 (8) (10)0-31 (2)Tangshan (3)hunsin Custon Hill (3) (2) (5) (5) (6)4,000 (7)0 (8) (9) Against Yellow Union, For wage increase, Prints organized. Stroke hand in Tangshan Kalian miners. (10) kot yet lica.
 hand with Tangshan Kalian miners. (10) Not yet
```

11)31 (2) Shanghai (3) Coolie for carrying faecus, Western district (4)500 (5) -- (6) -- (70- (8) -- (9) Against Public Safety Bureau (10) Not ended Sub-total: (2)16 (3)93 (4)21,5,4 (6)237,306 (7)9

#### IV Petitions in March

(1)1,(2)Shanglei (3)Pooting wharlf of U.M.N.Co. (4)— (7)1 (8)? (9)Against a contract system, petitioned to KMF. (10)Not available.
(1)3 (1)Tientsin (3)Shih-ho Towels Factor; (4)— (7)0 (8)? (9)Against discretions as a secondilisted by Social Bureau.
(1)2 (2)Shanglei (3) Tallymen on s.s., u.M.N.Co. (4)450 (7)0 (8)? (9)Demanding vigage increase of \$15 (10)Unavailable.
(1)2 (2)Shanglei (3)Tallymen on s.s. of Butterfield & Swire (4)— (7)— (5)Tess increase of 15 dollars. (10)Not available
(1)4 (2)Shanglei (3)British-American Tobacco, No.2. (4)Union (7)Oc(3)Y.
(9)Demanding fund for Workers' school. (10)Partially success.
(1)4 (2)Shanglein (3)Sciller Gragon Silk Weaving Fostory (4)90 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)
Petitioned to KMT. Demanding the reopen of the factor and relief (10)Unknown (10) Secondilistion, \$30 paid to each discharged worker.
(1)8 (2)Fu-Shan, Kwangtung (3)Paper Store employee (4)—— (9)Wage Increase (10)Fail. (1)8 (2)Fu-Shan, Kwangtung (3)Paper Store employee (4) (6)Wage increase (10)Fail.

(1)6 (2)Chekiang (3)Shanghai Hanchow hallway (4)Representatives (7)0 (8)Y. Demanding wage increase, double pay on holiday etc. (10)No result (1)12 (2)Shanghai (3)Boatmen at Tung Ka-Fu ferry, Ruapoo River(4)1000 (7)1 (8)Sp. (9)Representatives petitioned tongovernment against steamers operated at the ferries. (10)Fail (1)10 (2)Shanghai (3)Shanghai Trawway Co., International Settlement (4)Union (7)0 (8)? (9)Demanding wage increase 816 one month, and better treatment. (10) Not available.
(1) 10, Feb. -31, March (2) Shanghai (3, Tai-sen bying and Weaving Factry (4)(7) 1 (8) - (9) Against lock we (20) Wail
Sub-Total: (2) 12 (3) 12 (4) 1540 (7) 5

### V General Leager for Workers' struggle in March

|       |      |       |       |    | NO. Of  | No. Of |        | Work-days | Clash & | Injured  |
|-------|------|-------|-------|----|---------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1     | υf   | Strik | Peti- |    | Stri' - | Peti-  | Total  |           |         | Dead or  |
|       | Fac. | es    | tions |    |         | tioner |        |           |         | Arrested |
| March | 1.22 | 20    | 1.2   | 32 | 40,494  | 5.540  | 48.034 | 701.236   | 10      | 139      |
| Feb.  | 36   | 16    | 3     | 19 | 59.570  |        | 59.570 | 411.030   | 2       | 19       |

## (Number of works and employed in each factory)

| 0-499       | 500 <b>-99</b> 9 | 1000-4999: | 5000 | Total. |
|-------------|------------------|------------|------|--------|
| March 105   | 6                | 10         |      | 122    |
| February 20 | 5                | 7          | 4    | 36     |

#### VII Classification of Trade

| ton Filaing cco | Gum Fost,<br>Fac Fele<br>torygran | DOI DINGT | TATE AND THE | en-Sand<br>e efrets<br>ork men |   | others Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Mar 4 0 19 1    | 1 0                               | 6 2       | 1 (          | 83                             | 0 | 4 122        |
| Feb. 3 0 0 0    | 0 1 0                             |           | 5            | . 18                           | 2 | 36           |

### VIII Causes for Struggle

|          | Dis-<br>charge |   | Lock<br>up | Against<br>Foremen | Better<br>trantment | Wage in-<br>crease | Due | Political | Others | Total |
|----------|----------------|---|------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------|--------|-------|
| larch    | 30             | 6 | 4          | 2                  | ,6                  | 9                  | 0   | 3         | 3      | 42    |
| February | 4              | 3 | 2          | 2                  | L <sup>3</sup>      | 1                  | 0   | 1         | 5      | 22    |

### IX. Remarks

Five mills attached to the Fushing flour mill, the greatest of its kind in China, have closed down throwing out 1,000 workers. In fear of the growing dumping of imperialist flour they can not but shut up. According to the North China Daily News of tarch 25 the village in Monan has been hit hard by the American wheat and loan.

The gradual rise in the value of silver strengthens imperialist dumping and constitutes a great menace to Chinese national industries. The crisis in China has become much sharper. Capitalists have been attempting to shift the burdens of the crisis on the workers. The Yuyuan cotton mill in Tientsin dismissed 1,500 workers. Owners of the silk mills in Huchow have cut the wages by another 20%. According to the contract of 1929 the umbrella workers are entitled to 340 a month but now receive only \$10. The slogans of the worker's struggle during the month under review senter around resistence to wage-cut

The wave of struggles on the part of the workers draws in more handieraftsmen, salesmen and employees of small mills. This leads to the increase in the number of the factories affected. For the three months past the workers employed by the milvershiths in Shanghai have been waging a struggle against a 30% cut by the management Mron March 3 thirteen workers have been on a hunger strike. And finally, the strikers triumphed. Close on the heels of the silversmith strike followed the struggle of the workers hired by 53 umbrella workshops. The general strike was directed against wage cut. And the general oil strike in Musih is also worthy of note.

Not only the quantity but the quality of the struggles show an advance over the previous month. The Kailan strike, the Mayar strike in Shanghai, the silk strike in Huchow, etc, have taken on a more political character. The workers have shown a greater stubbornness and heroism in the fight acception of yellow unions. The Mayar workers, united in a solid blos, repulsed the attacks of French police, besieged the municipality of Great Shanghai, wrested back their leaders arrested. The strike is still in process, and strikers, mostly women and girls, again besieged the Shanghai Municipal Government in a bolder manner on April 10

The Kailan strikers smashed the yellow unions, organised themselves in the form of regular troops, arrested the special functionary of Chinese police, drove away leaders of the yellow unions, forced police to release the

arrested. The strike has not yet ended.

The silk workers in Huchow numbering 4,000 have declared a strikengainst wage cut by 20%. After the clapse of three months the starvingworkers resorted to street fighting against soldiers and police. They reserved
to accept the arbitration of the chamber of commerce. They smashed the
sulting paper and the Esien government. (AS to these major strikes, our
previous issue).

As shown by the above struggles, the workers highly dissatisfied the the deception of the KMT and yellow unions and more indignant over toppression of imperialism-KMT have fought for the defence of their wanter
ests. Their heroism and new tactics have set an example to the rest. the

workers who quickly follow them.

Finally, we must state that replying principally on bourgeon the sean get only incomplete data for our monthly report.

### CONTENTS . . . . . . . .

### NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN NORTH CHINA

| (1) | A Statement by c.c. of c.p.c. on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. Chinap. 1 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                                                            |
| (2) | Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Miner                                                    |
|     | The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Governmentp. 4                                  |
|     | Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934p. 4                                                  |
|     | Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuriap. 6                                              |

### A Statement by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China on

### THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANUSE TEPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

In our previous issue we published an article on the new offensive, of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Kuosintang's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo as the most important step in the direction of further capitulation to Japan and further aid to Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embodied in an agreement between representatives of Nanking and agents of the Japanese Kwantung army, and may not be made known for a long time to come. The following is a translation of the decla-ration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, (calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new (betrayal of the Kuomintang---Ed.

To the manues of the whele country, Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pu Yi, the predatory Japanese impericlism is openly contemplating further violences and outrages in N. China

with the annexation of the whole country as the main objective.

Japanese imperialism has presented the following demands on its agent in N.China, Ruang Fu, chairman of the Peiping political council: 1) immediate acceptance of all the conditions relating to Sino-Japanese direct negetiations, 2) complete evacuation of the old Manchurian troops (under Chang Hauch-liang) as well as of all other units, to be replaced by Japanese and Manchukuo troops, 3) complete suppression of all anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist bodies, to be replaced by Japanese and Anchukuo organisations, 4) protection to be given by the authorities in N. China to Pu Yi when the latter comes within the Great Wall in a visit to the eastern imperial tombs, 5) demarkation of the terms. ritory to the north of the Muang Ho as Manchukuo territory, 6) guarantee of preferential rights to Japanese investments in China as a vital step to Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. In a word, dissetisfied with the status kuo in W. Chine, Japanese imperialism demands Hua Pei, even the whole land, to be placed under its direct control like the present kanchukuo.

With this objective in view Japanese imperialism has been laking active war preparations: further reenforcements to iknlangue and E. Charhar, mass var preparations: further resistorcements to Aniangyu and E. Charnar, mass recruitment of Chinese w rkeys, construction of motor reads for var purpose, incorporation of the bendits (under Japanese inutigation the notorious bandit leader Liu Evaluate has devented several provinces), despatch of numerous planes for recommending purposes, marketing activities where Japanese spy service (serveying in the provinces lying north of the Eurog Ro), construction of more than 30 wireless stations between Jehol and V. Mongolia, signs that point to the new Japanese offensive not only against H. China but against Marketing and the People's Republic in Outer Angelia in an attempt to march

on the Soviet Union.

Parallel to the Japanese offensive British and French imperialism are unking further attempts to widen their opheres of influences in S. China. Regland and Japan are said to revive the old alliance. The Yankee imperialism wants to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hegewony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japans and U.S. are simply a conspiracy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and intermational over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognize Manchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to Manking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct di-

vision.

### Maria New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the EEE is shamelessly, nay, more shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun paying Pu Yi a visit. Chiang Kai-shèk and his hangmen decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Hanchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. China and many of the northwestern divisions have come down to attack the red army. In turning N. China to Japan, The fascist KAT has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese movements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KAT has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese specialism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.

To concerl its betrayal the K.M has been carrying on the most shameless demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Panhung and Nanchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrottle and enslave the masses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the

movement as a national recovery.

The Kall's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, N. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KIT campaigns in succession. It is the KIT that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the KIT wants to bow before imperialism.

### Appeal to Workers and Peasants

The imperialist gun is aiming at us, toilers of China. The KAT will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a slave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the KAT, must arm themselves in defence of N. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smash its tool---KAT. They must unite against Japanese and other imperialist aggressions in a unified ed anti-imperialist front without regard to political affiliations, occupations or sex. Our anti-imperialist programme consists of

1) against the K-M surrender, no illusions on the league of nations and America, union of all toilers as the gainstay of the national strug-

gle against imperialism,

2) in favor of a sacred revolutionary national struggle in defence of China's independence and territorial integrity,

3) appeal to the masses to join the war against Japan, aid for the volunteers,

4) seizure of all arms, whether in China or imported, to arm the masses, confiscation of Japanese property and property of the traitors for war expenditure against Japan,

5) keeping away from Japanese and other imperialist influence, also from the thribenes of the traitors, regudiation of all debts in order

to raise funds for the anti-Japanese war,

6) complete severance of diplomatic relations with Japan, mobblisation of all land, maval and air forces against Japan, discontinuation of the campaign against the Soviets,

7) against the Tangu agreement and direct negotiations.

Here is our programe for the national struggle which ought to have the support of all toilers as well as those who are really against imperialism. (Here follows the appeal to the masses in North China, to workers and peacents, to revolutionary students and intellectuals, etc.)

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Mailan mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight woor mines, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the corth worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-Terman management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang House-laing mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the coremen in

direct control of the workers.

### Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.W. while the second from 2 P.W. But the workers as a rule work

ne or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc, the workers are always ont the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness -- dark clothes, dark beddings

dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn

8 to 320 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. Thye get no pay when they don't work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get energh for their own living, much less for their families.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each month, are always several months in arrears, hast year the'v pay the withheld from 5.5 to 2 months Dissatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full months. manded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. Sucy are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a userer and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to e needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worse is the noodle loan to the workers who get the noodle from the guarantor at a such higher rate. So long as the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this uperious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the management, loan in money or noodle without interest, ride on

lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each contractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this rea son, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 100 workers.

Workers Organisations

800 workers in the south are organised in the red unions. In the north line there are the blue and red organisations (ganster). The strongest are the Qung .
Heiang Hui (untion of men from the same birth place) from the workers coming from outside. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a

result of theeir betrayals.

Last Mar; ch 400 workers (internal) demanded pay in full, a demand was supfirmly reachived to carry out the demands. But the yellow unions tried to stop the outbreak of the struggle by intimidation and deception. At last they took up the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it

out.

The yellow unions in attempting to sell out the struggle adopted the following methods: buying the traitors and gensters for keeping a watch on the workers, dismissing the leaders of the wroking masses, separating the masses from each other, splitting the workers by putting forward slogans favorable for certain workers but disfavorable for certain others. To save its bankruptcy: the certain the struggle in every way possible. They received the from the workers back the workers back as a grant to the yellow unions. The dissatisfaction of the workers ever the yellow is increasing every day.

The red unions have made progress among the workers in spite of the deception and persecution of the yellow unions. Their papers and slogans have en-

maged the growing attention of the working masses.

Imperialism and ANT have been very busy with the arrest of the workers leaders of the Mayar silk mill at Shanghai (See our last issue). Up to last week more than 50 leaders were thrown into prisons. The 4,000 workers, however, persisted in the strike for 6 weeks already. Under the leadership of the CPC they refused to accept all reconciliation and arbitration offered by KMT, contractors, yellow unions, bourgeois journalists, lawyers, etc. They decided to fight to the last for the interests of the workers. Other workers, toilers and students in Shanghai have given aid to them. Workers of 15 silk mills have declared a sympathetic strike, likely to result in a general tieup for the silk enterprises as a whole. On April 12 the garrison commander of Shanghai, therefore, proclaimed an order strictly forbiding strikes and sab-otage. The fascist hangmen busied themselves with the arrest of workers leaders, thus trying to wreck the strike. But the strikers refused to yield.

Besieged the Municipal Gov't

Under the guidance of the strike committee 4,000 workers of the Mayar silk mill called a strike on March 9 against the 20% wage cut. Being mostly women, they nevertheless organized agitation and messenger corps, pickets, etc, fighting for the interests of the working class. Relying on the strength of the masses, they snatched from the hands of the police their leaders and fellow workers serving on the strike committee. They demonstrated against the threat of the capitalists to their delegates. They fought against police men for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.
On April 10, the date set for arbitration in the bureau of social affairs, Workers went there in small bands after dinfer. They desired to aid their delegates in the arbitration but resolved net to yield on any of their demands. By and by the crow reached 2,000, and demonstrated. In face of the police and troop charge they refused to retreat. Cold and rain rather encouraged the Workers who would not yield at all. In the evening the crowd was reenforced by workers from other quarters, and received bread from them. Functionaries

of the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drissling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One woman worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scens. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the besieging crowd resulting in the killing and wounding of dozens.

Leaders Arrested

Leadors Arrested

To break the strike the KMT started the offensive against the central organisations of the workers and arrested their leaders by the dozens. They dragged the leaders from the workers quarters, charging them with theft and robbery, hoping thus to lessen the indignation of the workers. Up to now over 50 leaders were taken into custody. As firm as ever, the strikers never returned to work as ordered by the KMT.

Aid from Other Workers

Workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the

Workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the current year. They are thus quite sympethetic for the Mayar strikers. They collected money for the Mayar workers. They carried banners in aid of them while besieging the bureau of social affairs. They brought them food and krome bread. On April 11 the crowd of the Mayar strikers around the Shanghai municipal sov't was dispersed by police and troops but next day 15 silk mills at Shanghai called a sympathey strike just at the moment when the KMT strictly interdicted strikes and sabotage.

The CPC in leading this struggle directed decisive blows against the deception of the liquidationalists who are only opposed to the irrational wage cut, broke through the severe white terror of the MF and insertalism. In the light of these facts the workers now perfectly understand that the CPC alone defends the interests of the workers, that only firm solidating and stiff struggle can win the final victory. More united than ever, they are caranising the general strike of the calls while as a cardinal for the success of their struggle.

# CHIMME BOOMONY IN FIRST QUARTER

Chinese bourgecisie is at present disappointed, more disappointed than last year, in their new hopes for the better in 1934. With the conclusion of

the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near future. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. They assist imperialist economic aggressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a great aid to imperialist duaphing in China to the detriment of Chinese national goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low write of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain themselves in a somethat stable position because the price level remained wither high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fablen by 20% as compared with last year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in thina, of its saughing, of the interdiction of the ani-Japanese boycott movement by the buff, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the chinese market.

the null taxation has been on the increase from year to year, must becember the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, etc, max were raised by one third, beginning from this year, Pientsin collects 6% likin, anwhei and hupeh have followed the example of Pientsin. In view mix of the decrease in taxes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, haier and other lo-

oal governments have ceaselessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bed to whose, whe levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary even in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in provinces under the control of Manking, and has failed to show the doubt offeats. The price of flour is still going down. The murch sing to be possible on the decline.

### The Cotton Mill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton mill in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The scaling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. Here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 counts sells at \$176 in January or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched since 1911.

The low price of the yarn is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition such worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the yarn market and 90% of the cloth market. Oppressed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Shanghai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a loan. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Shanghai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remembered that from April 20, 1933, the cotton mills in Shanghai have cut production by 23%. The Shanghai bourgeois press reported the flight of the cotton mill king, Yin Chun-chin, to Hong Kong in order to avoid the pressure of his creditors. The Shanghai banks have been stated ready in assuming the control over the cotton mills owing to the latter's increased in the cotton mill business they will engage Japanese experts as managers. Fre day is drawing near when the Chinese textiles will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Other Industries

Hext comes the flour mills which, mustering some 20 throughout the country, have been running in 70% capacity since the beginning of the mear. As a result of the importation of American wheat and flour provided in the US cotton and wheat loan, as a result of the monopolisation of the market in Manchuria and Morth China by the Japanese, Chinase flour has been steadily declining in price. Under such conditions the largest of flour mills in Chi-

na, the Possin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Unince silver from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in A price and France. The filk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occupied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filatures except a couple have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 workers, the silk-weaving business has librarise sunk steadity. Originally, there were 9,000 Johns at Shong aid but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,765, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the LAT government increased the tax on cobacco by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese mationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese eigenvetes. According to the re-

to the speat prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese nathometry. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese eigerettes. According to the report of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made circumstees pay only 70 port of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made circumstees pay only 70 port of the imposition of the while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50% more. Since the imposition of the new tax foreign eigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and depressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese cobacce manufacturers have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no Luster

from wonting.

The tax on natches was also raised, thus rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the marker competition of foreign matches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product. Mungal Beenemy

Agriculture remeatedly his by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Pake the example of sericulture, According to the Stanghai Sin-win-pao of April 13 2/3 of the beasuads have given up silk-worm-breeding in Theih, centre of sericulture in China. The checks of solkworm, thought sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from Jarmary to furch or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Stastics are not available as to the other agricultural products.

frade has worsened. Take Foodhow as an example. Here wrade surfered more than last year. Owing to deflation of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foodhow have closed down. Other shops are continering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have apprecated as conjured.

with last year.

## VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN JUNEAU ALL

Since the accesion of menry Pu Vi to the throne under Jepanese instigution the people in manchuria have shown more resentment, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in manchuria, the bourgeois great here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachant of the Lanchulus troops stutioned in Sanshin, lower Sungari, has mutinied and killed the Januarese of items by the name of Yisuka together with many others.

In the morning of March 1 thirty-two soldiers of the machine gum de-

tachment of Manchukuo mutinied, killing the capitan, disarming six others who refused to revolt.

April 7 about 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with Japanese troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 volunteers started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the

Anfeng line.

50 volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11, killing one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of the Manchukuo troops. Four days later 40 volunteers attacked Chinkung, Helungkiang and killed 6 functionaries (Japanese and Manchurian) of the Manchukuo central bank who refused to hand over the money demanded by the volunteers. The volunteers opened the values and obtained \$226,000 cash for the financing of the campaign against the Japanese imperialists and Manchukuo

traitors.

There are the a few of the examples showing the increasing activities of the volunteers operating in manchuria. They are fighting for the independance of China, for the territorial integrity of China. Some of them are carrying on the offensive against Japanese imperialism under the revolutionary leadership of the CPC (See our previous issues bearing this point).

## SUBJECT

- (21) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 26.5.33.
  C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 17, 25.10.32.
  Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
  3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly,
  Paris, France.
- (21A)C.W.C., Vol.3, No.18, 31.10.32. (Addressed as above).
- (21B)C.W.C., Vol. 3, No.51, 19.1.33.
  Addressed: Editor, Y.W.
  38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (21C)C.W.C., Vol. 3, No.51, 19.1.33.
  Addressed: Editor, The W. L.,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.I.
- (21D)C.W.C., Vol.3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
  Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
  16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (21E)C.W.C., Vol.3, No.51, 19.1.33. Addressed: Mr. L.O. Leong, P.O.Box 2748, Manila, P.I.

## SUBJECT

(21F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 54, 8.2.33.
C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 55, undated.
Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin, No. 65.

(21G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33. C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33. Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe, 825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa, Tokio Prefecture, Japan.

May 2

33.

# SECRET

My dear Sarly,

I send you herewith a copy of a Detective

Report regarding the Chinese Workers\* Correspondence.

Yours sincerely,

THE

Monsieur R. Sarly,

Political Section,

French Police.

J. Barton, Esq., Br. Cons-General.

Mr. P.R. Josselyn, U.S. Cons-General.

T. Saheki, Esq., Jap.Cons-General.

Envelipe addressed to Watanable detacked and harded 625. Unemotio Whe but to Japanese Consulate.

### The Chinese .. orkers' Correspondence.

The "Chinese orkers' Correspondence" is still published regularly. It is said that about 100 copies of such issue are sent abroad and a number are distributed among journalists and news, aper correspondents in China. It has been ascert incd that letters directed to the following addresses, which were returned recently to the ost Office marked "Unable to find addresses" contained copies of sorkers correspondence:

- 1. Secy, A.I.L., 3 rue armentier, Heailly, Paris, France.
- 2. Secy, A.I.L., 3 rue armentier, Neuilly, aris, france.
- 3. Editor, Your 38 Great Ormand Street, London, W.C.1.
- 4. Editor, The M.L., 24 High Holbern, London, W.C.1.
- 16 Harper Street, London, ... C.1.
- 6. Mr. L.U. Leong, P.O. Dex 2748, Manila P.I.
- 7. From Dr. Else Meier, Mullerstr, 97 F., Berlin, Mo.68.
- 8. Mr. T. Watenabe, 826 Shimskitegava, Setagaya, Tekio Prefecturey Japan.

- 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.27 dated 25-10-32.
- l copy Vol.3 Issue No.18 dated 31-10-32.
- Che copy Vol.3 Issue No.51 dated 19-1-33.
- 1 copy Vol.3 Issue No.51 da ted 19-1-33.
- 1 copy Vol.3 No. 51 dated 19-1-33.
  - 1 copy Vel. 3 Issue Ko. 51 dated 19-1-33
  - 1 copy Vol.3 No.54 dated 8-2-33, 1 copy Vol.3 maint No.56, undated.
  - 1 copy Vol.3 No.60 dated 11-3-35 and 1 copy Vol.3 No.61 dated 15-3-33.

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

#### BECRET REPORT

S.2. Special.

Subject (in full) Chinese Workers Correspondence contained in letters obtained from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D.S.I. Everest. Forwarded by .....

I forward herewith eight letters containing copies of the Chinese Workers' Correspondence in the English lenguage which were obtained by the undersigned from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on May 25. The letters, which were mosted in Shanghai to persons in England, France, Germany, Janan and the Philippine Islands, were in each case returned to Shanghai by the nostal authorities concerned after attempts at delivery had failed.

Farticulars of the letters and the contents are given

| here | eunder :-                  |                              |
|------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
|      | Mdressee                   | Contents                     |
| (1)  | Secy. A.I.L.,              | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.17, |
|      | 3 rue Parmentier, Neuilly, | dated October 25, 1932.      |
|      | Paris, France.             |                              |
| (2)  | Secy. A.I.L.,              | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.18, |
|      | 3 rue Parmentier, Neuilly, | dated October 31, 1932.      |
|      | Feris, France.             |                              |
| (3)  | Editor, Y.W.,              | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, |
|      | 38 Great Ormond Street,    | dated January 19, 1933.      |
|      | London, W.C.1.             |                              |
| (4)  | Editor, The W.L.,          | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, |
|      | 24 High Holborn,           | dated January 19, 1933.      |
|      | London, W.C.1.             |                              |
| (5)  | Secy., W.B.A.,             | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, |
|      | 16 Harper Street,          | dated January 19, 1933.      |
|      | London, W.C.L.             |                              |
| (6)  | Mr. L.O. Leong,            | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.51, |
|      | P.O. Box 2748,             | dated January 19, 1933.      |

Manila, P.I.

| •  | Fap. '2     |
|----|-------------|
| G. | 10,000-6-32 |

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

| File | No    |  |
|------|-------|--|
| T    | 4 T U |  |

|              | REPORT                       | Station,                   |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| biect (in fi | ull)(2)                      | Date19                     |
|              |                              |                            |
| ide by       | Forwarded by                 |                            |
|              | (7) Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,     | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.5 |
|              | Mullerstr, 97 F.,            | dated February 8, 1933.    |
|              | Berlin, N.65.                | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.  |
|              |                              | undated.                   |
|              | (8) Mr. T. Wetanabe,         | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.6 |
|              | 825 Shimokitagawa, Setagaya, | dated March 11, 1933.      |
|              | Tokio Prefecture, Japan.     | One copy Vol.3, Issue No.6 |
|              |                              | dated March 15, 1933.      |
|              | With the exception of the s  |                            |
|              |                              | D. S. I.                   |
|              | Officer 1/c Special Branch.  |                            |
|              |                              |                            |
|              |                              |                            |
|              |                              |                            |
|              |                              |                            |
|              |                              |                            |
|              |                              |                            |
|              |                              |                            |
|              |                              |                            |
|              |                              |                            |

\*\*\*\* CHIMESE WORKERS' CORRESPOPDENCE.

Volume 3, Rumper 17; October 25, 132.

The Chinese Ruling Clauses, their Laukeys and the Lytton Report.

How the 3 hai Worker's Reply the League Report.

Novement of 330 Ex-soldiers of the 19th Route Army to Join the Reds

Checked by the Kuomintani.

Agricultural Crisis in China. Mass Strike of the Wusih bilk Women.

-The Chinese Ruling Classes, Their Lackey's And The Lytton Report.

The report of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nathons into the Manchurian Event for which the Chinese ruling classes had carnestly longed, wentually appeared Before the public. The recent particularly lays great stress on: the wade-developing of the Commist led-Soviet movement in China as an abtual rival to the Kuomintung rule; the ever-surging of the anti-imperialist waves or the Chinese toiling masses; the mighty antiluence of the Soviet Union to the Guarde Revolution; and the powerful threat of Shese two to the arter sta of imperialism:

The report suggests the following to flatually possible to settle the Sino-Japanese conflict: To erect an "advisor containse" in the churis to be organized by international amperial sts, but the the factories to be tively about the Lone; to but down the Mancharian Volunteurs; to retirely about the Somet Union from Mancharia; to discussion Chira and secondance with the late Dr. Sun Yet Sen's plan of "antern thought and comperation"; to intensify suppression of the nation-wade anti-amperia-clist becoment and the Soviet revolutionary movement in Chira.

class? First of all the Manking Manistry for loveign (Affects on Cet. 10 (The Sinvengon) declared: "In detailing facts, there is no district mistake in the report... The sympettions is the last chapter ar what thin can not accept." Revertheless, Willington Roo, Chalese Minister at Paris, in an interview with the Geneva pressure of Oct. 9 expressed that the Chinese Government was rough to accept the Lytton Report on the ground that the recognition of the report would lead to the crossforever and adequate settlement of the Manaurian issue" (Amount The Shungor, Cet. 20, the Forsian Affects of the Eguking Contral Political Committee is of the opinion that the suggestions of the Languar report for the solution of the Sanchurian Repolem can be accepted in principle."

More noticeable is the statement made public by Dr. In Shal, more ortant and well-more scholar of the reling classes; according to has, "The Lytton report stands by the just and apprehensive considerior one showing his appreciation of "the just and apprehensive considerior one made by the feature Commission, Hu even thinks that "Their right over judgement, their enthudian for the world ocace and their realises, werk during the past seven menths deserve thanks and reversed after useful the conclusion is exactly the resonance of that of the League report; "Facing so big a trisis, China and the whole civilized world have to live mother ton missrable years, if the restraining power of

A Control of the property of the control of the con

thativ importance to the operation of the properties of from and mentria; and to open largeress to the flows as to message as to comment
trade an estimation the abone one showed of arternocuration allows on the part
of forth. The these flaves of the abone of the properties of
the provided by reported to the League of larger from a cost time."

in the his here were do to be an arm the fine to the entremedity opposed to will be core, he abade to think the second distinction the actual asthe form of the Control (which character for the core of the source), and the core of the source for the core of the source

The boson of the low of the Claretse nation and of crabitation of the test is the test is. In an article in this gor the remort that the constraint of the or only the particular, by the organ, "We are a left longer", Ic. 37, low his, they are browled in whom the second is a constraint to the and the Camera because in a second to invariables. It is go the lowest the "Co. and the Camera because the "Co. and the constraint the "Co. and the constraint the "Co. and the constraint the "Co. and the constraint the "Co. and the constraint the "Co. and the constraint the "Co. and the constraint the constraint the constraint the constraint the constraint the "Co. and the constraint t

not lease it alone just because the navionalists calline "Laser of a not lease it alone just because the navionalists calline "Laser of the Carbon torlars of the expection of the nationalists, the structh of the Carbon torlars of institute report is ever developing. They, we can sensitive lacings of int Carbos ruling classe, the Social become its, come to it the sear smoke series. In an article with the heading of "Charles on the fact and the carbon that appeared on the Oct. 15 ison of "The Bockety and Education" (or an of the Charlese Social Decocrate) one Social Decocrate writer is asys, if a serial var, "The libtor is contast, the serial conflicts are shown to conflicts of the world, the slope conflicts between a serial section of conflicts around the importalists; conflicts between a serial section in the govern carbon. I reportalists; conflicts between a serial section in the govern tensor, and conflicts between aspiral section in the govern tensor, and conflicts between aspiral section in the conclusion are on-ly age. The stort because the apportantians of the Lysten report is to around interested on a section of Marchuria.

In a separate article headlined. After the proclamation of the hytten Report, , of the same issue of The Society and Education, and are Social Democrat writer says, The core of the Lytten report rests on three things: 1. China of content with the nominal convenienty over Manchanta, Japan gots the real profits; and other 10. . . . take the new man

tage to share a part of the booty.... Id the comm, problem about Manchuria is how to find a solution of compromise over the condict between Japan's monopoly of the Three Eastern Provinces and the claim of other powers headed by the United State for the open door policy of the territory.

The chief conflicts no longer appear in the conclusion of either one of the two Social Deport writers. As the laster white says in his exhelicion, "In short, the Marchurian issue applies a very severe war war between imperialists -- the edg.). During this crisss, how shall we do as the third party as as masters or handhuria? Shall we repet what has Ches-su did in the 1914-17 wer and just shout in a satting position? We do not think, that the government research is they are interested both. In striving for powers and money, have ever thought of the Conguers.

the timble serior here of the Social Democrats have entirely covered up a serious danger of amperialist attacks upon the fiviat Union and it Chances devolution. They have only given hint to the Kaff Government to protote in to determine embase to chack as the approal-ist powers, align or the carbod States, at tall prefered tell the whole Chinese nation during the commentary war.

The sha closs where, as statemented above, of the Charles ruling classes together with vetar lackers an acceptant the Lague Report, in inducing a moral ast partition of Charle, an superessing the nation-wide anti-hiperal ast apresovint adventiss and an amittanting as ach upon the Soulet Union have vivially revealed before the small vetace. In sharp contrast to whose diagraceful natures and wicked intrajuce, there are now the herease Communist Party and the Soviet Government who are leading the determines colling fighters in their sort gles against imperialism, against anythere for the Soviet Union, for by intrascus of the Charles nation and for the rimal victory of the Soviet Revolution in this country. The declarations issues by the Party and the Soviet Government have been published, once in our lactost mader. Here we do not need to report them.

**经验验检验检验的证据检验检验检验的证据检验** 

# How Sin ghan Workers Reply the Lytton Report.

Concorning the report of the League Commission of Enquiry, the editorial of "the Trial Words", organ of the Kiangsu C. F. Headquarters, on its Oct 7 issue have plainly pointed out, "The report evidently tells imperialist robbers that the development of the Chinese communist led Red armies and anti-imperialist movement have become so violent that the Kir, despite its willingness to be imperialist running dogs, is already lightly possible to buttress up its collapsing rule. The waves of the Chinese Revolution, assisted by the Soviet Union nearby, are about to sweep may all imperialist influences in China. Hence all imperialists should promptly form a united front to obtain international control of Machuria and to put doen the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution as fight the importablest blood-thirsty rule may be continued. In short, the report agreement the rebore to quickly attack the Soviet Union and dismagner China to in allience.

6 2.

The Provincial Party organ in its clitorial on Cet. 13 makes the following appoid to the tolders: "WW/should head allowly launch struggles against the report. Workers, Fight for M. In clients of of a general strike against of works: heportalish; alrahe against removal of the Shai Japanese milks and factories to herehover; struggle against wages cuts, dismissal, arthreshiolitaen of work, to. The real loyer and famine sufferers, rule to and confiscate all days in a grown our initiative:..."

A mass mosume, on monat h, 000 was held in the large of the confirming and Thurboan Rouges at 7 elelock in the label now of 300. Boycoot squads were originally and the late with the label now of 300. Boycoot squads were originally and the late with the late of 30 layer boycoot inspection against Jeannach work which with the first the late of the late of 30 layer boycoot inspection against Jeannach work which the first the late of 30 layer boycoot inspection of 30 layer boycoot with the first vinch a demonstration. The process has reflect above late that the first point we also seen the late the first of the first late of 30 layer with the first late we recort!, for more thanks of a late of late of the late of 30 layer with the first late we recort!, for more the late of late of the late of 30 layers of 30 layers with the first late of the late of 30 layers of 30 layers the late of 30 layers of 30 layers of 30 layers the late of 30 layers of

At about 3 o'clean in the number of dat. If, a 70 is not of the discharged workers of the San by Cotton Western Co. arethranes lead-lets along Parigham, how into before the form of the Wan to Cotton Hill. The leadlets the collection had been considered to a for the Chinese Soviet Government against the Lyuton Report. One yes air three by the imperialist police.

In the arti-lyuton-Resort week, the Last 3 that Section of the Arti-importalist Let are not near the control of the core than 2,000. The Association of Loysout on Jarquet section of the list 3 that Theoretic has increased from the control one can be the list 500. How ex-works to the San Mc Cotton Weavan, See, the am-bi-list perialist Association of Shar has Cotton-will Work vs, Found So say workers of the Sam Hain Wo. Chall, to note with the San Shar workers, works of the Sam Hain Wo. Chall, to note the San Shar Federation against Japanese, Against Diperhalish the for the marking and Volunteers. The East Shar anti-imperialist League has which See, So as the date for a conference of the young workers in the Case act of the order to strengtheir Strugle against the League report.

In Wort Sthai, over thirty workers of the Win Or No. 3 and have on Oct. 17 formed their preparatory committee for the anti-report struggle before the anniversary of the October Revolution. Over held of the bust workers have formed their own slub since the Segimman of Oct. They have tall paper and have held two special issued on the sattemport struggles. The workers of the Win Mu cetton Mill nave recontly disculated many leaflets and chalked many slogges on the street valls, colling the mublic to flight the Lytton Report and to participate in the boysett movement.

In the French Concession, under the Academship of the Red wide, a

denomativition was helv ut need on Cot. 11. The standard place as the south and of two Americal Degrees. About 12., a part who of them beard family and bear of two locations of the neutron of them beard instance a set ourse on the forms of the hear of the neutron Ground on which as written "Tought the cross of the hear of the release of all revolutionary alghers" (The equationary days of the release of all revolutionary alghers. The color of the knames had Gourt.) Provethe vivenity of the Tour blue of the color of the knames had Gourt.) Provethe vivenity of the Tour blue of the set, where suched forward and distributed many had the the set of the Set of the Court blue of the letton population of the Read Asset of the letton population. She also also had been also that a velicity of the Laboration of the Laborat

and stand to a comet the apport as a room invite and

## $\pi_{i}(\theta) = (\theta_{i}(\theta) + \theta_{i}(\theta) 

hor ranks of the Chescale into our tiell of the Section of the going the large of the contract of the contract.

7,000 or shi tokki if or she kelled at the lose well, if Prince, ver also we she will be she at the beauty of the she at the beauty of the she at the she were sook to the she will be she

MAT while to you and the routiness wit about both to the word of the all those of the contract

They start, the Slamples on Oct. 13. They will not not long the Since-encourted will a specific or not on the start of the start y(It is about 1. more on that of the oct. The armonder of the start of the sold of the sol

Ther: is mother roup of 1,700 of the da-noldness of the 19th Route

Array who made up them which so join the amelian am Velamiteers. The cow.C. had mentioned them in the provious assumes. They were similarly superseed by the alm. A part of the provious assume in the provious assume they were the wall order than the de-

### . The first behind the best of the first of

Approximated Colons in Clans.

One, good; Market andres;

Polaritation of the set with Market in periodical for another with Market in periodical for another with local set.

Ver year, an some mentioners, to maint an ate opany bracke (lake that comments to by the distances, to maint an ate opany bracke (lake that comments to by the distance). Introduced that of country-view as the last which fave the flood is structured of the life provinces in a clim; the next appropriate form or control to be a provinces in a clim; the next appropriate foods only producing 1 and such as Kranger, and, sharm, had become a family of the last produced a family of the had become a family of the last produced a family of the had become a family of the last produced a family of the last produced and the bracket of the produced and the last produced and the last produced a family of the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last produced and the last p

Joan, the savern rice himself is executerly rich. Continuently, this re was been a sudden drop of prices of foodstuffs to more than 50 percent. It is landly possible for the average percent to next the land in hand. While barns of food serchants and kendlords are filled to carry with grain avaitable settle market, house of the general filled to carcularly with grain avaitable settle market, house of the general are in the country not have then two restees the lands of the general free are the bounds foodloss.

To understand this "abnormal" size theor, one has to know see closractoristics of the Chinese village proposity together the six sleeper of imperialist and the AST rule over the restion!

culture, importulates, facilitated by the pravilege they have enjoyed in this country, have mide China the disping market for their surplus grains. In 1931, resemble wheat imported to China was valued at \$67,63 9,301. Nourly three handred times that importudian 1922 of hit, 5 0 times that; in 1911. (The China Sank Henthly, Vol. 5, No. 1.) The amported at \$121,830, recent 1930 amounted to 19,690,000 picula and the value of trade of China. There was a slight drop of this ty as in 1921. Of the present year, the recents for the first slar senting have leader reading the marks of 13,000,000 piculs and \$69,000,000 pessentially. Foreign grains are chose and are free of mississant wheather had have from all and free most of the Chinase floor milis and \$69,000,000 pessentially. Hence most of the Chinase floor milis and \$69,000,000 pessentially. Hence most of the Chinase floor milis and 7000,000 pessentially. Hence most of the Chinase floor milis and four and wheat are no rare market of the Chinase floor milis and four and wheat are no rare market and districts in Shangi, Amorican flour and wheat are no rare market amoring, indeed, there has been little market left for China's own food products.

is noted to see the second of

heapy bollion are freezed to offer their products for prompt out one-

In Chara pointy your with fort the common of the world would be the common of the comm

loved flat then then one half of the products the fill the two facts and the flat then the facts of the flat the facts of the flat the facts of the flat the facts of the flat the facts of the flat the

per year in West Chekish; this spring. But now it is sold at little sore man up for the man wat. This means in Most Chekish; for each re stout of race uncomed in this spring the autumn reparament is a and half winds. Describe this give a race of interest of 150 perturb in part of the pear of the grate one late the borns of landlords the other half is disposed at the more of the plumber by y visurously

The sadiation to handlords, consubation control and nonrers, the fifth is also hapted as one of the powerful diploiters of the consultry. The characteristic five resembly. The characteristic five seconds to the Talerron on Oct. All sames front in one; has had fine second to be the rice of action of the first police of the police of the police of the police of the police of the police of the police of the police of the police of the police of the the thirty of the control of the feether of the control of the con the depended former amount to home than 100,000 for .... It is not Proved to the telestate look in the fields with diff home a mater to a Mollar Havor Viller has nore orders forms than the but have of the counts ... Then in the landlord application is compactively keen here, the a mease by the limit as so intolerable--not such it to restrict even in all the crop is sold out--this the remaints our but leve their land and support than honor on fulture rest west.

Price bilacilly, under this implies to be brought and browns to the suppose and usuaday, all cross of the persons and approximations are decomposed to the restrict for rale. The beging power of the constitution of constitution of the characteristy low. After is the frequency of tracer like from the Previous of the characteristics and anterior for the characteristics of her produced for truly is is impossible. All those combined descripts Tou the a rapidly wall as pries of rise from (15-16 yer piecel in Especie-bet to the present rate of fig. The pear with make substant the in-ducts it mout lorger. In west Council, the Tose to the ormant frames as 70 m you. To the terms parameter, it is not to to the order time. aranta di di indua

dock as now office greates are frequenced articles that access, the imalorda and nerolants, began to compal, so we mark to Tow or a one milians collars so siderate gross Simplicat to lembor to nesorb the change recaptions. On the other hand under the protest that colon profes in hundred as replaced ted to Time Known as replaced ted to Time Known as replaced ted to Time Known as Someway, Charman of the Thath Charles of Conteres, Thou Tre-hear, middle of the Mangon Peasants Best and me my Jen-tae, myorthat monrar at the discussion of Commerce, have an isomed beginning from Cat. 7, a conference of the manual Landlords at the my to discuss how to ording up the race price. To say it correctly, they are backage his now to soul to the beating masses at ingher price the rise they have plundared from the penemits.

The name problem is the firsty emight by the mile to intermed the application and suppressed of his mission. A mational food conferration was presented because the conferration of the man Chen Ke-fu his contral General General Contral conferration of the mile of the conferration. 

Super March 18

wheat loan from the United States and make it security for the issue of a sum of restrictively convertible paper meney". It is plain, the KMT is shanelessly contemplating how to make use of the food problem to settle its string ency in financing the expeditions against the Chingse Sou ets and Red armses. In fact, the bond for another wheat loan from Ambrican (450,000 tons of a value of GO1,200,000) was already signed by Chings kai-shih and the Shanghai American Consui-General at Kuling on Oct. 4. The first shipment as reported by Shungon, Oct. 5, will reach Ching in the coming Kovember.

The further fall in price of grain is in sight. This in turn will further intensify the sufferings of the peasantry. Imporialists and the Kat have the common interests to exploite the toiling masses and to attack the Chinese Soviets and Red arries. The world toilers! fight against American Wheat are loan! Down with the Cat.! Down with impercalism!

#### **法接受证债券的股份债券的股份股份收益**

Mass Strice of Salk Filatore Workers in Wash.

Of the sale industry cave; in recent to pears, suployed every possible means to intensify the exploitation of the ir workers. The highest was of sale filters workers in Slanguan has been reduced from 60 sents (theness) per day to 40 carts, and their dale and provide touck the cartest pears in Wash, center of the industry of Riangua and one of the big towns on the Shanghal-Hanking Railway, have also been victimized by wage cut, towns cancellation and other means of exploitation. (In silk industry female workers packupy namety per cont of the whole working population.)

The attack of the capital resulted the growth of workers' counter attack. The strike of 9,000 silk falature workers an Shanshai had just been settled; there followed the outbrook of the mass strike of 29,000 silk falature workers in Wusih on Oct. 8.

At 1 F.M. of Oct. 8, the workers of Chien Sen; Silk Falature began to leave the factory and declared sirike and they were immediately joined by workers of mine other filatures in the east and north distracts, at 4 o'clock in the same afternoon. On the following day, 15, illabures in the south district also participated. These 20,000 straman, we where were joined by more than 2,000 clerks who are employed in the salk plants.

the cause of the strike is against the violation of the labour-caustal agreement. According to the agreement, the aighest daily pay as 87 cents; there is a bonus of three days wages for the xx uninterpulsed surples curing the month; the working hours are in without one hour our at moon for lunch.

Since the introduction of the standard was system that spring, maximum wage one con get falls to 30 cents a day. Moreover, the bonus is cancelled, the working day is prolonged to 14 hours and the lunch hour is reduced to thirty minutes.

The demand of the straking women workers in the main is the restoration of the old wage system of the old treatments.

The KMT police immediately sent out almost force to protect the mills. The Yellow Trade Unionists also called the tang to discuss how to bring the workers back to work. Their meeting in the afternoon of Oct. 9 decided upon; 1. Willing to besume work provided the capitalists show bensiderable considerable considerable considerable considerable considerable considerable states to deliver petition to the district government; 3. Require the statement to keep good order.

On Cet. 10, the district government called a me tang of the representatives of workers and capitalists. The magistrate proposed that work be first resumed, that the discussion of the commits. This was nefused by the workers! body because they knew that the Kat antent to break up their struggling fromt.

Then in the evening of Oct. 10, sore of the War officials including deputies of the Front noisl Bureas of Industry and the Frontneral KMT beadquarters arrived at Wash to mediate the atrugula.

The capitalists thought, the hi h officials! presence would have the strike would certainly case to mend. So they fixed Oct. Il for the resumption of work. Tellte control to the fixed oct. Il for the resumption of work. Tellte control to the fixed of the callette the strikers did hot do so. Through the work wested by the strickers and all those who were induced to no buck to work again valued out. A problemation was issued by the slaw side callette to workers work again called to go back on the 12th. At the case was the capitalists bowed to the workers and brought out the following conditions for the resumption of work: 1. Working hours to reduce to 13 on albeet the 12th; 3. Two days wages as tonus beginning from Soptember; The highest Carly be at 42 cents.

In the morning of the 12th except those in the couth district only very small portion in the east and north returned to work. The variously still indisted upon complete victory as condition for yoing back. Pic kets of the workers were all out proparing to it git the Wellow betrayers who should induce the strikers to go to the malls. Charles occurred, four mills in the east and worth districts were wrecked. At 6 o'clok the pickets maded to the west district where they american in bringing back to the striking front those workers who were induced back to work. One of the mills by the mass of Charles refused thear admission and the mall was besieged by the pickets with all the doors and window panes mashed. Immediately the life police cane and stage of emergency was announced. The pickets were dispersed by b tons and all roads to the south district were cut. Hence the pickets could not onter this district and the 11 mills in it completely resumed cont.

More officials were sent by the Rianger Province al Government to Wash to settle the strike. Once more the RT men and binomials determined to bring about resumption of vori first and then to leave the deserbit to the arbitration parley on the 15th. The Wellow leaders rollowing the decision went out to start indivial decentral talks among the workers. In the morning of the 15th, every mill sounded its whistle but none of the workers appeared in the mill. The workers on the contrary went in groups to the south district to try to ask their sisters to be-

furnition to attribute front. In the case a big sheet occured. The yorking of forgit with stokes and coads with the case of office who stoksouth district. The will have a belief about the the
fight amounted to three to four the sand. The Kall police were outruebered and they resorted to shootings of rights. Full an hour passed,
15 perfors the amounted, six arrested. The or the collisions were also
injured. The news about the fight soor reached the laws of the south
district at york. Ill in a rush-they again walked out.

The consclidation of the workers has repretedly the factations and migratesians of the har and the captural state the local force of the NAT was overpouned. This need situates the 122 to dispatch force and dispatch force and dispatch for and dispatch force and dispatch of the the transfer from and his ister of the dispatch for and his ister of the dispatch for the KFT Party Standing maders of the front relationship to the following the factor of the front cital force says that the feet issues of the frontial with one is tradition of and dispatch to put down the struggle of the working mass. At the evaluation of the to the following teast. The the evaluation of the collisions to the following teast. The the first time of a first condensation of applied the town that are or a first condensation of applied to show that are or a first con-

The AM high officials and concrete orders of the wedlers to return to work an bloc on the ATthe and declare have then the a first to accept the order within would be dealt with more entry law. The chief tration paidle, on the light them notes read to consider its for the remaining of order with a conditions constraint for the remaining work of the acceptable of the light the ways and heads on the little. The ways as there are to 43 cents a day.

In the morning of the lyth, in the gross nee of the Add and and offi-

At the count of radior and clutche, the 20,000 Wasah salls we on resulted more for the time being. Then strongle is a great expense to them. To as certain, they are now now a common dead more strongly condoined for the faght to evertion, by about the fight to evertion, by about the fight.

The state of the s

THE CHINDSE WORKER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Yolune 3, Musber 18; Oct. 31, 1932.

Enraged Peasants Attack Twice the Yangchow Walled City.

Purther Development of the Peasant Uprisings in Yangchow.

'Apoly for the Real angle's

Militarist Wars Gradually Assume Country-wide Scale.

The Strike of the Trancal Mascurists at Canton. Red intiny in Chektang.

Enraged Feasants Attack Twice The Mangehow Walled City.

"Against increase of land tax!": "Release the arrested!"

Over 10,000 armed in tolls vis-a-vis with the Daff army and police;
the Majistrate's offices Smashed; the Maf flag and the late

Dr. Sen Yet-sen's portrait torn; land tax bills and title

deeds burned; seven killed, ten-odd injured.

To fight against the incommon decision to increase the horder of tand tax and to learne the Limberat release of the 5 - tensints who were the prisoners just because they are unvel, to dect the AM emploitation, thousands of the reasents at the discrett of lampthou, north of the Tangthe River in Kingau, pathered on Car. It, demonstrated in the walled city and sizabel the disparents's orbice. 200 were arrested. The demonstration was renewed on the 24th when over 10,000 peasants and another attempt to invare the wallest-city. A clash peasants and endeath the KMT force occurred resulting in ten-old casualties of the forger.

The strong opposition on the part of the explanate had mindered the practice of the NFT's new land tax regulations at Y machew. The ever pressing financial crasis, however, forces the KAF the eventually put the new regulations into enforcement regardless of the resistance. The 2nd Section of the Yangehow District is the first to suffer. According to the res regulations, a great range of the 30 m m s in the Section are deptors of the Government. On Oct. 21, fifty of them were at rested and sont to the District Prison in the valled city being found unable to clear themselves of the new burden.

The event stirred the local peasants to anger. By section of a thousan's from all directions were gathered and a demonstration decided upon to defind the immediate release of the arrested. Define the morning of the following day, Cet. 20, while the heuring of the arrested was taking place in the office of the latitude, altricate to the effect that thousands of the peasants from all directions were approaching the walled city. The district police hurriedly closes the city gates and the merchants, their shops. At mout 1 eleleck in the afternoor, the peasants mused in agricultural tools who besieged the walls forced their way into the city by means of big woods. The district policemen being outnessed were overpowered and the lasses with the directly to the District Covernment Building. They successfully captured back their compades in casted and, to show their writh with the KAT Government, smashed the District Government Hall with the KAT flag, portrait of the late for Sim Yeigen term and countless land-tax bills and title deeds burned. The residence of the lagistrate was also destroyed.

2.

The Manistrate society flod and sense for realiforcement from the Independent Regiment stationed on the observation of the chief. Edd by horsemon, the EMM troops soon formed a condensional result of books frators and arrested 200 old women and 70 old men.

The news about the mast agreets further many class presents all ever the district of Mangehow. In the country of Outy 50, pensants more than 10,000 in number made a second attach when the wolfact with the lead city declarant their fight to be again for the related of the agreement. The RAT force in defense of the city was the Ends anders Parament whose continels in full arms were scattered or the region care points on the walls.

The bridges to the city gites were desure. And the policies made then own contoons. Seeing that the off has in managiness can be alling, a company commander had an economy to be the city and att used to stop. The work of the lease the at the control of baggarays. The fatter resisted and a clash of currend. A segment was injured and soveral soldiers were disammed. During the emission, the 1997 a maincals on the walls fired, kiliar neven and causing three seriously injured and ten-odd slightly injured. Heat of the killed were words and youngsters including a part of it peaks of ago who was to marry the next day.

On the men day, in three sections the persais had the separately smashed his houses of the section histogram. The residence of the chairman of the Yangchov Chancer of Commerce situated in the suburbs was also burned by the peasants.

The intensification of the persants' struggles frightened the KMT a great deal. A little decaytion became hicksary. In the afternoon of Cet. 23, the Magistrats came personally to the peasants who besieged the city and told them that the government would withdrow the new land-tax regulations and that the arristed would be released. Meanwhile, the local KMT men together with the officers of the so called Peasants Association, organ of landlords, went to the various sections and villages to make described propagated telling the peasants not to resort to disturbances but to send representatives to see the Magistrate of there is really anything contrary to their interests.

The Provincial Government of Krangsu was applicated and two high officials, no, Ham Toh-chin, member of the Provincial Control and the other, he kin-yeng, chief of the Provincial Pells Preservation Coups, were appointed to be investigators of the "trouble". They arrived at Yange row on the 25th.

25 loaders of the peasants were still kept under custody. The reasants do not believe that any appeal to the KMI will bring them any irrai in return. They continued to made demonstration. On the 24th, on the eastern outskirts there still gathered three thousand peasants. Or the 25th, about one thousand peasants from the north and east villages renewed their attack upon the city walls. Machine guns of the KMT force were on the strategic points and sandbag barricade behind the city gates. The whole city was in extreme panic. On the

25th, the persuas burned mother two houses of the Beet conditions, there were mass meetings of thouseness. The cade more and more critical. The Central headquaiter of the time time, the Ministry of War, and the Khampen Provincial conditions of the Khampen provincial conditions of the Khampen provincial conditions of the Khampen people.

Yangchow is located at the point where the Grand I will not the Yangtse River. The latter river also when the the whole the will have also when the continuous of the Mangau Province. Sanchas and the wer, the Kuomintang's exploitation of the Yangchou pearant to the wer, the Kuomintang's exploitation of the Yangchou pearant to the continuous of the Yangchou pearant the second of the Yangchou pearant the second of the Yangchou pearant the second of the Chimen-fang. Health are provincial and the distribution of the latest the second of the latest the second of the latest the party Afrairs Continuation, the Village Continuation of Paolic Safty Contribution, the Latest Party Afrairs Continuation, the Educational Contribution of the Party Afrairs Continuation, the Educational Contribution of the Party Afrairs Contribution, are added, the Latestang Cong Contribution, the Party Afrairs Contribution of the Educational Contribution of the Party Afrairs Contribution of the Education and the food Preservation Contribution, each the course for each Mow. In short, each Mow of the Yangchow flats has to be well botal tax of one dollar Mem. It is about 250/c of the mesons one how of land can produce.

Embershement marks the land-tax gathering system of the Auctintans throughout the country. It is particularly corrupt with the Mangehow District Government. The tax-jatherers used not to term bulls to the peasants when their duties appeald. Hence the resence both of the Yangehow District Government shows a balance of more than access the Yangehow District Government shows a balance of more than access to the Yangehow to a kin arreads(f). While the individual office, the causes have swellen, the Kuo matan, Government tants the peasants for the Louble to make up the loss. This is the so called new lands to the last tions.

It is an undisputable fact the the Knowntang Governor in extreme financial crangency. The Province of Rawalan in in debts of more than here, 20,000,000. The budget of the particle of the current fiscal year shows a defactency of Mexad, 055,2000 one third of the total annual expenditures. To buttness in the ing rule and to finance the anti-Reds casualgns, one of the control of th

From struggles agrees the Knomintang tax, the Mangelia presents have proceeded to the devoct clash with the Knomintang Government, despite all suppressions and the deceptions of landlor is and the Mulaits confronting town. The flight is noticeable in that it is or multiple, systematic and involves thousands of masses scale rod and from the Yangehow district.

#### *经济的证据的经验的*

Further Development of the Peasant Uprisings in Yangchow.

Possess of a letter who during the figure is one or when the long of the figure is the figure of the

to a break mades tell that, the commonstage of particular of the process and evidence of the process and continued the common terms of the control of the co

The proble of the entropy of the entropy of the control of the problem of the entropy of the ent

There were the results of the state of the s

Character section of the intermediate of the commence of the section of the secti

dissipation who are opposed to the Kiff are need "Colorunist deted ones" and descrive death purishment. Already six of these were executed. It has proclassion in connection with the executions, the Kiff ennounces of the part of the parsints will be well out to the part of the parsints will be well out to the laws governing "Column at buildiss".

Sourceston, exploitation and massacre are what the KeT have for the foulting masses. But we have to know that the Charene Sovaets and the lod errors are the firmts of these atrocates. If the KET

#### 

"Apply for the Red Array!" (compliment fun Suitin, Od. 15. Suitin, 2 2000; History 1,4000;
The hed arrays who have de outed the Augustung's uttacks for four timus and herorcally defended the Change Boviets, are not enthusing-

tacally supported by the Chinese masses. There yerson here in the Sprint district constitues in a great honor to be a Red fighter and has the greatest pleasure themselves he or she has the clause to tender consolation to the Red Orceps.

On Oct. 18. on the subskirts of price, the Charlese Het capital, a bugs mass no har, was being at the letter to har without together with 300 revenue materys from the farmation from the soviet Caronwent to see the Women's Colorations of the first and the Soviet Caronwent to see the Women's Colorations of the matery from the front to join the field have the works of the projection of the field one in the coloration of the projection of the first term of the projection of the first term were very much so that the field of the field of the first term of the first part and the masses of the field have been been from the field of the first and the masses of the field masses of the field of

Acequate at five all advillation on the year of the Farty and the Covernment at the sevelationary competed in the revolutionary competed in the revolutionary competed in the record rections and villages, have made the key three the Seq. 83-60, of hanks for the arransion of the Red arran a success. The new red fighteen onlasted amount to over 1,600p. This number has surpassed the original plan by SCo/c and broken the total record of Suntan for both and August. The constituents are: 355 marty members; 445 Young Consumists; 332 workers, from hands and coolies; 591 pourg non.

Approx U. 500 Community and Norm; Community, 970/0 answered the edge as well and acceptance of the last wall and acceptance locals.

"Apply for the fied ampth is almost the demand of ever Hables land the toring motion especially showed great estimations in equations of the indicates to be reasonably showed great estimations in equations of the indicates to be reasonable they accompanied them to the government of-lies to conclude the enhantment processes. Rang of one torking voluer show to not like enhantment processes. Rang of one torking voluer show to me apply because they could not have the chance to faithe on the front as soldness of the Rad array. Sitteenth tense are made a the confliction between scatters and villages. The exponent corrected come of the deep than have been generally corrected.

The line work, any ware social meetings to entertain the first and combers of the Red drmy ware held in the various villages. In the work the work to and the Red fighters! families is comparabledly maverable and idear the. Every party number and Toury Communist our actually work on Saturdays for the Red fighters! families. These families have the first privilege to buy their needs on credit at how races and to borrow loans at low rate of interest from the co-operatives. In many places, the masses even first do the families work for the Red Fighters! families and then their the co-operatives.

Š.

The over one thousand kinhuc net flighters have been organized into 13 companies and, asidst the thunders of a plause of the masses who came to see them off, swarted to the freez on Och. 4.

This movement has spread its influence to the fieder Toung Volunteers now concentrated at history analyzing further instruction of mobilization. Over 700/0 or ster have handed in their names so exhand to enlist in the Red army.

The movement is ever enlarging under the slogar, This is the Knanger Rod Army before Movember! To is a lime, to cover the ten districts of the Knangsi Seviet.

army has been ever revenutionized. Recently a group of some relations of the lower ever revenutionized. Recently a group of some relations of the lower knew revolted at Shinches, in the district of laweyer, a Puliane site 19th Route arm soldiery were the house Charles figuress of the late anti-Japanese war at Shardhar. The roldiers have had alleady a social of struggles against the appearable invented crief so send them to suppress the Charlese Reas. The mentioned revolt was partially suppressed of the 19th Route army officers and another part successfully made their accesse with their arms into the Source districts. It is reported the Tinchey masses are procurent to call a welcome meeting to entartian them.

The Central Government of Soviet Chana has decided to wild sproad daily through its radio sending station the new about the activities of the Soviets and Red absies in the Central Soviet district. All revolutionary masses in the White districts and all other Soviet territories who possesse receiving sets are called to pay at atom to the trooping.

# Variable with the same and the same state of the

Multivarist Wars Gradually Assume Country-wide Scale.
The 437th provincial mulitarist war in Szechuen.
Rweichow, Yunnan, Kunsu, acout to be involved.

The magitarist car in Shangtung between Lan Fu-chu, Provincial Charman, and Lin Chen-lien, commander of the ART troops in the Lancehow-Gneefoo district, is pending settlement while militarists in Exchuen also follow suit. The present Szechuen war is the 487th one in the mistory of the province since the 1911 Rivolution and involves the whole 300,000 troops of the province.

Won-hus, Chairman of the Provincial Council, and Liu Friang, Commander for the Industry Rehabitation of Szechuen, and others. Under the KMT militarists, Szechuen has long beer sliced into big and small garrison territories. The various Szechuen armies, their strength and garrison territories are shown by the following table.

Commander. Strength. Liu Wen-hui(The 24th A.) 113,000 men.

Garrison territory.
South Szechuen and Sikong
Autotalling 74 districts
including Chentuh, the capital.

Liu hslang (The Clat L.)

101,500 man.

Don Shill-ha(The 39th AL)

42.0% 165

Tien Soon-pao(The 35th &.)

33,000 man. .

Time Sen(Cle 20th Amer)

35.000 Men.

Law Olyer -hea(Szechmen-Shensa How has Delforated Art . . )

17,000 Agr.

La Clar-hanam(The New Sth Da)

15,000 men.

20-ood andtracts an East Succession including 61 turbrasoust. Ter-o comistricts in "orta Szecken.

Manager Strooml distracts an Northeastèir Siechnen. 5 mistranto un l'obble Sco- : chaten anchydary kwas-ch.

Daulisien runs other three wastract in North 5. 3 astracta en N. Espelimen.

Lo Res-chow (The Part Sive D.) S.000 Hen I' how'd. Szechmen.

Or Och. W. a represent of the 19th wrong pareasonary formation cano to class with a oragino of the Bard Davision who deffende Wiser. The Liter- graned by the 20th A. and the few 5th D. laurelies in attach on the Do , resulting in casualtres of more than one thouser to both sides. Or the 18th a carcular belogra, denouncing Liu Wen-hun, com ar of the 18th A, was assume with all other Sections which wists signed, on the 19th, Lau Wen-hun's troops evacuated Remichan. Or the Sollowers cay, has troops which paralled Anyo, Doming, Lacha tess other two clastraets to the Beth and 20th Armaet. On the This, atreat regreen; took place in the city of Chentul. Delimin, flor the with, the army, havel and air fewers of the Blat Army which Lin Making alsume in the offorsive agarast has Won-lym to tobons. A worstap per precised by east on table off Krangton. Boders arou Challing, made are mande along the Rium tsin-Minchun zone. On who 20th, Let the short ordered the evacuation of Suilin and Double and made Lausies has final desented line.

Evidently, there as lattle hope for the Szectmen war to ecal to an end in the franchiate Juture. On the contrary, it is ever onlar ing and protracting. According to the bourgeous press, ave of the Tuman divisions make the cosmand of Lung Tun are now concentrated at Chaoton ready to refinitioned Law Wenghui. In the North part of the province, the Ransu troops under the command of In Da-chan, are reported to have, captured Pulho taking advantage of the general mobilization of the Szechurch troops to baice part an the war no ragang an the embral part of the province. Peako bulón is to Kansa a poprachically; but called walt the costruct has long been hold by the Szochmen troops.

It is reported who is also fermenting in Evolchow between Wam, Chancelach and Man Mw.m-tsam. The former holds the position as the Changuan of the Kweichow Provincial Council and the latter is the costander of the K.T 18th Route Army and concurrently one of the nem-Ders of the Way Military Council at Canton. It may be recalled herethat Wang Chiao-lich had owed the supports of the Nanting Government for his victory over the chairmmelity of the province - Recently Wang har wory close connection with Liu Harang at Chunkrang. It is not difficult to understand this as readred by the Reuter on Oct. 10, Liu helant is backed by the Kanking Coverment of Chiang Kar-shele and Liu Wen-hui is in alliance with the Wan Chin-well's Group. The war enther in Samptany or in Sauchmon or in Ewsichow is nothing local or provincial.

The KAT Canton Government had daring September reseed Norglo, 300, one bonds for the purpose to enlarge its air force. Besides, it later issued mother sum of hex350,000,000 as Fational Defense Bonds. According to ats three-Year Air Force Plan, Canton will amor ase its acroplanes from 40 this year to 400 in 1955.

The notorious Re-organizationist leader, W. Chin-wel, of the IRM after less removed a groved regestedly failures offer, the masses, is now on sick(?) leave to Europe. While he passed Honghony, he was visited by an emassary Prof Chon Che-tang, warlord at Canton, who, according to the Tanyanpoa, Cet. 26, presented him \$20,000 through the depaty.

The same Chen Che-va, has also rectribly some two consented to the Shaptung valord, an Fu-cha, who is now an our wast. The Ghar-kaon in Zas. Sharpbung.

It is also these Her Fueder who would take of a worth a color sentod \$ 20,000 to Talistanies For Weenster and is a last a started from this province northwarf to see the talescent.

According to the Carampon, Oct. M., For I'm Maiang as now in Falhar and, being invited, will accompany be. C. C. In, for a Change cannot termst Washaington and now spokes we of the Carton Group, to start for Stans in the near future to vasat Wen Shah-sam, the Cannot California.

risis and bursaucrats such as the famous pro-Jacobse Ar-in Chaque her, Tan Gac-je, Sun Chan-fus, Wu Per-in, etc. and gether out Pending to be gueste of the Puddhaut meeting under the answers of the Tan man. It is for this most rever adservate (1) that we Peiping meanwards are an important amount of charge of

The collect in worksting among the ruling classes, with Change har-shelt and as compade them, have ruling standing on the order and the office of the order. The ution of the conflict is for the market leadership is the transplant modern of the conflict is for the market leadership is the transplant modern of in inviting international imperialists to discender Chang. The conflict deepens, or in other words, the various milet master one of the after Chang Kal-shek's Pourth Drive against the Role has been definitely turned a flasco and the Lytton Roport has appeared before the public expressing its approximately with the Manking Government's to its ability to put down the "Communist bandits". This strongly argues for what the public area firstings.

The Strike of the Press and Electric Workers in Rientsin.

In opposing the capitalists who did not fulfill the contract for higher vages and better treatments, more than 1,800 workers of the Tientsin Transay and Electric Company after conquered the cheatment of the leaders of the KET Mellow Trade butter with their strength of solidarity declared strike or Oct. 21st.

The Fientsin Transvay and Electric Company was established by Belgium capitalists in 1904. In recent years, the annual proint of the Company reaches than Mp3,000,000 which are undoubtedly emploited a from the Chinese workers.

In February last, the wooders of this C many had held a star of account of the capabalists refusing to in ease their wages. But soon the strike was broken by the N.T. Tients in City Government under the retent that "in the radiat of the national crisis, workers are required to maintain poace and order in the city."

Since the failure of the last strake, the workers' election of strues has become more reducal. At the beginning of Coupler, a mart of the workers actively prepared to organize a strake in order to answer the attack of the capitalists. Seeing the first stratude of the workers, the leaders of the Mellow Trade Union, in an effort to prevent the outbreak of the strake, called on Oct. 14 an emergency meeting of delegates to discuss measures "against the Company".

The meeting decided: (A) Seven derivate to be put forward to the management, --1. Every worker should be given uniforms of two seasons, 2. Workers who dre was in the error of derivate about the pensioned with M\$200 for functal expenditure (Place are who are in incident while at work is excluded from this condition), in. Every conser should be given dwelling place, otherwise, be paid Fig. for house allocance, d. Electric power consumed by every worker not surpassing 20 ampere hours and a south should be free of charge, and if it surpasses the amount, M\$0.12 per a gore hour be the rate of charge, 5. Workers of the inspection department who work deligantly in the north should be paid a monthly bonus of M\$5, 6. Each department should be providly furnished with newsympt board and 7. The monthly subsidiary to the school for workers' children should be increased by M\$100. and (a) If the Company refuses to accept the above december, a "necessary" measure will be adopted.

The demands were rejected. The whole body of the workers burned with anger at the oppression of the capitalists, and wurnly or wested the stage a strike for obtaining better working conditions. At that time, the leaders of the Yellow Trade Union realized that the packing method of patition could not alleviate the workers' emotion of struggles. And they, them, use their usual tactics of "leading the struggles," and order to betray the struggles.

In the afternoon of Oct. 20, the leaders of the Yellow Trade Union again called a delegate meeting, which decided to perform a strate, Capinning from the next morning. The meeting also decided "the method of strike", "The rules of the light and the "Strake Committee" (The committee is controlled by the Yellow Arida Unionists.) The Makhoda of Siriks. Run the cars as usual, but cell no ticket, in Dervet have to work and stop according to usual regulations, 3. Inspectors stop to exempte lickets, 4. Internal workers of the electric espect from work as usual bub aborease the motor power and open the surset is a country stop that, 3, The external workers still have to keep or regulation with the Eors and coolies of all acpartments have to be so to be a party or truck lab not work.

B. Ont Fib.s of the Strike, I. obey the orders of the Strike Consisted, M. To now inducte the public peace and order. S. Workers of the execution after deposition in the work as caudi one in reaso the electric macr, one is not made furnitheres and cooks of the company.

Since the workers declared strike on 21st, the hopeh Prolincial Government is insectated, or sored the Tientsin City Government take procautions to prevent the spreading of the strike severent and to settle the surike as soon as possible. The local automating, on the other hand, ordered the Yelley Prade Unionists of various branches of industry of organize of a Cormittee for Supporting the Fram and Electric Strikers, in order to thwart the real aids initiated by the working mass a themselves.

On the second day following the outbroak of the strake, the management staged a protest upon the Tientsin City Coverment demanding measures to stop the strake and punishment of the ringleaders. On Oct. 24, the Erench and Italian Consul-Generals at Tientsin also formerly produced their protests upon the Chinese authorities in the name of "public peace" demanding that effective methods must be taken promptly to put the atrike to an end.

The tririty cheatment and suppressions of the Kuomintang City Headquarters, the City Social Affairs Eureau and the Yellow Trade Union have Indian quite short to do away with the strike. The workers have struck for an into to this writing. So far as we can predict, they wilk not the later has their demands are consplicted, conducted with

### Serie Contention (entre les delles see la little de la li

Mass Massacre of Young Corrantate At Carton.

25 young Communists including three garls after made prisoners of the Cantonese troops of the Kucmintang in the East River District were sent to Canton and by order of the Cantonese Malitary teams Authorities wasse executed on bloc on Oct. 31.

# 

Red Mutiny of the Kuchintang Solthery in Chekiang.

A cording to Tungajehpoa, November 2, the 3rd Company of the 1st Battalion of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps whose wages have

11.

been 7 morths in arrears and who have been leadly influenced by the Red armies operating in the vicinity of their garrison territory mutinied on Out. 16 at Chinyton on the south border of the province. The Histrict fovernor, this Discript Police Sairs Bratien, this Lit Holme Sur Company and the arm Company who taken by surprise. They cost not a single would of ballat in capturing all the main of the hocal force. The whole present the botal gual twice welcased and the treatment of the dastrict presents was confiscated. So dollars were therrested for each of the military and the botal are in the sold province to each of the military and coince by several leadings of the trainer in the boar, they and coince by several leadings of the trainer in the boar, they were reached on the Maccintum are as free uses a leading districts. They were also creek accorded in a copy in a copy in a copy of the capture of the several accorded in a copy in a copy in the copy of the copy

of victoria concentration was a mentral Contest estruct with more a surface of victoria concentration was a manage transition before a contest of the opening contest of the contest of th

The triming

made seem formed to suggested for a modula, the special compare are published with new so it was a concept of a periodic suggested with new so it was a concept of appricalism has occupinating the the count turn, who will relicus arouth of anti-imperiodism. I have not be totally a second to the totaling of anti-imperiodism. I have, a second to the totaling of an appropriate the second to the fit of the bias structure that a second to the second to the fit of the bias structure that and the second to th

LLVC' ICLICATION OF A STATE OF THE STATE OF

with the continuous repression of January. In themse, who the null's complete surrender, the toiling masses of Shina and is proceeding in energetic anti-imperialism and revolution ander the direction of Gar. of thing and is keeping path with the relief of valuent of amperialistic invasion.

eri lien, the Armanese imperialism has been stoplessly and asing Soviet-invasion and North-China occupation sine this year with the shalless aid of Kill which are to suppress the cations of movement in various localities by dissolving all organizations of the anti-Japanese nature, illeralizing boycott norment of we are second with threatening of criminal penalty, and in suching the police authority goes so farias to erase under the instruction of Japanese localiste all the new-year greeting rosters on the streets

en and the second of the secon

Levellender's can the gate to North Chine prove in the set of the Japan on the orbitroen of Jan. 3, and Pelping and Therein are three bands, demared of Thousands of Chinese workers and fluid the demark by the bombshells, changes, simplement banks and all the ultra-modenn killing machines of the Japanese Importance.

In the right of Gan 3rdm KMT has stone withing menides here still denice the lost of Leantaikman, boping to "localize" thi irondent ( Part 7, Sil-hab-Pao. Como-Asnon-litagis Websgres to the Low of of Tamions) and up to Jan. Sto, Kall has don nothing bounded the proclamathous issued by the ministry of roralgo officer downding atha lessno to "who effective and impaliant consider to about the development" (Jun. 6, Sher-Pag Special James) Winthort the tholding: holding of an emergency meeting of the court, so discuss the matter, as there is no such a newssity ""what is nothed is to word a close guention to the serious ineadent " (Jer. ], Sin-Wam-Pao, Talk of the Chairman-inenarge of the Executive Yuan of Kill Central Core en't.) Wang-Ching-Wei, the chairman of the hasoucite Yuan, who is used to sing the high-sounding "armed restoration of lost terriotory, I have disclosed in Garmany on his siemuse leave that "If the bulgue should fril to settle the Sing-I price dieg to, other countries will know their normal protection on a the incident should ispress and involve stom, " was aviation which gives absolutely or gabeard to the secritic of the Science project but only taking care m . of other importablistic nations. The generalising Chicag-Kai-Shoke tis still enjoying his winter this on the beautiful West lake. (Jon. 6, Shan-Pao, But the Killergans did not forget, however, to spread the chesting grossgands shout the government deresolution of app.d reseastance. Chen-Pao, The Semi-organ paper of KMT, makes a call & don its chitorial of Jan. 8, to the people. "How to help the fighting;" saying that "the fires on Shanhaikwan is only the overture of a big wer".

It is worthy to regall how Chinng hai-Shok declared on a mass

The first protection of the factor of California and Archive and A

neting just after the Japanese Compation of Mukden in Sapt, of 1931 his resolution to amed resistance compare with the silent attitude prevailing now in the Kaf official circle, That the surrender to the imperialism is a traditional policy of Kaf is made clearer and clearer to the masses under the ever-developing soviet movement in China and the failers of four-times of the redsuppression compaign.

According to a Routef news of Jen7th, VA meeting is gathered by the KMT government with the eintent not made public but it is informed that the cutherity has decided not to make the situation graver and is hoping an early settlement. Such decision of KMT is doubtlessly under the instration of the International invertibles. Woodnead, chairman of Militar business union of Emighai, the editor of the thenghai Evening jest writer in an editorial on Jen. 6th Apolicy of restraint may be temperarily unpopular but, it can scarebly be doubted, will in therein, process most beneficial to China. The statement of Lytten Comission that, the vital problem the real national problem for their country he reconstruction and modernia the nor the state, to which all the ther claims of her newly awakened as inner smooth be sub-rdimeted, remains the today whatever imports in Kanchuria, or in Jehal, werewith Japan means bankruptey and probably the disinters tion of China."

Under the topic of The Soveit Memore," the same Woodshood vriter after having expressed his wish of to merceful settlement between Chine and Japany Tapanese Spekessen have persistenly voiced that their country is the main only and against Salshovism in Fort East. There is a real danger, havever, that by extending her military activities within the wall, Japan will put herself in the eardorital position of enchanging, instead of their ing the sexit threating the sevietisation of China."

Leading the KMT to stricted so as so maintain the policy of and are reserved for the modernization of C has at one hand and demanding restriction of Impaness action so as to compare in the Soviet-Suppression imperialistic attitude toward the problem of thing. We have had her award the laptical to

But Contrary to the experimental angerical at RMM, the toiling masses of China have long recognized the shameless someoner of KMM and the cruel explaination of the imperialists, they have decidedly joined the enti-inv. Inti-KMT movement 1 d by the c.p. of China, they are brushing the dirty plans of imperialists—are with the vict-torious revolutionary wir. Notes see him:

Nameting of Riserran to d're years og ferior ils parkisal der ment suppress d but the formers are as resolute of a did. In d'trip to en-tungh of Pa-k near the series to rendere. Take day be a make ask a farmer that his seme has been registered farming expension the correct of

The particular were supressed and slauphtered at the particular of ecper by the mut force, august last year, when the likebell force are
gone, the farmers put big red therefore of the residence our
reading: "Nevermina your killing and slaughtering, we'll a same our
communism as soon as flow the going." Low, a ruisll, the armed but
tity of the vizons are reinvested and whe novement of division of
selvent food in widely sense the.

Such flow scol for the one harming exemptioned, on A.-A.M.-DAG 3. Jan. 180, On the color of the factor of John

at a recolution retrainment of the fraction of the red and as related to the red and as related to the red and as related to the red and as related to the red to the

Production of Color Red Francisco Production Color Col

able to offer a count to the count of the lost by the supplication in the country of the supplication of the country of the substitution of personal country of the country of the country of the extensions of red-art to the the country of the coun

The Red-army under Ann-chen-chien has contured Shi-Edisty, so cleu of South Shansh and Mer-kinng, Tung-kinny and Sui-tung of orth Szechung, creating a new Soviet district there within a contract their antisty to Shansi (Jen. Shir-pao)

That the TaP keep on its emiloitation and a estimation, loss the improxications keep of their orenicinvalsion, the revolution cry ver or the total and order the transfer a serie of a distribution sould be a property of the series of the ser

LECHARATION OF THE 190 THE HEB FOR UNKNOWN MAN OF ST CHILD END THEF THEVOLUTIONALL LITTEREST COUNCIL OF THE WORLDWAY THE PROBLEM EST RED FIGURES

To the reople of ( int)

Japanese imperialism, onpend, ashisted by the french and british imperialists and heague of Jario s, has begun the invansions of Noticern Units as a further step towards the complete discendenment a and subjugation of the wholesef Units. The lesses slaughter of the civilian population, destruction of cities and villages, intreased misery and starvation, mark the further advance of the bodit imperialists, of Japan. The horors of Nanchuria and Shanghan are repeated in growing intensity over an ever greater territory of Chica.

whole regiments of Chinese soldiers are wiped out because the a half gove ment refuses to fight the imperialise invanders while the LLT generals under orders of Chang-Kal-Brik abandon one osition after enother thus ensuraging the first of agrees in of the Japanese and other imperialists. At the same time the hilf supresses with all maans the arti-imperialist struggle, the boycout mavements and the formation of agreed volunteers.

Just the reasons given by who and government, its remerals and policions for their criminal inactivity, and their treason to the co 'ecu:diy, is that the Chinese Sevieus makes it impossible to mebili: a all the forces for autional defence. Charge ai-Shar dous of and to fight the Jeros see wiliteries but instead uses 800,000 reliers to fight or inst those for meson & passents of Circ, No hard three established their or Foriet romanning.

Sot Chimese provide went to determ to the section of the contract of a large diels if Thouse do of soliums of Wir in it was the respect to slow it most their our browsers and distance and done of the calmade rei et de d'assa i cariolia, therapeni, po l'elico d'or a a revel thorang arm of grand being a conscient (2) mouse, an ialise i ve sich. The So ie. governa, at or China a d the revolutionar, dilitizing to deal of the Chitst had arrive brands the amplement of the must be chady like, with which they try to mid canding the so to the conditing before the property of this soulce because the point reminor the Charles people, who chroady is april 1970, a collectuper. thomesees of Chine to join top in the strap, I contast approach import iclism. The Arikeral : shor of Claubella -b. h was the positization of the ornies set against Japanese imporialis but assisat Ja, workers and passets for Chine.

The forth the orient of Chiraland the Torolution or in itemp

Or reil of the Chi s. Bed ermies desire before the Chicampeople:
Red arm, is seed, to enter into finite contents. The enter sith
Englishy or diliter determents for ≠the name of excite the imperial excites the imperial excites.

(1) Intrict describe of the edge of the edge of the latest the formulation of the edge.

the appealing granting of decomplie without to the post (will of

(3) Lamedict arrainment to people; significant to of areas rolest lube tradels to struggle for tofent bird wind on a collimit of China.

is orll upon the masses of people rid soldi rs of Chi - to sopport unia gall for united national revolutionar, struggle for the i Conjugation of Taid, unity of Chinal

Unite the struggle against the Japanese ad other imperialists with the fight against the sabotage and treaso, of wheir had again to a for the revolutionary wer of the arned people against departure tand opinion importalists:

Chi iraca of Provisional Soviet Gov heart of Chine ... o-Tsuch-Cury Vica-Chairman Chang-Revolutionary military Council msi g-Ing Chiu-Tch or Workers' &Peasents' Red-armies

. 10th, Jent 1933, Suckin, Riengsi

Who "Conquired Region, frage District:
"likeckground
2)Gomnatison of Seviet & Hon-seviet Wissride.
3)Hopponings in "RW-Super soitm"
2)"70% of Political Etringths.

Characteristics of his, under the discretive of interactional discretivities, has recently completed its notional drive discretive discretivities of the lod-ergy from the base at supplication complete interaction between the complete at the interaction and the complete at the inspection which is not a complete at a recently interaction and a constant arrange in inspection writer rate and in a functional description. It such that seedled to again dark to first soviet district. Detail descriptions of such trips have a probable at the several probability of a constant interaction, industrial arrangement, one almost the rate of facts being discreted at scaled up by the surface is represent this which constitute the present correspondence.

(1) Bock r und

Condinding from most of the rewriting the chief free rewich marke the formers of its mis competine from most the series a recipitation of lond regulation is their a maiting to the find I was it to he, we hung-is of Doc. 2 willisid the no-th one as fell as: "Small -to be, their spicially abundent in sprieultural arrangets n, has I no he now landing city, of the frovince, but the lands are previously. The fir big a ridlimin and the reno-system is arrest / age proveiling. ... no the day The Zendl ras trut their Jonat is emidest in the country. The pure nts got to pay a cortain sum of east bond on btraining the large. a rully and bind is very and II said ally helf of the product from the tabor field went to the landhilder, but new too sun. f cosh b nd has been incressed as nights the land price itself while the period of le so his been decreased from 5 years to four and even three at many prosent. Besides the cash bond to be neid, there is also bigeti after the formers to offer the lendlords a cash present which, unlike the eash but, will never be returned to the formers: in this way, the formers has to exhaust all he gains in a year for the light at in ar

"crder to obtain permission of less, next year, At the case time, expliciting field has been enlarged, that is, the farmer has to share all his gr. dustion with the languages as what are existings be est from the field, fish from the pools, ducks, within to no well from the hills, stalks are all t have 50% or into the leads later. I side a the pensents must supply free human labor to the land me of the the letter ests sucthing to construction build, ov not construct or build, for triveling and the maid-servants for house hold afradient of thed t be supplied from the passents. ON the sin of forgivels of Lotinote me, or manufact, functoring benthery or the lived ind. the personts have to send gift in the furntity of which sing fixed by some standard, a. . if we saids the oratis of fish this spring he orn never make it I as during the most cirt or the large will be but, hase all makes the personts toil for a whire and a mutigue Movem not sufficient to ment these demands, resulting in the dengar of issing its life-support at any time. ... the 1 and outhority, weary pensenta..."

In the article a med" what's Really in the feet District of Western anabol" in Shung-Proof Dec. 16, we read: " the reas as if a the secure - a tion of Western anability the Rads art three file, who first is the engineerable of politics, the local file as supplied the fenges of the resistance, if he haddere class...."

It is only to evident that the struggles spring out of these conditions are nothing but the proposition or my disting to the hold one and militarists by the tailing masses, where relating to "the relating is composed mainly of many persents" (Dov. 5, he -Kung-Fee) and "the main of recent -red priveris the relating of the continuous proposition where is quite election this sharp contrast, lendlord at one hand and pror presents and orkalise at the other.

(2) Comparisons of soviet to Non-soviet Districts
Although required in a very vague way, we can true with meture
of the social district as compared with the Non-soviet districts at
of the bourge is descriptions;

much emphasis in the education, a "oultural comittee" is specially brown

ganized for the import of communistic thoughts, the education is the fild, social and reaple's. The social education conters at the Wirkers and peasants club, newspaper more, reading class, public spains, plays, etc., are givenia various ways. For the people's education, the Lenin principle of the are established elsewhere. Althoughts chades and helf-day schools are provided for the illiteration. Pagasana assistant signs are constilly laid into the fill foundation securities signs are constilly laid into the fill foundation assistant is given by la-Kung-Far in Dec. fill the map i-ill monophysical intigers and interface the textbooks and teaching materials are in linear than the textbooks and teaching materials are in linear in linear in the area of the fill and the fill of the fill of the textbooks and teaching materials are in linear

Hon-Seviet-District: "Every phase is dork or in higher who, which who will be supported to the edge till. Very the ending the many solvels established. The set is a with miss of money form the local fliders with formed, or as a described positionary desistance... (Dec. 21, Shung-reo)

Prodiction above District: in a artisto calle. "Impression in aing-Chia-Village" written on an alen-calle between the many product. "The fields posite the board are constitute, covered with mine product but only severel women a second gathering the group, weary few appears are seen. "." "Rivlets streaming beside the pine governed year white with the smell of order, a constitute for the there is the second of have district."

Ten-Foriet-Tietricts the next lett wor this some member problet the disease of Ameng-Then sign. It began wit calthough not quied in the banelt district, the distry desert of the first of the part of problem when when the problem with the first of the first of the paper.

pudition of the in plowing owen as were then in the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition, the fields of entirely entered with high word no planted a seen until the restrict is proposed where, the chi, any product is no food and contributed them away by military forms. It explains which a sight "It is y my config to observe them the non-societ district. Is even more difficult to recover them the non-societ district.

is not the toviet but the non-soviet district. The reas n is plain, that is, the exploitations descriped in the first section are removed in the soviet district, while they are not only still misting but also intensified due to molitary expenditur in the non-seriet districts. Thuse-Fac of Fee. 12, states in an article call. "Byte I seriets. Therefore the most striking phenomenance to recover of ower exhirt boundaries of the lands which is the result of the relities of of equal division of land." That is help in the same out the "norther non-soviet will goes yields a production of 20% while its the south- act recongrand and district, the rice is no become is

numeral mile conditions - - - - - litely life conditions can be for all from the reports, but a striking contrast is soon from the work populations of the two districts for the debt construction:

bornet listrict: The monorly salary for the member of the dyke Convicted is 6 to lers such, shallow for the chair of the district poverament (it is said then 4 and lark are quite enough to live in the towist district), 8 dellars for the follows. "(i.e., 1, 1) ing-Peo). As to the morking hour and the count of which ignival at of the methods to the district light of the member of the formation of the post of a post of the property of the property of the post of the formation of the post of the formation of the post of

the lowest district: "In preferrate of dat-Li dien, Changed and in a property of the local leadings collect a northly rate of 15 cm is more than a similar which well as the more of the for all people's gume, it is the class put the section head of the 15th section under are at 1 and 1600 a 20 days."

, anis single comprest is enough for a clear conclusion.

Prople's word more is a fragment from the reports about the war-

Seviet districts: According to those honorale reporters, what proves the "conomic depression" of the soviet districts is the following warting mandate of the soviet government: 1) the land tax raters,

with the value of the products: free tax for value under 50 dollers.

with the value of the products: free tax for value under 50 dollers, one percent (i.e., 1 cent for each dollar) for values bove 50 but below 100, 2% for 100-200, 3% for 200-500, 5% for 200-500, 7% rorts

\$500-700, and 10% for \$700-1000. 2) Double rate as max (1) is imposed on former rich peasants, 3) free text for each include himself,

his family members have to be taxed still according to their respective income. 4) Family members of red soldiers may half rate, families of red soldiers who lose their lives during resolutions.

of red soldiers who lose their lives during revolutionary wars are free from taxation. 5) (Original copy domaged) are free from taxation taxation to the present difficulties in finance and military prevision the government has desided to lend one year ten from the new levels.

Will pay brok during the coming autumn..."

Non-Soviet district: "In Kwang-Shan, the land tay has been collected for 5 times at the total of 10 cents for more for the size than the contents."

ed for 5 times at the rate of 10 cents her more for the first time, 20 cent for the second time, 50 cents for the 3rd abound 500 time, "(Nor. 11, 's-Kung-Pao) and "In Gwang-Chuan, just beside the manaate of Caung Fong, the commander of 20th route army for-bidding the killing of laboring cows, there was the proclamation of the commencement of butchery taxation bureau, the inauguration of its minister and the starting of the taxation. "(Dec. 3, he-langer) also when the report

er walks through the south gave of awang-thurn, he sees that a form rentering the city wall with two bandles of bear eta forms etopped by a guy and was released only after the guy takes two sticks of the stuff away, the farmer murmured along but did nt dark to say anything! (dec. 1, -a-kun-Pas)

bring forth a vivid picture of he people's like in the too district.

want is most thrilling is the byke work. The communist bendite munin-super-Anwhei district have organized a irrigation countries to river bank of Western Homen and Rupen and the dybe work is under the control of the foviet government, its metion is efficient, they plan to get 20,000 workers wit is three days, but the municipal is reaches before the second day ends. The dyke work at in-they needs pumping of water first, the contunists have it and cell with women pumping gang. (Dec. 12 Sh ha-fab) the mental and cell with women pumping gang. (Dec. 12 Sh ha-fab) the mental and cell with women pumping gang.

work. And what about the non-soviet district? (same weeming In July) "After the starting, the work is suddenly attacked by the local ... guard troop" "The Human provincial poversment takes the dyke work bureau th be connecting with the commists and artends arrest the same." (same report) In amount when the flood rises in river, landlords and militarists planned to flood the soviet district by destroying the doe wider consumetion, farmers, however, cane from hundreds of alles away to defend the work. The desuri ers fi all: employed machine guns so force their des. Letion. P.o (crious faruers heverheless keep Efreir work by paring their bred ext. 's congset. in the dyke and restaced to the lagst. This is not the to get begin tyke is the soviet district was collaborated. Mand-lab gives at nocount of this happening in "byke inspection" of Dec. 12: "very hard right has been staged at this dyla during angust of this outurn when many bandite were killed. What a glory for the bendit-Suppre-(to be continual) Sion!\*

2. p. 14 mm (内型中)内有种层

### 

Bid er, I der Cha Pub Adminde daster

Describing to Four o(a Jagranda nagra ) thems for a death of a law.

16, "the communist traces with the Che ton and the Two years, while which occupied Linchman, is southwestern part of the gai, or lest thursday (Levell), having broken the line held by the Kargonian twoops under governal than Cheng, "are stoudily that coing in the direction on manchemy, capital of Kinngsi province,

"In the healthile, the government enti-red expenditionary force, which was defeated at Something, on luking-kingsi barder, having had its route of retreat out toward by chang, is withdrawing in the direction of anjen.

Taken by the swift offensive of the communist twoods,
whe provincial authorities at Barcharg, in order to provent
the alarm of the inhabitants on the capital, have placed a
ban on the hows of the activity of the communist troops in gencrel and the dwaff defeat of the EFF troops in particular (end)

Office and the second of the s

(D) I will be used the out of a select the field to be select the field of

(a) A. Hadageri altan i present to Conna togget planning (3) Exponedicate Paradense of form a read (Tesser from Con. Portes Lise)

and the same of th

a cold of a larger and a larger a broads.

and Ind. thirds to OO-ordinated AI, That Yes added the interest in the cities. Punt-oni-jui and wiles hampson Come to billi dor Departmention

> atrict Suppression of Anti-imp. Movement biles From of Torkers Peasants and foldiers

is is it in classifiers, thet or Jen. 25 and 25, conscendingly and-1735 . I amend there, iller Larmana and the old J. an-disposed worth And a control of the types a contentent with Japan to sold-out the North China will be caron dar. with the to have of byitish and American imperialism.

have now was the clief broker during Rail's selling of Shaughai last on the or the sound-table conferences. Fram Chi-jui was the Greater of His, covers the 1916 to 1917, and was the provisonal Executive in 1924 wing his name insupervible fich the famous Wishidare loan and is one f Jag e's favorat a uppote in a. Chira.

Recent? China workers and peasents red army gains triumph on all ran s, the soviet moment is developing high everywhere, imperialistic arding the alarm of sovietization of China are frequently made on trious parer. Decide, Japan's minister of foriegn affairs, declared a Roet on Jan. 21: "Should the med movement in the Yangtze Valley and out a Chine ... rain in streagh as the result of Sino-Russia reapposableent but rould be a sorious monence to the mesce in the Grient. "and werned dr have break and escale of China against the unfortunate eventualities the one emission and in its them to think seriously before proceeding rich rhice p. 21. Regree, holyro) The British imperialise, too, warned Tuniment inches it is world be adviced so sint deir eyes to this roundth of the eroners of forming mane whose, preoccupied still with the know exhably respecting the communist signation in Kiangsi (Jan. 24, Editorial, come of its Builty News, British Organ)

In you, and as long accepted the imperialist opinion and is carryand to one federally.

and in the common fire of sammanikum, Dec. 8 lest year, brigadier art. rell ac Comi-Auo (所 社会) gunfding the strong fold immediately went to . Jagunese mendquerter and signed the secret agreement that the acnbulius army was hence forth to guard the Shenhaikwan. ...eanwhile, the K. . . f. government, in order to chest the meople, dismissed Ho from his tost, but now Ho is not only remaining on his post, but also elevated o the commander of a division.

tic suppression on the Anti-Japanese movement become more and more . ware. Courado dwang Ping(資本) was arrested at Peping Dec. 24 diff to has active participation in the anti-Japanese movement. The Paiping and up. heague was dissolved, members arrested. Chiang Kai-Shek, de rip to thankhai last December, specially interviewed he Page 

and Hueng King-Yung, ( ) outstanding imperialistic running dogs and members of Shanghai municipal Council, simply to discuss the acintainence of imperialistic order and safety, so serve better as the Slaught-

oring agent.

But the anti-imp. sentiment is ever rising with the vest masses. The soldiers of no Grui-au rerase to be dispetence and from Emanhaik-The soldiers of no Grui-muo rerus. to be dispetented anter from Emanhaik-wen. Seeing the masses' outrage, the depends. Imperialism began to aim occupy Shanhaikwan on Jan. 2, while the Kall governlind in more day ordered the soldiers "not to fire." The soldiers guesding the sity time so engry that they used stone install, and then then they could not refrain any nore, bombs and hand bo abstract maloud to maist be surface of Japanese army. (Jan. 5 "a-Tung-Teo) the NIB order to the masses are fire and wait for the peaceful energiate the expression way not a soldiere. On Jan. 3, Japanese occupied the assemblation of a star for the description of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution. Some Pao, Mientsin)

When the war was coinc light the formers of a cuestin har village around tangshan, ( ) besetter dish the mine workers, rathered some one chousand iron mattocks and rakers, joined the front trained the apanese (Nov. 17, Ehit-Joj JIT Rao). Lorders, parametered soldiers a dec to fight against imperialist invacion.

But, under the last s'anchess surrender, such a glorious united front was sacrificed by the sell-off of the Kail rulers. Shanfiaikaan was fine -

ly occupied by Japanese imperialism on Jan. 3! The news of fall of Shannaikwan splashes petroleum on the fire of anti-imp. of Chinese masses. The had and to employ more intrigue cheat.

ing measures to cover its sell-out of worth China:

Since them, asuen-Lieng has become the object of disapproval due to his well known non-resistance, the halfgovernment, under the hint of Japanese imperialism, is going to place Tuan Chi-Jui in stead, so as to remove the focus of the masses' anger, Tuan, however, is another

fevorable puppet of Japan.

News were speed by KAP on the bourgeois papers to the effectibet.

Tuen is chosen by the Japanese to head a certain puppet government in

North China, and on the other hand invite those militarists as Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chen Chi-Teng to Nanking, showing coorperation and united force against aggression a member cheating of course.

Fuan reached Nanking on Jan. 22, and came to Shanghai on Jan. 23.

Big feasts were gathered by KHT capitalists to welcome this old puppet, large areas were devoted by RMR expirations on boss papers to report the opinion and action of this control fight; of aggression opposition to propagate the success and development of Rad anti-Japan procedure.

Actually, funn came to Nanking only to receive the direct information from Nanking for selling out North China.

Two days after tuan's arrival, Miles Lampson, British Minister to China visits S'anghai, denying awkwardly that he was not intending to mediate for the Sino-Japanese dispute. But only the meat day of his arrival, he gas found to capage in secret calls tried with the Jamanese Minister (1), also be tor with Majtor of Samphei, he did-sung( ) British Consul and the privish Chamber of Commerce. After 5 days, of a full graphen of visit-lating, he wend to kanding in hurr, on Jan. 39.

A one could reager ailes lempson's effort in suppressing China on the relation of the secret when the secret in suppressing the secret when the secret with the secret when the sec

the round-vible conference after the Shanghai clash less your, he is surely trking important part in the Imperialise Partition of China, by harrying been so thing at this instant. New arrangements are their ved

to have but rd. by imperialist-KaT to still-out China.

The spilling reshes of Chine could never be charted so desily. They have seen chough these dirty tricks played by importalist-KaT. They ful-1) reslige only through strend as and revolution, entiming, nevertent and soviet person dev locating that they can recent the concipation of Chinese nation. And it gives advencing on this clorious rost. (#1 ] and 1943)

...: I+ImPLRIALIEM SUNUGELE IN CENTRAL SOVIET DISTRICT
147,327 member in Anti-Imp. League of Miangai
Compendium adopted by Flennary Congress of the central
Soviet District Anti-Imp. League
(Letter of Aug. 25)

Stimulated by the Manchuris and Shanghai insident, the enti-imp. struggles in the Soviet district develops violently. An armed demonstration covering the whole district, washendthanking manch has been held in the central Soviet district, a sum of sen thousand dollars has been reised for the anti-strike of Shanghai workers through the aid of a few copper from each individual of the workers and peasants masses in the soviet district. The ordinal organization of anti-imperialized leagues to never the vact development of anti-imp. Movement. On march 24, demanding by the even-growing organization of anti-imp. nature in various places, the mism si Provincial Artifact. League localizes its formal establishment. On march 25, subject province also declares its own.

the could membership in minupsi measure amounts to 143,527 in which 50,55 are offusing-two asief, 5923 for anei-thang-usien, 20,753 for Win-th, 19,25 for Sui-min, 14,247 for ann-rei, 12,015 for nomision and 10,761 harge-rest.

In Julien, 20,000 denbers are organized in Changetin, Changelong, Thengethar, fui-lo and Fing-Chow. In the lat, 3rd, and 5th unite of Eed army the coldiers have their anti-imp. learne forganizedize by the unite of primers, norther of person joined being not excell thown. Phone are 1,000 tembers in the rest-irm. Learne of the workers and peausness Red Military and deal.

Especially the jours mades show their onthusiasm in anti-implication and implications of the continuation of the been set up in histography. Funden, and the test and their conders of pouch branches and their membership in the 10 degene of histography already statically remarks are conded:

In various celabration and demonstrations, the youth has always been found a prominent nortion of acitivity. On April 5th, the Touth Branch of Mansa Provincial Anti-Imp. League intigates a demonstration throughters the province for "Anti-imperialism and armed support of Loviet Legab-11.". In the last week of Ted app. the point branch of the league, and the direction of the Central Turesh of a.y., dissert in the Central forvice listrics a movement week for homosition of the importalistic accept the Loviet Terminate and Chinese Termination, or obtains to the division of China and the developing of national revolution, in China.

buch reperal establishment of their imp. organization, tension for anti-imp. struggle accompanied with the approaching of a direct war incit-ing the imperialistical attack of the red and, demands the integrator at

of anci-ing. From and the essephishmene of an all-Loviet ansi-imp. league. thus, suggestived in May by the Control nurses of c.y., the su Central Workers Union, the Executive Bureau of Loviet District and the Contral Political Department of Red army, the first plantary session of the Central Foriet Tistriet Anti-imp. League is held om June23. Bosides the absence of the delection from the red army engaged in war from and districts too distant nawar, 172 delicentes are present in which 78 are from "tangeri, 45 from In ion, 21 from r d as q , 30 from red army school and a from different b rease of the Control Government The composition being for poor peasents, 10% hired peasents and 10% owers, the mosting lasts 3 days, formally astrollabes the Contralboviet Asti-imp. bearing, passes the compendium for struggle, regulatt tion, proclamations, circular telegrams and after important resolutions. The exentive committee of 25 persons and 10 candidates are apr pointed to 11 workers, 10 poor peasants, 5 students, 3 hired peasants 2 inter mediate peasants, 2 Formosaness, 2 Koreans and 6 present red-ਤ**਼ੀ ਹੈ**ੀ.ਜ**ੜਾਸ਼**•

The compending contains 19 articles as follows:

- (1) Overthrow the Imperialisate Pole in China, expel the imperialistic arms, nary and air forces from China.
- (2) Confiscate Imperialistic banks, factories, means of communication and other enterprises in Chiua.
- (3) Fight for the independence and unification of China, Restore the concessions and retract the extraterrislity.
- (4) Canoel all unequal treaties used by the Imperialests to butcher C'ilua.
  - (5) Bullity all foreign loans and Indemnities,
- (6) Hestore the oustom howse and salt Gabelle from the hands of Imperialists.
- (7) Oppose the close connection of Foudal forces by Imperialism. Carry out thoroughly the land Revolution of Chim.
- (8) 0 pese the imperialistic cultural invasion, confiscate all churches, schools and other cultural organizations and their preparties.
  - (9) Oppose military-nationalism and Fraustism.
- (10) Opose and all counter-revolutionary parties, oppose the amperralism-surrendering thoughts, errose the national arbitrary propagands.
- (11) Oppose the imperialistic partition of China, supperssion of thina, supperssion of Chinese Revolution, Oppose the imperialist of China, Supperssion of Chinese Revolution, Oppose the imperialist of China, Shanghai armistice treaty and all other secret agreements.
- (12) Unite with the Headquafter of World Revolution, U.S., a. Oppose the attack of U.S.S.R.
  - (13) Oppose imperialistic wars.
- (14) Develop the national revolutionary war Grush the imp-KMT offensive toward the seviet Districts, Over-throw the imp-KMT rule.
- (15) Enlarge the national resolutionary war, Support the Seviet Consument declarant war against the Japanese Imperialism, Expel all imperialists brow China.
- Houseus, ing betistifts, tid state the newly Course that quite tours China a

(1) min, which makes the former lower.

[A 78 and with his the fitting, summarity of a street of the fit of the fitting of the

crush of Enemy's (the Roungille of Listrice)

🚹 📵 he ve thewered the isst " The workers and ing of main huo's with anst calmaichte. workers was sored two, competition of bu wing the bonds. The your, LIDER fited to ci mulato, braght Remarks ble were the 50 who, including the labe rough revolutionary compa Heien workers! union of and hired nemaints to buy ted, and the sum has inten has helped the which met perfect of 170 dollars the meximum ore each, there at of their three poing done ted to

- (17) Unify Ching under the Soviet Power.
- (18) Support and guide the enti-imp, struggles in wise dispriets.
- (9) Unite all proletarists and empressed maximalities of the  $\kappa$  sold.

Entropie Furchase of Soviet Bond

Entropie Intringipation of Renolucionary War

On short Entropy's "Fore's Acquiring Up"

On the for the sample of Soviet Renial Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Soviet Control of Control of Co

and of the second from teneral Lovies missriet)

incorrections and peasents of asin kno(1) have enswered the issumination of asin and's second accolationary bond with a most enthusiastic constitution of buying, particularly the city workers who stared two, where or ven four contas or their wages in buying the bonds. The young concertions, Prosides the 4750 they are appointed to circulate, bought an additional 3800 from the soviet government. Remarkable were the 50 morhers in the tobacco cooperative of Hisha Kuo, who, including the late borars, clerks and women workers, succeeded through revolutionary components in murchesing a sum of 500 dollars. The Histon workers' union of a akkinga has a nice incitement of the workers and hired peasents to buy the mount the Provincial Worders' union appointed, and the sum has a constant in on Nov. 25. The provincial workers union has helped the moviets of various localities in circulating the bond which met perfect authorisant from the masses.

"In Timpehow([17:44]) the basket workers reached a record of 170 dollars for this bend. There was a worker who bought 17 dollars, the maximum purchase of Timpehow. The children mostly bought 5 dollars each, there was one raging \$7. The basket workers took 2 dollars out of their three hairs of new year pay for the bond, the other dollar being donated to the Red Army."

PERSONAL AND LAW AND MERSON (18 19) FRANCE V.

C. W. . 1 1. - 1/1.

3000 Landlords; 20,000 Toment Fermers, 15,000 dired Pensents

nulf Of The Field Owned by 3 Landlerds
Catholic Church Super-Powered
Loss Of 80 Dollars To The Farmers For Every 100
Low Cultivated

Idists and Found! In-ho Haien is at the west Suiyuan, southeast lightsts and Found! of Wu-Yuan (if), its development into an agricultural district is only a matter within 20 years. At first there were a few big merchants who hired a number of "fighters" to engage with the native wendering pastroral tribes a bloody weapon fighting and occupied large area of land for cultivation. Afterwards many poor farmers and improverished patty passants of the interior China (mostly from Shansi, Shensi and Hopei) took refuge there from the famine or heavy exploitation of the native ruling classes. But since most of the lands were then already occupied, they came only to be enslayed into tenant or hired for farmers.

At that time, the forward force of Imperialistic Invasion, embodied as the Catholic Church, by utilization of Unequal Treaties, eccupied several important districts and started cultivation too. Through their blinding skill, they attracted a number of poor peasants around themsev selves. They have put quite a sum of capital in the pioneer work, the first big achievement was the construction of irrigation works by means of which the absolute majority of the peasantry was put under the mercy of the Imperialistic exploitation and appression.

The Imperialist outholds oburgh had onjoyed a powerful rule at Linto. They built castles, organised armies, and even equipped with amunit
tions. Up to present, & of the relatively sample of the major fare
villages are surrounding the castle of the Catholic Church.

Lin-do Haien blocme; a prosperous egricultural district since 1925, whom the ruling class sported as "Compercial Gentlement union" to carry out an organised exploitation. On 1929, it was taken were as a deion by the Kar government, enabling more coulte ruling over, The vest blavery, Amording to the statistics of the ruling alase in 1930, cherotal popution of Lip-he is 59 chousand. Besides the 8 thousand of merchants, manual laborers and other free-profe: sed people, all of the population engages in agriculture. There are 3 big landlords owning more than one thousand Chin(100 Now) of land each (the total cultivation last in Lin-Ho is ten thousand China), 20 owning more than 100 China each, and ammerous landoweers owning more than 10 China. A rough estimation shows that in the whele Heien, there are 450 landowners, of which 400 are owning more than 3 China each, the familie ied of the landlords; plus the paresitic class, make the total member of people living on the empleisation and oppression amounting to 3,000 .. About 20,000 are tenant farmere; 15,000 hired peasands, 10,000 loafers. Mose of the tenunt farmers are married, only these hired and losfing farmers are single and poverished to the nemost degree.

ede. Mit There's

Thus 76% of the total population are poor playsants in which 42, are hired and 34,0 coment, unils the landlords glus their formilies take 5.20 only. Here is the reserve for the revolutionary rank and file? Phone are two general twys by which the landlords Exmission one follows formers ampleis the formers: One is the collection of rent, reasing from : 0 to (0 dollars per chin of land per yer, hich is to To paid before the enring plot, otherwise the create to so doubled in torriof quentity of grain in the manual of a is the ". Oni-tiller" symbol is the section of the second of the production to the Sandhert. Bosident of east ment and prein-rent, there is the addition I emploisation of labor, sometimes the lendlorex raises - lost so be divided among the tenants. Te imagazion fare (expense for irrigating the field) is most ly collected in the landlord too. The orpaission on the tenant farmers is quite serious, in case of railure to pay thererental, the far Hers are offen to be superled from the land, with their lodeings destroyed too. (As the farmers' houses haverally are suilt on the landlords' hands) The farmers dare not to construct better notice on this goo that afrake Transports reconvoile the servents and smartingenderer of the leadlords sque se quite a los out of the fargers.

Then come the crueler explication of the LLF poverments for ever chin, \$36 of formal ter, 300 entties of wheat, 300 catch a of illut, of of advocational and valide text, amodellar of the act, and deliver of other engineers (no mester ron hischer on noth, sho follows of wedge only by two fig., or a dollar of to mo-tember for, it dollars os invitacion for d said, or or provincional regress. Prus, for one this of fille, be-Fig. 65 Jan. (1 Jo. 80 dollars of dand renull flore or (2 doubles of this or to be been as a, while endy a follows of lead or we we extent from the late alom' for every Chin of a guaractor for makenes have of the coverment r -We have works along one "gram sprong seal of stead and "is imposed on the israers, "On the semifacility is also collect a secondar, to the error of field and the Moure abuyed. The earn are much to specie on the trilo. and touth of the ruling classes, the solice and the soldi re. ,Exploitations on; bifferent from sale expl itations on the tenant the aird farmer; farmers, e.m. hirod fermors, besides the direct and indirect exploitations by the reking exlasses, have to be exploited by the or logur to whom they must offer any amount of labor. They lived in huts or soil dons, yet the TAP ruling class do. not forget to collect The one dooler of love -much r for from them. The makes the acst unso hereble is the frequent parment of their or dived amount of wayer by grains, it walno of which fluoreness von met with it. nurkes price. for Abilly rue spicion of a fir fifther well to approved from the city by their landlords and paid to them as wages, thus the employer enables himself of another explosession.

Fais true among is very bad, given almost no liberty, and the occused since sinkness detained the occused to not sinkness detained the colorest and about the for the assolves. The average annual wage is 25 to 30 dollars. During wheat-market ( time to ent the wheat) or Autuan narvest time, made of feathle short-time worker are supplyed, usually paid a shall portion of the narvest he works for wage, 3.g., 3 sams (or 4 lb., or wheat for one now of wheat-cutting.

For merily 3 Shans will worth thirteen contrabit not so much when the market is dil.

| Commerce of Fermers | Commerce of Commer

Lice(p'coll)heat ("\$ meen ("O Opium (Chinese ounce)

1.951 57-8 57-8 54.00 ---

1,50 \$ 0.50

Inspite of the law price, there is practical no market for the provintens, but the heavy taxation and land rent are not reduced anyther, and must be paid in cash. For this year, every Chin can yield about 50 to 60 piculs of rice or wheat, worthing 140 to 150 dollars, but the 1 nt end taxes take way to 120 to 130 dollars. The plowing capital for every Chin is at minimum 100 dollars, thus the farmer is suffering a net loss of 30 dollars actually for every Chin. Just imagine is the high-rate 1 loan--rent dobled for late payment--should be again counsed on.

The Math rovernment, in order to increase the income, compels the farmers to cultivate onium and stoke the same, collecting opium—farm and opium—lamp taxes. In shite of the noor opium harve t, the opium—farm tax is still 117.40 per low. The farmers are extremly impererished under the exploitation of Math government and feedel landlords. Their classes conscience is rapidly developing, revealing itself by the recent planning of outbreak against the opium—farm tax. Before the grave out—look for the year's end, naturally they would seek for a more advanced new way out. (1,32, Lec. 20 Sui—Yuan Correspondence)

ere erecenterecenterecentereces

KMT DECLINES THE PROPOSAL OF CORMON DEFENCE AGAINS JAPAN @

Of Soviet China and We Revolutionary Military Council of Morkers' and Feasants' Red army last nonth to establish a common defence line against Japan With the government troops was "seems to have tempted the leading members of the ranking government, but the finally decided to decking the projection account of the present situation when the foreign powers are watching developments.

"It was also anticipated that if the Nanking Government's sent a large number of troops to the North after a compromise with the Chinese Red Army, they might lose the sympathy of the foreign powers who have a great interst in the provinces along the Yangtze, where naturally, a great meance may be the result. "( Japanese Information Bureau, 2 Feb. Ehanghai Evening Fost)

1791/6

Hovember 12

32.

SECRET

Dear

I forward horswith for your information a copy of a recent issue of the Chinese orkers.

Correspondence which contains some interesting information on the development of the "Rod" movement and trikes.

Yours sincerely,

My

To: Major W.R.C.Penney, Lieut.R.A.Boone Monsieur R. Saint Oyant, Captain B.P.Dicker, H.W.Steptoe, Esq., Mr. P.R.Josselyn, Y. Koketsu, Esq. Dear Steptoe,

I send you herewith a translation of a report entitled "Sixteen Peasants Hassacred in Bloody Struggle for Land Problem" which was unofficially examined while in transit through the post from Yangchow to Harold R. Isaacs, Room 302, 216 Szechuen Road.

I also attach a copy of a typewritten pamphlet in English which was also temporarily intercepted while in transit through the mail from a local rost Office to the China Forum, Room 302, 216 Szechuen Road.

These documents were obtained without the assistance of the Chinese Authorities whose censors are hopelessly inefficient in dealing with matters of this kind.

Yours sincerely.

H. M. Steptoe, Esq.,

British Consulate-General.

- City allached to N. Laces file D2713.



### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

FRENCHS HUNGISM POLICE . S. B. RUGI-TRY.

|                 |                  | REPORT                  | No. D 7 91/6               |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Subject (in fu  | (II) *Chinese Wo | rkers' Correspondence"  | contained Date 27   30     |
|                 | obtained f       | rom the Chinese Post Of | ffice.                     |
| 1ade <b>5</b> y | and              | Forwarded by D.         | I. Ross                    |
|                 | I f              | orward herewith three   | typewritten copies of the  |
| •               | *Chinese Works   | rs' Correspondence," in | Bnglish, which were        |
|                 | contained in 1   | etters obtained by the  | undersigned from the       |
|                 | Chinese Post 0:  | ffice on May 23, 1934   | The letters, which         |
|                 | were posted lo   | cally and addressed to  | persons in Shanghai and    |
|                 | Paris, were in   | each case returned to   | the Dead Letter Department |
|                 |                  | at delivery had failed  |                            |
|                 |                  | ticulars of the letters | and contents are given     |
|                 | herennder:-      |                         |                            |
|                 | (1) Addresses    | Roi Albert.             | Albert Apt., Rue de        |
|                 | Enclosure:       |                         | April 13, 1934.            |
|                 | Contents :       |                         | Betrayal of N. China       |
|                 |                  | by KMT.                 |                            |
|                 |                  | (b) Japan's Monopolis   | t Economic Position in     |
|                 |                  | H. China.               |                            |
|                 |                  | (c) Japan's Feverish    | Var Preparations against   |
|                 |                  | the Soviet Union        | in North China.            |
| b               |                  | (4) Workers' Struggle   | in KMT China, Warch 1934.  |
|                 | (2) Addresses:   | "Recy. A-I.L. S Rue     | Parmentier, Menilly Paris. |
|                 | Enclosures       | (A) Vol.III, Mo.88, 4   | ated December 28, 1933.    |
|                 |                  | (B) Vol.IIII, Mo.I, d   | ated Jan.4, 1934.          |
|                 | Contents         | (A)                     |                            |
|                 |                  | (a) The Manifesto of    | C.P.C. on the Pakien Comp. |
|                 |                  |                         | ect Megatiations Continue. |
|                 |                  | (c) Receintant White    | error.                     |

| Fm. 2         |
|---------------|
| G. 35000-1-34 |
|               |
| 5 · 100       |

#### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Station,

|   | Date                                                           |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|   | ull)                                                           |
|   | Forwarded by                                                   |
|   | (b) Tighter Pascist Grip on the Whole Country.                 |
|   | (c) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Manking                  |
|   | Municipal Government.                                          |
|   | The postal cancellation chops show that (1) was                |
|   | posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 100 Carter Road, at 1 p.m. |
|   | 12.4.34 and (2) at the Chinese Post Office, North Szechuen     |
|   | Road, at 10 a.m. 5.1.34.                                       |
|   |                                                                |
|   | John                                                           |
|   | D. I.                                                          |
|   |                                                                |
|   | Officer i/c Special Branch.                                    |
|   | laspies of CWE sent to ADF. H. J.                              |
|   | mao                                                            |
|   | 49/8/34                                                        |
|   |                                                                |
|   |                                                                |
|   | NV \                                                           |
|   | 7. 20                                                          |
|   |                                                                |
|   |                                                                |
|   | ·                                                              |
|   |                                                                |
|   |                                                                |
| • | ·                                                              |

A The Straight of the Royal Workers Sharpens
(2) Tighter Passist Grip on The Whole Country
(3) The Starving Peasance Besiege the Nanking municipal Government Ma.1. Jan.4. 1934

#### The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sharpens

the Japanese accack on North China in this Spring practically turned 17 dsiens (5,000 eq. miles in area) of dopei province into a heap of ruins. It also threatened to seize Peiping and Tientsin. In spite of the snameless Tangu truce signed by KAT to sell out M. China to Japanese imperialism and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic crisis in that part of the country suffered further deepening and sharpening following Nippon's armed arggression. Supported by EMT and Yellow unions, the northern capitalists have been, under the pretext of war losses, seeking a more ruthless attack against the working class, intending in this way to shift the losses to the workers and drive them into a more desperate situation of starration and death.

Workers's Life Worse Off The following methods have been explayed by the northern capicalists arrying out their effensive against the workers:

in carrying out their effensive against co

1) Wage cut and Intensification of Labour. First of all contracts and agreements on regular increase of wages, bomus and other allowances were cancelled as in the case of railroads, cotton mills, printing, municipal workers, etc. The same is true with weekly holidays and double pay for extra work as, e.g., railway, printing, etc. Wages were (enerally reduced and work intensified. In cotton mills working hours were mostly leathened but wages slashed by 30%. In Paochen cotton mills of fientsin the 3 shift system was changed into day and night shifts, thus increasing the work of the two shift labourers while wages were cut by 20-30%. Workers were compelled to take up the meals (board) provided by the factory or the foreman who deducted without consulting the boarders the tory or the foreman who deducted without consulting the boarders the energe directly from the wages. Usurious loans were forced on the work-

ers, too.

2) General Worsening of (reatment. Punishment was more common and severe, freedom to talk and to go to the toilet during working hours more restricted, consolation fund and medical care abolished, free coal and municipal communication and municipal tickets (The Tangshan mines) and uniforms (communication and municipal workers) withdrawn, protection and safety devices eliminated, resulting in more frequent accidents in minos and chemical works (In Chiaotso mine at Men lu Koo casualties from explosions or collanse occurred every day). Still worse was the treatment for female and young workers. Apprentices working up to full terms were denied the position of a full-fledged

craftsman or artisan.

3) Compulsor, Caxes. Half-starving workers were required to pay Pat-

riotic or Aviation concributions, union fees, etc.

4) Curtailment and scoppage of work, lock-up, etc. The majority of the setton mill hands were iddle or pert-ide due to the elimination of the night shifts or the introduction of the 5 day shifts. 10,000 out of the night shifts or the incroduction of the 5 day shifts. 10,000 out of the mill hands in dientsin (referring to the 6 big mills) were permanently semi-employed. More than half of the matches and carpet workers in Peiping and Dientsin, the miners at men fa Roo, Tangshan and Liukiang were thrown on the street, the rest being partly employed. 100,000 rickshaw pullers in Peiping and 100,000 rickshaw and marf coolies in fientsin were on the verge of starvation. Added to this ghastly picture is the streaming in of the unemployed workers from mancharia by the hundreds of thousands, concentrating around Tangshan and Tientsin living on theft, robbery or begging.

5) Unemployment of Poor and Agricultural Workers. Japanese bombing on an extensive scale, coupled with floods, drove thousands of ferming

on an extensive scale, coupled with floods, drove thousands of farming workers and handicraftenen from the village to the towns and cities. Wages of the farm hands dropped terribly, as in Paoting where the monthly wages of farm hands declined from \$5-6 to \$1-2; those for shorttermed farm hands slumped from 40 cents a day to 5 cents only. The streets of Fiencein were full of starving peamants attenuting to sell their children some and described.

children, sons and daughters.

6) Imperialise and KMT Opprossion and Massacre. Under the caumon fire of Japanese imperialism numerous workers lost their life or were extended as in Tangshan, Chinhwantae and Linkiang. In Kalean scores of restrictionary workers were agreed and supposed by the Mift. The Rectining authorities forced workers to run a train or bust without regard to the lives of the weekers. Lashing ones were employed to suppose stating measure of the suppose stating measure in the lives of the weekers and making ones were employed to suppose stating measure. Industrial to the lives of the suppose of the

cliques or feudal geographical groups were bought and utilized to split the working class; workers forced to submit to the control of the yellow bureaucratic unions. No freedom of thought and speech was granted to the workers, no talks about Soviet and the red armies tolerated. Under the pressure of the Japanese forces the workers and toilers in Pangshan and East Peiping were forcibly injected with Morphine and sterile drugs.

The Struggle in Its Present Phase
Despite the raging white terror of the imperialist and KMF the workers in North China were still able to stage a counter-absack against the capitalist by plunging into an acate struggle. Workers' struggles have been widely developing, covering the heavy, light, manicipal, government or ned underprises and handieraft industry. Even outlying regions and bookward towns were drawn into the sweeping wave of strikes and struggle (as the salt workers at Kalgan and tangshan, farm hands at Lacting.) The strikes of cotton mills and railroads doubter lessly held the leading position. There a tendency toward a general strike involving the whole trade was observed in the case of the united strike of two printing offices in Peiping and of the laundry workers in tiencsin. Under the stranglehold of imperialism, had and yellow unions a good many of the strikes won whole or partial success as, for example, the printing bureau of the Finance Ministry at Peiping, the Peiping mukden line men and the Peiyang co in mill workers at Pichtsin, the Chasing cement works and the loco-motive shops of the Peiping-mukden Railway at Cangshan, the Peiping-Sui-yuan line men and the power company strike in Kalgan. The success of the stikes gaine' an increasing ratio to failures.

Many of the strikes showed a close relationship of the economic as-Many of the strikes showed a close relationship of the economic aspects to the political, that is, to the anti-K4P, anti-imperialist struggle (Danwah strikers of Peiping against the patriotic tax, domand of the Peiping-Makden line men for early neyment of wages and life security during wartime). Some of them displayed a notable character of arti-imperialism and a security the ware start. During the wavecess of the struggle the stricts manifested a great negatives under the sharp oppression of the military police, and the struggle lasted well over two months. The Pientsin transay warkers held suffly to their struggle for a year and so. Sometimes the sample assumed the form of street fighting as was the case with the Yufens course will workers of Pientsin who, completely arming the selves with various sorts of weapons, besieged the office of the manager, refusing to walk out of the factory, struggling office of the manager, refusing to walk out of the factory, struggling day and night against 2,000 KMF soldiers equipped with machine guns and armed cars. Surrounding a whole brigade of king solaiers, the strikers

of the Tahsing cotton mill wrested back the arrested workers and killed one of the brigadier staff officers in a fit of rage.

Unemployment struggles were well under way, too, the jobiess in the mines and railroads of tangenan manifested a high sentiment for struggle. Juvenine and female workers not only participated in the struggle but, in some cases, acted as a vanguard and played the leading role. When besieging the troops, the boys, girls and women, too, of the Pahsing cotton mill bravely stood on the foremost front. In this case, the workers'

families also joined the struggle by breaking through the police cordon lines and thus succeeding in sending food to the markers locked in. China in face of the Japanese offensive in full symmetry, workers in N. China took up the cudgel and led others to fight the Japanese. Scores of the Japanese voluntarily gave up their job and joined the volunteers. at the same time, the miners smashed the pambling and orium dens operated by the Japanese and sent the Japanese owners to graveyards. The unemployed performed their part, too, by leading the peasants to repulse the invaders. In Mentukoo workers organised their own volunteer army and rushed for the front. The railway and power men in Kalgan shattered the yellow unions and set up class unions of their own. They played a lead-

ing role in the anti-imperials: movement in Kalgan and served as the mainstay of the local salvation association.

The anti-yellow union movement in North China was set on foot. The victorious workers of the Pei ang cotton mill decided to organise their own class unions and handed their names over the red unions. During bye-election three of the yellow union officers of the Peiping carpet workers union were replaced by made workers. ers union were replaced by red workers, the railway and power men at Kalsan definitely described the yellow union and created their own. In the election accting called by the yellow unions this workers under the influence of the red union openly shouted "Bown with yellow unions", "Bet

up our own union".

But the scrikes were for the most part spontaneous or semi-spontaneous. The leadership of the red union was still too weak. Merry strike were still carried on by petition or sabotage. Internal conflicts, as observed in many of the struggles, resulted from the tricks of the yellow union, thus affording facility to the capitalist offensive. he suruggles of the unemployed and the employed were as a rule not sell co certed. Different factories of the same enverprise have always failed to onter into the struggle by a united effort. Tellow Unions in N. China

the bureaucratic yellow unions in North China played a big part in Lulping the cheatings and oppression of the KMT capitalists. The majority of them came into being in 1928 when the KMP north expedition reached Peiping. Mostly led of the reorganisationalists of the Ref, they gained some successes at the outset. Later on the progressive elements (OP) were expelled gradually out of the yellow unions. Then the masses began to learn the reactionary nature of the gellow unions. But misinformed workers still believed that the communists cooperated with the reorganisationists. With a longer history behind, with the gaining of some minor successes in the economic field, the yellow unions were able some minor successes in the economic field, the yellow unions were able

to maintain an unstable hold on the relatively backward workers. The yellow unions as they are fall under the following headings:

a) Those backed up by masses with functionaries of the union elected by the workers from among the factory workers as, e.g., the postal and tramway unions.

b) Those with functionaries appointed by the hat offices and chosen

the workers out of their fellow workers as the railway union.

c) Those without the support of the masses, furctionaries being entirely appointed by the KMT offices, hence called "empty uni" as the railway union of Tangshan, Lonych union of the five minet.

d) Those formed by foremen and capitalists as the Jade trade union

of Peiping, etc. These unions cared for nothing in normal times and showed no activity at all but when struggles flared up, they protended

to act as unions.

To nip the struggles of the workers in the bud, these well w unions have done their best in spreading the idea of collaboration be ween labour and capital, the necessity of more production during the national crisis, the need of giving support to native capitalists enabling the to fight the competiting imperialists, nore production to a error the difficulties of both labour and capital (the difficulties referred to are losses to the capitalist during the genral depression), no struggle during the imperialist actack (Struggle will lead to unemployment, whereat is better than starvation, etc.) On finding that all these deceptive talks failed to produce the needed effect, they will pretend to champion for the workers incorests but at the same time told the workers to observe peace and order. They either bribed the backward workers or, as is often the case, persecuted the real leaders of the workers. They often branded the strikes as "illegal and reactionary". By taking advantage of the feudal relations provailing among the workers or oradventage of the feudal relations prevailing among the workers or organising fascist groups their attempts at saboraging the struggles always proved successful.

In imperialist encerprises or those sent controlled by the imperialist the yellow unions played even a bigger role in stifling the workers' struggles. When the head of the Peiping poscal office fired all the workers' leaders, closed the union and asked the KMT police to arrest union men and actives, the yellow unions simply advised the workers to keep order, to avoid misunderstanding with the foreigner, to avoid being looked on as anti-foreign. They assisted the imperialists and capitalists in arresting the atmosphing workers siming to choke up the antitalists in arresting the struggling workers aiming to choke up the antiimperialist struggle.

The wollow made and are the struggling workers aiming to choke up the anti-

The yellow unions have considerably declined in influence but are still able to maintain a hold on a fraction of the workers due to longer history, especially due to the support of the capitalist who sometimes made a few minor concessions in favor of the workers, thus helping to check the declining influence of the yellow loaders among the masses. The yellow unions utilised foundal organizations to split the workers,

made use of war to discharge experienced and conscious workers, changed the composition of the working masses by utilizing the children and women just coming out of the village, spread terrorism by fascist methods, observed the weaknesses of the workers by taking advantage of their proximity to the workers. On the other hand, the revolutionary unions were too young to get into closer contact with the broad mass of the workers and sharter their illusions on the realism that the standard of the workers and sharter their illusions on the realism that the standard of the workers and sharter their illusions on the realism that the standard of the workers and sharter their illusions on the realism that the standard of the workers and sharter their illusions of the realism that their illusions of the realism that the standard of the workers and sharter their illusions of the realism that the standard of the workers and sharter their illusions of the workers and sharter their illusions of the workers are the standard of the workers. workers and shacter their illusions on the yellow unions. The struggles of the workers in North China have directed severe blows at the yellow unions because in every strike or struggle we have seen a tendency, more or less conspicuous, against jellow trade unionism.

#### TIGHTER PASCIST GRIP ON THE WHOLE COUNTRY

A new wave of white verrorist acts has just set in. Follwing the inauguration of the People's government in Fukien on November 20 the November 20 king regime intensified its terrorist rule by calling out the fascist blue jackets to carry on a violent repression campaign against the mass of people. The Fukien insurrection served as the signal, and on the pretext of "Fukien insurgents" many revolutionary people have been arrested, muriered or tortured. The militarists of the 19th Route Army, now holding the destiny of the People's government in Foochow, have retaliated by pursuing an equally repressive policy under the excuse of placing a check on the activities of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's blue jackets. In Fukien as well as in the IMT controlled regions the white terror is rag-

ing with increasing violence.
In the past month or so Enanghai, Hankow, Peiping, Tiendsin and other cities of strategical importance have been placed under martial law, accompanied by the arrestation of about 500 persons. In Shanghai the activities of the KMT fascist thugs are uspecially ampent attacking the publications, bookstores, dramatic societies, film companies ..... Everywhere mutial law hit the forkers and studenes hard, forbiding all serts of meetings, searching the pedestrians from 7 o'clock in the evening.

Aside from maintaining a strict censership over the press throughout the country, Hanking and local Kar offices have been quite busy in issuing orders to main suppress the periodicals or papers which have shown a liberal trend in their editorials. A week ago The Life weekly was suppressed by the police of the French concession acting under instructions from local Raf office, namely, the Shanghai party headquarters. The Life Weekly is perhaps the largest in circulation, even beating the Shun Pao of Themshai which claims to have a circulation of 150,2000 a day. Shonghai which claims to have a circulation some six years

ters. The Life Weekly is perhaps the largest in circulation, even beating the Shun Pao of Manahai which claims to have a circulation of 150,8 000 a day. Sponsored by promoters of vocational education some six years ago the Life Weekly has increased its readers by leeps and bounds. It has found special favor with studenst, teachers, shop employees and petty bourgeoisie elements. Critising the MMT's betrayal of national interests, its severe repression, its heavy texation, etc, in rather drastic terms, it has long since incurred the high displeasure and trath of the Muonintang, and been denied the privilege of using the mails for the past six months. Its recent critician of the fascist activities is believed the cause of supercession.

Somewhat allied with the Life Weekly is the Literature published by the same company. Showing a leftist inclination, sometimes publishing one or two articles describing the living conditions of the toiling masses. The Literature has become a favorite with a wide circle of readers. Under the charge of propagandising for prolecarian literature, it has just been supercessed by the Manahai MMT office.

Another Weekly, Tapsem by man, published in Shanghai, met with a similar fate. Beging criticisms on the IMT for its misrule of the country it was for this similar reason suppressed although it pleaded that it favorable attitude towards the Manahai AMT office.

Pao run by an American consern was forced to resign as a result of sharp protests from the facelst carriers, and the editor of the Thinash Weller, and the country of a market state of the EMT!e faccist terroriation, a popular liberal materials and the editor of the faccist terroriation, a popular liberal materials of the EMT!e faccist terroriation the country of the manahai materials and the liberal materials of the IMT!e faccist terroriation. to made star the said the victories of the red

In Shanghai the fascist thugs made a planned attack on the motion picture companies, book stores, printing offices, etc., in the opening days of December. Accusing the Ewah Film Company of shewing sympathy in its pictures with the communist cause, a handful of the blue Jac. et thugs stermed the premises of the company and threw a whole lot of antithugs stermed the premises of the company as well as others (The Star,
tommunist handbills warning the company as well as others (The Star,
the Tiene, etc) to produce no rore pro-communist films. The book stores
not spared either. The Liangyu Book company with its office in N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai, was 'te first having fallen a prey to the Pascist
attack promted, as alleged by a desire to prevent the company from publishing more nevels and literature in flavor of communist activities lishing more nevels and literature in favor of communist activities. But in this case only one man appeared on the scene and finished the jeb by threwing a heavy stone wrapped with anti-communist handbills at the show window of the company and certainly smashed the window with a violent force. A few days later the printing office of the China forum, a popular semi-monthly devoted to the cause of the worker's movement and liberation of China from the imperialist fetters, formed the target of the fascist accord without however, sustaining much movement and liberation of China from the imperialist letters, formed the target of the fascist attack without, however, sustaining much danage to its readers swiftly coming to its aid. By the way, the Shinchuquokwansheh, a book Store run by the social democrats, and The Society and Education, a weekly operated by another fraction of Social democracy, were victimised by the fascists who no doubt wished to fly at the threat of the social democratic in consequence of the laterals subversive activities in Dukien

ter's subversive activities in Fukien.

MIRELAR VICEORIUS OF RED ARMY Nanchang Menacod, .ung nousun's Red Army hit in 20 14 Ho lung's Red ar distered al. Szechwan.

sec. 30 a report to the effect that the red army under hung Lotsung reached arsontien, only 20 li from manching, while the morth china bail, news confirmed the report by saying that the red army advanced to a point about 30 miles from Manchang. The red army swooped down from mest Kiengsi, one as it approach of the red army caused a widespread

consternation along the populace of Manchang, provincial capital of Mangai. The unessiness was so general that The police of the city had to post an official proclamation in public places : \_eatening to punish the "rumour-mongers" with death penalty, forbidding anyone to talk about the

Another portion of Fung's army was reported to have besieged Puchi and Hanning on the Tucheng-Changsha Tailway in an endoaror to canture Hankow (T'e Mainichi, Dec. 26; "he Shenghai Sinzenzao, Dec. 31).

of Chienkiang, Section, on December 26, conquerring also a part of Chundsien and Shichu-those three cities all located in the south of the Yanguse River, opposite to Chuncing and Wanhsien, swo important cities along the north bank of the river, where the red armice under Conrude Chi Shangchien scored sweeping victories in the past two months.

following the Tukien coup the NMT fuscists arrested revolution-

Following the Tukien coup the KMT fascists arrested revolutionaries and other liberalists by the score and hundred under the present of rounding up the insurgents. In Shanghai, Harkow and reiping more than 400 were taken into the custody in the last week or the line cooperation with the fascist agents of the changhai public safety burean surretunded on hec. 22 the seven thiversities of Shanghai about mid night, and arrested nearly 100 students accused of revolutionary actions and inclination. The universities affected are, kwasse, butan, Chinan, rasha, Fatsen, faitse, etc., each with an attendance of from several hundreds to 2000. Acting simultaneously, the police of the public safety cursum rashed into the dormitories of the students and tragged sleeping students from their beds, then herding them into the trucks and vene standing thereby. The arrested were checked up by the facelet successful professors, li Chicagas and others, were also placed under arrests. And the press was intendicted to public safety arrests. And the press was intendicted to public safety arrests. And the press was intendicted to public safety places was intendicted to public safety arrests. And the press was intendicted to public safety arrests.

lish any news about it.

The same forious and and white corror is reging in mankow. Accord-ing to the correspondence from bankow published by the Clina meakly Review, Lec. 9, 1933, over 130 young men were imprisoned in two weeks. At the same time, ten. this Lai-tack issued a stringent order to the Machine government to curt the "subversive" activities of the students, while the two universities situated in anomaly signified the acceptance of the general's order by forbidding the students to take any leave, to participate in any movement, by consoring the letters of the students. Added to this night-manied action is the despatch of secret detectives from the Garrison Commander's office of Whian to watch the students have closely. The dougetives were expowered to arrest and even shoot any sus-

accious students or any other persons.

According to the Pa Kung Pac of Doc. 3 there were 62 revolutionary

#### TARVING, PARLANTS BASINGS MANKING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Flakes of snow are falling in Rid China and North China, presaging E rigorous winter sheet, Oppressed and exploited by the Sourintang and imperialism, millions of possents are crying for food and clothing in spite of the bumper crop this year. The desperate podeants are facing hunger and starvation, Everywhere the ruined meanants are putting up a resistence mure or less stiff against the exploitation of the landlord. against the Fall and its master, the importantes, who are responsible for

Egainst the FRT and its mester, the imperious, who are resumble for their miseries.

The struggle of the starving receases is its designed form consists is organizing the funious estatem possile of a stiffic village into a corps or a band mandering to other districts on a lived bagging expedition, sucking to other his relating everythere as they go along. Here in Kiangsa, a previous supposed to be rich and happy for the peasantry, we observe this year (the year of bushes sould) the widespread development of the funious refuses a struggle. Her related, though lacking consciousness, and related between a high substitute in continues for struggle. Guided by the prolucariar, may plumis have a mead-on struggle for the deviation of rice and schor contains alone in overy note.

Even in districts draund lianking the pecuasts are fearless in their struggle against the government the has, in the eyes of the exploited pecualty, taken too much from them. Last week the peacents of Successes, they, a locality not fair from Hamiting, marghed to his capital and surrounded the manifelal government. Indicated by the bayanets of the governments and the battons of the police, the angused peacents fiercely demanded land and elasted with the soldiers and paliceven, resulting in the wounding of four pursues and the arrestation of scores,

all of the commit class, the romands in Stan-huma-show said a se of ten deligro for a non of transpy land for recibining surnose. I said the pride to the Hasting city personness for the privilege

of reclaiming the fallow land.

Last Susser the Yangtee race assessing an excensive overflow, flooding 40,000 wou of land, wiping out all the invoctant of the peasants, toering the bases of the peasant into pieces. The flood-atricken poasants petitioned the government for the distribution of other land as compensation for their leases but the efficialism in Earking turned a deaf ear to their classur. Seeing that the Panking mandarians proved adment to their demands, the peasants brought forward another demand: Give back the money they paid to the government for reclasation. They wished to get back this money in order to make a living elsewhere. Being refused a second time, the peasants planned to take positive action, the only course open for them to enforce their demands. At first barrod by the reclassion officer, they however succeeded in marching on Each 18 more than 100 measants and measant were boarded three

On Dec. 18 more than 100 possents and peacent ween boarded three big junks and, braving wind and forest, rowed down the Yangue and arrived at lanking after the clapse of 3 days and 3 mights. Despite the police's inverdiction to present the potition or to sta, in a hotel, the peacents broke through the cordon line and finally reached the city government on Dec. 22. But they were demied admission. The government refused to talk with the petitioners, fine first day of petition resulted in nothing tangible. Next day they continued demanding to see the mayor but got no ensure up to 9 o'clock in the evening. Resides, the guards injured one wasser-petitioner. the guards injured one women-petitioner.

Impatient and implignant, the peasants decided to stay overnight and see the mayor ment merming while the injured women and children cried out of hunger and cold. Hosenshile, they tried to push in but were repulsed by the geards on duty causing the wounding of three persons and the loud wailing of women, thus attracting a crowd of more than 1000 sympathetical spectators around them, halting the trafic com-

One looker-on vislontly denounced the action of the KMT government in attacking the defenceless and posseful patitioners. His denouncietion immudiately elicited a thunderous clap of applemen from the potitioners. It seemed as if another storm was coming. Tes, it did come. Becames a large armed pelice feroe immediately appeared on the sounce to suppress the petitioners. Besides dispersing the throng of spectators, the police arrested 5 delegates of the petitioners and horded the rost into a relief bouse, there to wait for the punishment to be neted out to them.

This porecration on the part of Mil cannot me sees rage and indignaseparately not yet app set with the se inclify and another tion where they t maicipality, l on them, seind around Kenking came to the ree the moise in the

cenital.

According to the Simmupes of Shanghai, mittee of the control Reminister period the the stranges of the Shan-brang-share greaty makey of \$35,000 bring the season the maxicipality (the give three \$61) are 1934, the standing in(1) to return the marrenty meany of a e relief

rteness, the pas re-relates and the relates remail characterses THE REAL PROPERTY. t rela at the street lar need

the Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Coup Sino-Japanese Direst Negotiations Continue.

Ruomintan, hite Terror

THE MANIFESTO OF OR ON THE FUKIEN COUP issued by the Central Comittee on December 13, 197

(In view of the approaching big-scale war between Nanking and Fukien the so-called People's Revolutionary Government brought about by a coup d' etat has been forced in o the limelight. Calculated to shed some light on the subject an article entitled "the People's Government in Fukien" has been published in the 25th issue of our CORTESHONDENCE by there we made a crious sistake in quoting a passage from the China Forms saying that an indenstanding of non-aggression has emisted between the 19th Koute Arm, and the Red Armies for a couple of months, supplemented by the statement that Canton and other Karl governments have held out their hands it an attempt a couple of winderstanding of monderstanding of the statement of Canton and other karl governments have held out their hands it an attempt of the statement of the stateme reach a similar understanding, thereby conveying the impression that the here a similar understanding, thereby conveying the impression that the half anti-Sovie, campaign actively prepared for the past five months as an been relaxed to a certain extent. Informed by authoritative quarter we are authorized to say that the understanding referred to is but a misrepression lacking a foundation in facts. All Knominters Governments, but are central or local, are doing their vest in attacking the Soviets and reduces by an embottling campaign. That fighting has practically decaded between the light Route Army and red armies is attributable to the former's distington the pressure of the masses and the ranks and files to desire ie. iing to the pressure of the masses and the ranks and filles to describ iscontinuation of attack on the Soviets while the red army is making the prestest exection in shattering the 5th offensive of the Panking regime. There is not the lightest doubt that militarists of the 10th Route Army or making more effective preparation for another thrust on the red army, only waiting for an opportune occasion. In order to clarify the asmosphere, the communist Party of China issued on Dec. 13 a Manifesto to the people setting forth the conditions under which the Fubler government was created, analyzing the conditions under which the Fubler government was created, analysing the some nature of that government graphes up in a mentle of high-soundin parases, calling on the masses to organise themselves, to themselves, to fight for their own management, ever--Ed.)

To the masses of China,

Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuris down to the present time the Kuomintang's anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist slogans have proved utterly false in the light of clear facts. the KMT has ouverly become a tool of Japanese and other imperialism, acting as scavenger of imperialism in its attempt to divide China. The masses of China have, through their own experiences, clearly understood that it is next to impossible to everthrow the imperialist rule in China and to secure the independence of with of China, and to thoroughly liberate the masses, unless and until the man is susshed by self-organising and self-arming. At the same time, the wictories of the Soviets and the red armies in fighting the imperialist and Kall have clearly pointed out that the read of the Soviet's anti-less perialist and Kall policy is the only thing capable of freeing China from the imperialist should be supported as the only thing capable of freeing China from the imperialist should be supported as the only thing capable of freeing China from the imperialist should be supported as the only thing capable of freeing China from the imported of the sould be supported as the only thing capable of freeing China from the capable of the sould be supported as the supported of the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the sould be supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supported to the supporte the imperialist shackless.

For this reason the revolutionary struggle of the masses in struggling against imperialism and RAT has gone a step further. The masses have show more sympathy and support for the Soviets and red armies. The mastes don

acres sympathy and support for the Soviets and red armies. The masses does a revolutionary way out of the political and economical crisis. This is not natural under cinditions of the sharpening of the revolutionary stoward and the further shaking and decaying of the KMT rule.

A fraction of the KMT leaders in Tukien, seeing the bankruptcy of the Afraction of the KMT leaders in Tukien, seeing the bankruptcy of the country and the revolutionalizing of the masses, have finally east the KMT over counter-revolutionary KMT regime, the have set up a "People's Revolutionary Government and proclaimed a "new" program, a fact that testifies to the further shaking and decaying of the Kusmittang. But a month has elepsed a few anti-importation of the Feople's government, and aside from uttering a few anti-importation, ahti-militarist, anti-tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie phrases, leaders of the "new" government have done he thing of the sort. They have promised liberty of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc., but they are enforcing unrtial law in withholding these rights. While in their programs they gut down the greatest protection of intellectual and mannal soriers as a plank, they do not, however, take any contract steps toward its enforcement, maining lailest as the smalleration of the life of washers and peacents. They have then provents of challenges of the strangle of the seconds.

no concrete meansures of steps have been taken for its preparation. The so-called "armed volunteers" is, in fact, but another name for the armed militia of the Tuhao and landlord, doing nothering promoting the armanment of the masses. As tested by the events of the past month, the government

neither for the people nor revolutionary.

The Communist Party of China and the masses, too, will not pin any faith in the oral promises and sugar-coated revolutionary phrases; deeds and actions alone can prove whether a government is revolutionary or not. Unless proving by action that the rights of speech, assembly, strike,

demonstration, etc, are actually given to the people, urgent steps taken to improve the life of the workers and peasants, preparations made to conentrate all the armed forces and to arm the masses in a war against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Mai-shek, the People's Government will not be sole to distinguish itself from any reactionary KaT governments if it persists in its present predicament of inertia. Instead of smashing the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie rule in China as is promised, it really does the contrary, that is, maintenance of the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie bloc, only bent on diverting the masses from going over revolution and toviots at an accelerated pace.

The Communist Party of China firmly adheres to the belief that only by The communist rarty of the maintenance and the masses of China overthrow Japanese and other imperialism, over throw the counter-revolutionary
government of the KMT, that the masses will be retterly disappointed if noring and waiting for a time when a fraction of the ruling classes stages a
revolution in place of the revolutionary struggly of the masses themselves.

The Communist Party of China calls on the wide masses of Fukien imme-

liately to organise themselves, to set up revolutionary labor unions, the capant committee and the peasant unions, drawing in large masses of works and peasants as well as revolutionary students and intelligents a to enrolled in anti-Japanese bodies, to organise a peo els army against appropriate and the capanese impossible and capanese impossible and capanese impossible and the capanese imp apanese imperialism and Chiang Lai-Lack, to organise volunteers and other stachments under dif erent names, immediately to ask from the People's overnment for has and amarinitions and join hands with the revolutionary oldiers in a common fight against Chiang's troops in rukien and to prepare against any intervention of Japan or any other imperialism. The masses in which must rely on their own strength to get back the Japanese concession ad customs automony, to declare invalid all unequal treaties with Japan, o devolop the anti-Japanese boycott movement, to conficate the interprises ad property of Japanese capitalists, to drive all Japanese land, naval and ir forces out of Tukien, to arrest all traiters and property of Japanese capitalists. ad property of Japanese capitalists, to drive all Japanese land, naval and ir forces out of Fukien, to arrest all traitors and suppress their activities and confiscate their property as a source of funds to finance the entipenese and anti-Chiang war or to be distributed among the toiling masses. There must fight against the ruthless exploitation by strikes and fight in the 8 hour law and increase of wages. Peasants must improve their own life with a fight against the rent and taxes, disarming the troops of the indlords, arming themselves, confiscating all land of the landlord, carry-gout the land revolution thoroughly. Ask the People' Government immediate to give relief to the unemployed workers in cities and the unemployed is asents in the villages, to improve the life of the sodliers. The masses in fukien shall immediately ask the People's Government to respond to the planation and call of the Soviets and red armies to oppose different against imperialism and KMT, to ally with the Soviets d 1247, demand not to attack the Soviets and red ar is unwaveringly carry on the struggle against imperialism and KMT, to ally with the Soviets red armies by signing a military aggreement for a common front against perialism and KMT, particularly against banking regime headed by Chiang i-sh. Through their own experience of such a struggle will the masses which be able to tell how much revolutionary the People's Government is, tell whether it is another swindler coming from the counter-revolutionary

to all the people of China the Communist Party of China declares that only two reads are open to the masses of china: either the one leading to de greater colonization of China under the imperialist-Eff rule or the path greater colonisation of China under the imperialist-Eff rule or the path entire liberation of the nation by a merciless struggle against imperiasheand the Emomintang. Only the success of the revolution, as carried on workers, peacents, soldiers and toiling masses will assure the success the emanetration of the Chinese nation. There is no middle ground. Any o seek to find a path between revolution, and counter-revolution are doom to failure and give assistance to counter-revolution.

(1)Masses: Unite against Imperialism and Emomintang!

(2)Masses, Arm Yourselves.

(3)Down With the Japanese and Other Imperialism!

(4)Down with the Detarting and All other Emomintang Governments!

(5)

(6)China Independence Paraver!

#### SINO-JAPANESE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE Against Direct Negotiations Designed to sell the Country

In view of the sharp opposition of the Soviet Power to the counter-revolutionary regime of the Kuomintang at Nanking all imperialism, particularly the Japanese, has pushed with redoubled energy the work of dismembering China and repressing the Chinese revolution. On the part of the Kuomintang it has adopted in face of such imperialist agression a consistent policy of surrender in order to save the shaking landlord-bourgeoisie rule from collapse. In spite of all the cruel methods employed to attack the Soviet districts in Kiangsi (massacre on mass scale, bombing by planes, etc.) Caiang Kai-shek with his 500,000 crack troops has failed to make any progress but, on the contrary, suffered losses and defeats. Under such conditions, the Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek can not but ask for help financial and military from Ispanese Imperialism in return for which it proposes to or military from Japanese Imperialism in return for which it proposes to turn Manchuria, Mongolia and Nofth China over to Japan by direct diplomation negotiations. Spokesmen of Japanese imperialism have remeatedly declared that in Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupei Japan and Nanking have a common is terest in attacking the Soviets and red armies. To speed up its preparation of intervention against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism needs to consolidate its position in North China and swiftly worn it into a base with more perfect military equipment against the Soviet Jinion. On such a basis the so-called direct regardantions have been income. the so-called direct negotiations have been apened and are being continued covertly, although Sun Fa, president of the Legislative Yuan, together with the spokemen of the Nanking foreign office, have announced the suspension

of the direct negotiation.

Contents of Negotiations

Taking them all in all, the negotiations are centering on the following points:

1) resumption of the train service between Mukden and Peiping with the proceeds from the passenger traffic and freight to be divided be-

tween the two parties equally.

2) resumption of the mail, telegraph sorvices between Manchukuo and China.

3) resumption of trade between Manchukuo and China, interdiction of the anti-Japanese goods movement, commodities coming from Manchukua not to br marked with the place of origin so as to make it possible to evade the customs duties.

4) establishment of customs houses along the Great Wall as a sign to recognise the territory lying outside the Great Wall as belonging to Japan, but Chinese goods going into Manchuria obliged to pay custom

5) Japan pledging to provide Nanking with a big loan and ammunitions for fighting the anti-Japanese volunteers and the red armies.

6) formation of a military alliance between China, Manchuria and Japan as a step to attack the Soviet Union.

In conducting the negotiations China appointed Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping Political Council as her full representative while Japan design mated Okamura who flew to Psiping in the middle of Movember. These two high officers settled the above points leaving the details to be worked out by minor officials (The Japanese Legation in Peiping and officers named by muang Ju).

The significance of these negotiations no doubt consists in the sale by the KMT of Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japan in exchange for by the MAT of Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japan in exchange for Japanese financial and military aid to check the march of the victorious red armies. But in fear of the protests of the toiling masses the KMT darked armies. But in fear of the protests of the toiling masses the KMT darked armies. But in fear of the protests of the stage in the negotiation not to carry on formal negotiations but to talk over the betreyal in a stage of the stage in the negotiation but it is wrong to suppose that the negotiations are confined to North Chinally alone. On this point, a pro-Japanese Briton, H.G.W.Woodhead, has expressed the following opinion in his Oriental Affairs (initial issue):

"The Japanese regard any attempt to open formal negotiations with Nanking as premature. But they secretly negotiated with Chinase leaders Huang in the north, Wang Chin-wel and Chinang Kai-shek in Mid-China, Chen chitang in the south, resulting in greater progress than expected. (See, The China Weekly Review, Doc. ?, p. 24).

At the same time, the Feiping correspondent of the United Press(American), H.R. Exin, mailed out a long letter on direct negotiations on Doc. 12 summarising the whole metter with a simple sentence: "China has given do factor reconstition to Manchama". In his equition, China may still call it incharts for factoring purposes. "Negotiates of mether it is called direct negotiation or otherwise," continues the writer, "tokyo and Kanking have reached an understanding in fact, The highest authorities of both countries wined and direct accountries the writer, "tokyo and Kanking have reached an understanding in fact, The highest authorities of both countries wined and direct accountries wined and direct ac

frame to

ments concerning resumption of the train service, etc, have resulted threefrom."

Stand of the Chinese Communist Party on the Sino-Japanese direct negotiations the Communist Party of China, the sole party in the country firmly dedicated to the struggle for Chinese liberty, sindependence and territorial integrity, declared its stand in unequivocal terms in the manifests of Movember 21 issued in the name of the Central Executive Committee of CPC. In pointing out the serious implications of the direct negotiations, the manifesto stated that the principal movive back of the direct negotiations is the MMP's delire to trade Manchuria, Mongolia and North China for Japan's aid in the 5th campaign of Wanking against the Seviets of China while on the part of Japanese imperialism direct negociations are calculated to bring about the greater colonization of China and bring China, or at least a greater portion of it, under the exclusive control of Japan so as to facililate the Japanese exploitation of the Chinese toilers and repression of the Chinese revoluti h. At the same time, Japan wishes by this means to build up a stronger base against the Soviet Union. Commenting on the invasion of the Japanese and Manchurite troops into the eastern part of Charhar in the middle of December, the Changuai morning Post, the had organ, openly declared in its editorial of December 21 that the Japanese renewed offensive in Charhar medge nothing short of a forerunner of Japan's attack on Soviet Russia.

Further on, the manifesto says that the Knomintang not only has sold manchuria and North China to Japanese imperialism but handed over Tibes, Sikong and Szechuen to British imperialism, and Tunnan, Ewangsi and the Mine Islands located in the South Sea to French imperialism, reprectively.

Continuing, it goes on to say,
"Two reads in apposite directions are confronting China: either rule by FMT and finally divided or controlled by international imperialism, to untirely converted into a colony, or the victory of a Soviet Chica liberation China from the misrule of the Knomintang and the oppression of the inperialism, making China a free and independent country with terrotorial in tegrity."

Finally the manifesto called on the toiling masses of the country to protest against the betrayal of national interests through direct negotiations and this with strikes in the fectories, she als, etc. It called on them to star a mational revolutionary war to creat Japanese and other imperialism, wipe out the scaven or of international imperialism in its endeavor to dismenber China---the Kusmintang.

In face of the masses growing more indignant over the treacherous direct negotiations, in face of the Fukien's "Poople's Government" openly propagandizing against direct negotiations and demouncing Nanking as a group of traiters (Fukien only utilizing direct negotiations as a pretext to assail Nanking but secretly allying itself with Japan), Sun Fo distributed an inspired interview among the Chinese press in Shanchai, denouncing Ying Pung is the head of the Administration of the Mukden-Peiping line, a notional pro-Japanese politician depended on by Muang Fu and Japanese importialism. Having come down to Nanking for an interniew with leaders of the File over detailed arrangements about the resumption of the training arrangements about the resumption of the training arrangements about the resumption of the training arrangements about the resumption of the training arrangements. over detailed arrangements about the resumption of train service, etc., he was unexpectedly subjected to a fire from Sun Fo. After return to Peiping he issued a statement to the press saying that Wang Chin-wei (The Prince) inister) and others have all agreed to his atrangements (The Shanghai Shanghai Dec. 22). This means direct negotiations attended by success, so for

the Chinese saide of the question is concerned.

But on December 9 G.Zay Wood, Huang Fu's confidential secretary, deeled in Nanking that all direct negotiations conducted between Huang Ru and Okamura over the resumption of train, mail, telegraph and demarcation of the boundary line between China and Manchuria had been suspended for the time being. This amnouncement is contradicted by the fact that convergation will continue between Vine Example confidential way of Huang Fu to vall continue between Ying Er-gin, another confidential man of Huang Fu L representative of the Ewantung commander's office, Yiwo( ) with the renderous in Tientsin but, under a different name: rendition of Shanheikwan

now occupied by Japanese troops.

now occupied by Japanese troops.

Furthermore, while the negotiations continue, North China has been more metamorphosed into a Japanese colony. As pointed out by the Peiping correspondent of the Shanghai North China Daily News in his dispatch dated Nov. 14 Peiping has become the mukden of manchuria and North China been converted into the former manchuria; officers serving in the Peiping and Tientsin governments must be pro-Japanese in accitude or have been educated in Japan otherwise they will micked out; Japanese merchants and goods have flooded the North China market. Under the Kaf's consistent policy of surrender Japanese Morth China market. Under the Kaf's consistent policy of surrender Japanese merchants.

panese goods have conquerred the Yangtze market, too, to the detriment of national products. According to the Shanghai Wan Pao of Dec. 19, the Jospanese commercial attachee has given out the information that in Shanghai alone (42% of China's foreign trade massing through the port of Shanghai) Japanese weres have increased by 15 millions against last year, jumping to first place, pushing U. S. and England back to the second and third, respectively. Japanese trade in south China has augmented, too.

In the past two months the Japanese government has sent many prominent diplomats to China, Sugiamra ( former under-secretary of the League of Nations; Arita, Japanese minister to Belgiun; Tokukawa, Japanese minister to Canada, to mention but few, visiting Peiping, Nanking and Canton allegedly exchanging opinions with Chinese leaders but really discussing how to colonize thing, how to counteract the influence of other imperialists, to suppress the anti-Japanese movement, etc. Their mission is attended by warying success, resulting in the suppression everywhere of the anti-Japanese boycott hovement, turning China into a protectorate of Japan. On December 22 the military attachee of Japan, S. Shibayama sailed from Feiring to Fukien while Suma, consul-general in Wanking went on a trip to the same destination on the same date declaring that his aim was to negotiate with the People's Government over the maintenance of Japan se rights in Fukien, in other words, to colonize Tukien by negotiations with Chen Ming-hau. The ne utral pross in Shanghai is replete with reports to the effect that Fukkien has signed agreements with Japanese imperialism in secret (borrowing me y from Japan, etc). In view of Japan's silence such report are undoubtely true. Lut Fukien has been pallying into the hands of American imperialism perhaps not willing to sell Fukien to Japan alone. In one word, the Japanesc foreign policy of negotiationing with local governments of China is crowned with initial success.

In the middle of December Chicag Kai-she' invited the British minister, Sir Miles Lampson, to Nanchang by varrying the minister in his own airmachine, and talked with him over to days, an event that coursed much speculation in the proign papers. The Oscia Mainichi received a report from its correspont in Nanking saying that Lampson has pledged British support to Manking, motivated by his desire to regain the deminant position for to Nanking, motivated by his desire to regain the dominant position for Great Britain which has lost her dominating trade influence in south China since rendition of the British concession in Hankow and been dislodged from her trade stronghold in North China since the formatio of the Manchurian state. From another source, Great Britian demanded Sikong and Szechuen as the price of the aid tendered to manking, and further asked for a freer hand in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, demands that were formally accepted by Manking through Y. Y. Yan, ambassador to the Soviet Union; Wellighton Koo, minister to France; and Quo fai-chi, minister to England, in a conference hell in London in pursuance of instructions from Manking. This assists England in her further aggression of China her further aggression of China.

The technical commission sent by the League of Nations in response to China's invitation has been formally installed, acting as an agency of international control over Thina. As the league is the tool of British and French imperialism, this commission headed by Rajchman will wrest more

from China for England and France.

These are, in all, the concrete evidences of the Kuomintang's betrayed of national interests and the imperialist division of and supervision of ver China together with the imperialist repression of the Chinese revolution.

#### TWO MORE WORKER LEADERS - MURDERED

Lo Tuan-hsien, worser, organizer, Communist, Volunteer fighter and one of the most heroic figures in the Chinese revolutionary movement, was shot to death by the Kuomirtang authorities at Nanking on August 29. News of his death, to gether with confirmation of the execution of Deng Chen-tsah, another leading revolutionary fighter killed at Nanking on September 21, has only now been received.

Among many others nurdered during the last sever months were Hu Langsen(June 21), dissembling LI (July 5), Wang Yu-pei(July 29), Chen Heng-shild (Sept. 23), Wang Shen-tang(Sept. 21), hu Ping (Sept. 23). Executions take place at the marious Nanking militray prisons almost weekly, These tens and scores of revolutionary martyrs go down to nameless graves.

Lo Tuan-haien was one of the leaders and organizers of the great Hong-kong strike of 1925. He was secretary of the Seamen's Union. In 1927 he covered in the foreign ministry of the short-lived Canton Commune. Since

served in the foreign ministry of the short-lived Centon Commune. Since

had been one of the most indefatigable morking class organisers in the movement. When the Japanese imperialist invasion began, Lo was the organisers of the great mill strike of December-January, 1932, and the struggles which followed the conclusion of hostilities at Shanghai.

We work in the North China and in Manchuria where he fought in the rank of the Volunteers against the armed forces of Japanese imperialism. He re-

turned to Shanghai where he was actively engaged in trade union work. On March 28 Locand two others were denounced by Kuomintang spies and were arrested by British police in the Shanghai International Settlement.

The Kuomintang immediately demanded his attradition. In court Locatelle spare figure stood straight and firm. He looked at his judges and the spare figure stood straight. British and Chinese policemen standing around him with cool, smiling con-

tempt in his eyes. The charge was readout: Counter-revolutionary.

"What is a counter-revolutionary?" demanded Lo of his judges. "I am charged with being a reactionary. I shall tell you my record." He went on to decribe his part in the Hongkong strike, in the Japanece mill strikes, his activities in the ranks of the Volunteers. "This is all part of the struggles against imperialism. Is this what you call counter-revolutionary. There was no answer.

Lo and his follow-prisoner were handed or .... "We aidn't have enough evidence to try them here but we had enough to hand the --- over to Chinese," sneered a British detective standing outside the court after the

proceedings.

A week later Lo was visited at Military Garrison Headquarters in halk It. on one of the rare occasions when visitors have over been allowed to enter that citadel of the Kuomintang terror. Lossepped out, still cool and every when they opened the door of his tiny black cell. He looked straight into the faces of his visitors and into the faces of the gards and soldiers who crowded around.

"I STATE FROM BEGINING TO END ON THE SIDE OF THE PROLEMENTATY" HE STAD. HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE. NOT ING CAN SWEET ME."

That was the last time and friend ever saw to Tuan-hsien-on April 5, 1933. During the months that followed there was no word. Belatedly the report has come that sometime in June he was removed from the Garrismon Headquarters and taken to some torture chamber outside. "NOTHING CAN SWEED ME. " de was brought back emaciated, weak but not broken, On the morning of August 29 a Kuomintang executioner shot Lo Than-hsien-"I HAVE DIDICATED ALL LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE."—in theend he gave it. The name of Lo Tuan-hsien shall be writ large in the annals of the Chinese revolutionary and ground the contraction of the chinese revolutionary and ground the contraction of the chinese revolutionary and ground the contraction of the chinese revolutionary and ground the contraction of the chinese revolution of t long after his Kuomintang executioners shall been exterminated and ground into the dust.

According to the standard pronounciation Lo Tuan-hsien should

be spelled to Teng-hsien.

Teng Chun-sha Never Yields

Teng Chun-sha, 1897-1933, a native of Hunan province, always standing in the van of the communist movement, joining the Communist Party in 1921 when the party was just formed, working in the carliest labour organisation directed by the Knomintong house. when the party was just formed, working in the earliest labour organisation directed by the party, was shot in Nanking by the Kuomintang hangman. During the 13 years of life he has given all the had to the Chineca proletarian movement, carrying on a heroic struggle against imperialism and the Tuhao-landlord- lourbeoisie of China. In 1921 and 1922 he took a part, directly or indirectly, in the struggles of the workers along the Kin-han, Chintai, Mulden-Peking railways, in the Anyuan and Shui Kowsan mines in Hunan, in the factories at Shanghai. Belit remembered that these years marked the beginning of the workers's struggles in a cons clous manner, involving large masses of workers in the intial stage.

Serving in 1924 in a Shanghai labour union (just started and not well developed) he had done his part perfectly. He busied himself most with or-

developed) he had done his part perfectly. He busied himself most with organisational work among the workers during the February strike of 1925 in Shanghai, preceding the May 30th incident barely by three months. At that time workers of Shanghai bagan to get acquainted with the name of Tong

Chun-sha and to form their own unions at the same time.

Transferred to Kwangtung, he continued his work in collaboration with marker another worker leader, Su Chao-cein, among the strikers of hong Hong who carried on the struggle for 26 months. Closely welded with the worker movement of Chine, he was repeatedly elected member of the central committee of the All China Federation of Labour until 1926 when the 5th Congress of The Red Internationale of Labour chose him as a member of its Executive Committee.

In 1922 he elected by the 2nd congress of the party as a number of the Contral Committee, a post which he held until the time of his death. Participating in the Penguary atrike of 1925, he was arrested by two policemen in Chacketu. Managami. Bound by flax rouge, he was led to the police station, shouting, "We email never he defeated". Ind

| Form No. 3     |   |
|----------------|---|
| G. 25,000-1-34 | Ī |

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special

| necial | Man de surres   |  |
|--------|-----------------|--|
| Date   | Date 14. / 1934 |  |

SHAEGRAL EURISTAM, POLICE P.

REPORT

|      |                   | 7 18. 1934.                                  |
|------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| e by | and               | Forwarded by D.I. Ross                       |
|      | I forwa           | ard herewith a copy of the "Chinese Workers" |
|      | Correspondence".  | Vol.4, No.3, dated January 18, 1934, which   |
|      | was obtained fro  | om the Chinese Post Office on May 14, 1934.  |
|      | The journal which | ch was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office.   |
|      | 77 Boundary Road  | d. on 17.1.34 and addressed to "Mr. H. Hong. |
|      | 2 W. 15th Street  | t. New York City, U.S.A." was returned to    |
|      | the Dead Letter   | Department after attempts at delivery had    |
|      | failed.           |                                              |
|      |                   |                                              |
|      |                   | 00 mi                                        |
|      |                   | D. 1.                                        |
|      |                   |                                              |
|      |                   |                                              |
|      | Officer 1/c Spec  | 1ab Brangh.                                  |
|      |                   |                                              |
|      |                   | ,                                            |
|      |                   |                                              |
|      |                   |                                              |
|      |                   |                                              |
|      |                   |                                              |

| CHINESE | WORKERS         | CORRESPONDENCEVol.4, No.3Jan.16, 1934 |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Context | 1) THE . 2) The | ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISANS IN MANCHURIA  |

#### THE ANTI-JAPANUSE PARTISANS IN MANCHUMIA

I. The 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butwhering the armed beasants. Far from being cowed, the workers, peasants and soldiers in Hanchuria have continued their struggle against the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in East Manchuria, particularly along lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed fore troops there, sending in addition a continuous stream of armed indistants (reservists and merchants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the Koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-

Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to Tangyuan near the Soviet burder Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategical importance. We see more Japanese troops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. Fuchin, lungkiang, etc. Artillery and calwary figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Taking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there. At the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the 201d mine at Taipingu guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerudrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chmoose to Wah-chuan, Information emanating from Fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that

talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that haien. Japanese importalism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-budied men and forces him to build highways or airdrames. No compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of manchuria, Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops. They perpetrate direct rubbery by seising the fertile land and good f arms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away. In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all forms of the anti-Japanese movement. the anti-Japanese movement.

Mutiny of Manchurian Troops

In the districts around the lower Bungari about 10,000 Manchurian troops officiered by Chinese but the latter can not not with an autho-

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patroling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as oflicers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies have taken place by the tens in Shansen. Molikung, etc, during the list few months. As to the rest of manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to lisarm the unreliable Marchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gra. The and stationed in Tangman, Tungho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holikung turned back to the persuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unrely" soldiers by inducing them to listen to adminition and then catch them in a trag with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discused the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fired on Japanese ari Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chunghu and went to the north in company 1 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in nolikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving of Pinian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flored up in a mutiny.

#### III. Peasartry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the measants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which mer be used anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of discarming the armed units of the masses. In languan, languan, rungho, etc. he despense however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. Insy robbed the peasants in holikung of their arms in the same way. The raping peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised enti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly. Such peasants are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipcingu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chinshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tungho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded are to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a postion of the landlords went over to the volunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are containly very favorable to the wide developments.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Manchuria, especially so with its unswerving leadership of the anti-Japanese.

panese struggle. As an evidence of it, we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangyuan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

#### IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Mancharia, Japanese imperialism has been commelled to use a little bit of demagagy to a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy ver the landlord-bourgeisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conferede composed of delegates from various hsiens but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promise ed to give back a portion of the confiscated riffles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salaryand to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Frinciple of Saints), ctc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to enack the gravitof the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the score, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of a surger smached. In this drive nothing of the headquarters which were of course smeshed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

#### V. Union of Anti-Jara Voluntaers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlard-bourgeisie and the non-resistence of the KMT generals, Li Pu, Ting Chao, Ma Isan-san, etc, have enabled the masses to view then in chair true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the elemenist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisums have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the

pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and smallen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogar of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperialism" ass been accepted by them. Now a manchurian volunteer army has han inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsa, and a second instance of the scattered units commanded by Chinsa. Thumbai, Tsen Chunku, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the relitical department to charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the projectariat in its struggle. against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sale enti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and stronger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese landlord-lourgeisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

#### THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come amid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village economy which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuantwan (money shops), the Yinhau (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on monetary transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs on banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientein, a majority of the commercial centres from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a probley crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant dedit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Lmt, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 3,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

#### Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the big ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty rault but can not set enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign ware such as the rice of Saigon, the wheat of Australia, Canade and U.L., etc, have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc, have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out each in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods exchanged between the village and the imperialist merchants. The fac, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeezed much harder than before in order to furchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our privious issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the KMT power. This excellinant tax swallowed all the income of the farmer, along with the increase of the land tax the kMT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the purchase of ammunitions (to be used for the war against the reds and Soviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for land speculation in the foreign concessions, thus causing an acute shortage of money in the village or the towns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to accept them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes issued by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency crisis already developing at an accelerated pace.

Another thing—The stoppage of large remittances from the over-

Another thing—The stoppage of large remittances from the overseas Chinese has also played a big part in the sharpening of the crisis (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a cash reservoir in the past, the commercial houses and banks have always been
able to smooth their difficulties to a considerable extent but now
they can no longer do it. In the years preceeding 1931 the remittances
from the over-meas Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on
the average.

Of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil war in Sinkiang caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetrary erisis). pendence of Fukier brought on its heels a run on the banks in Centon and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of importation of fice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities hard hit

by the crisis. These cities are Swatow, asychiv, haifeng, etc.
Swatow is the most important port on the south Caina coast, probably second only to Canton, provincial capital of Kwangtung. Beginning
in 1932, the crisis there broke out in 1933 with considerable violence,
Before June, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the learning banks and commercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Fei-go-plao (a sort of inconvertible peper) as a medium of sayment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piec gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of palleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-twun, collapsed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Ewangtung Provincial Bank came on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It sirculated more than one million motes but the ported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation,

According to correspondence published by the boun Pao of Shone-hai, dated Dec.20, the chamber of commerce at Swatow petitioned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptibility of the discredited Pel-go-piac by military orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of de-posits, an action that is highly problematical in its attempt to re-lieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the provincial bank of Kwantung but not backed up by correspondeng reserve The second of the populace. The revolt in sukien served as the occasion for this respicious to manifest itself an a run on the provincial bank. In Canten the public has little confidence in the notes of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayonet. As soon on the house of the Funkien revolt came to Canton, the people reched for the bank and pressed for each payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means; horrowing one menth's house rest from the normalical forcible means: borrowing one month's house rent from the populace

(this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional taxation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. Cm Oct.

12 the Hsin-chang native bank at Kaifong crumbled and spread the panio to Chenchow. Tsinan and other cities. The bank was supposed to be recorded in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. In Themsed by the failure of the banks, the Chuen-twuns in Chenchow and Tsinan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai came to the record, the crisis would have and the bankers of Shanghai came to the reque, the crists would have

become more disasterous.

In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary crisis in Hauchow, Kiangau, where seven notes—issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. The note—issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,500 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange. Even down to the present, they are suill unable to resume specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note helders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the crisis, more than tex small shops shut up as a matter of course.

Transdial incidents occurred later on. The chamber of commerce and the authorities at Hauchew gooperated in establishing a joint office to each the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one sollar for each note holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor papple from the country-side, Resten and flussed by volice and military was musical the office, the poor pountry people was tead actions while series whole day's waiting, Some of them third to much to the office but were badly beaten by the later and military was to the office but were badly beaten by the later and military. Some of them third to much to the office but were badly beaten by the later.

large And only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken thanks resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the largest hit; now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign—a compensation for their blood and sweat.

#### How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai sooms much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a super icial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. How even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

## GREATER LASKS ASSIGNED TO ALKOFMANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistence of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realise the importance of the acroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aerodromes under the instruction of imperialist advisers in Kirngsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Manches have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Manches, Nanchen and Manfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves, always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

#### The KaT Air Force

acturate stastics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid down a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less relible: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitong, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge succession on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occassionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrovolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Tuhao-landlord-bourgaidic rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and poasants are most easily aroused class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central aviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in one ising an Esperanto society. Suspecious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permited only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. Even this has Tailed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

hivelry Among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by tsriving to obtain a larger share in in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large cracers for the planes. No ? ubt America standwout first in the impertation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commandante Mario do Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to secure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Manking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. Accordite a Reuters message dated Sept.6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend to a Reuters message dated Sept.6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend to a Reuters message dated Sept.6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend to a nair company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chunking and Chenta in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this american concern, luft mansa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1933 China imported more planes valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conservative estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit but equips and trains the KaT air force, to hold it in readiness to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about demagogical campaign of the MMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (work and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Tukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasants and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

# Fm. 2 G. 35000-14

| 1 100           | SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.                              |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| r.              | S.2. Special Branch State of                            |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | Date May Date 1934                                      |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subject (in ful | (7) Chinese Workers Correspondence, Vol. No. 4, No. 17, |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | dated May 11, 1934.                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| Made by         | D.S. Pitte. Forwarded by                                |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | I forward herewith a copy of Chinese Workers'           |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.              | Correspondence, Vol. No. 4, No. 17 dated May 11, 1934.  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | The contents of this particular issue comprise lengthy  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | articles dealing with:                                  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | (1) Chekiang Peasant Women Rioted on May Day.           |  |  |  |  |  |
| ļ               | (2) The Invincible Red Army.                            |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | (3) May Day in Shanghai.                                |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | The publication, which was obtained from a confid-      |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | ential source, was delivered through the mails, being   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | addressed to                                            |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | "Mr. H.R. Isaacs,                                       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | Embankment Apartment,                                   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | North Soochow Road,                                     |  |  |  |  |  |
| ].              | Shanghai.*                                              |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | The postal cancellation chop appearing on the           |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | envelope shows that the Bournal was posted at the       |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | C.P.O. Branch Office, No. A601 Avenue Joffre on May     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | 12, 1934.                                               |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | Ja siceo.                                               |  |  |  |  |  |
| [               |                                                         |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 | D. 8.                                                   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                 |                                                         |  |  |  |  |  |

Officer i/c Special Branch.

#### Contents

#### MAY DAY IN CHINA

| (1)Chek | iang Peasant | Women Riot | ed on Ray                               | Day | <br>p. | ı. |
|---------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------------|-----|--------|----|
| (2)The  | Invincible R | ed Army    | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |     | <br>р. | 2. |
| (3)May  | Day in Shang | hai        |                                         |     | <br>p. | 5. |

#### CHECIANG PEASANT WOMEN RIOTED ON MAY DAY Protesting Against 5th Campaign, In Celebration of May 1

There are numerous examples showing the growing indignation of the peasantry in the KaT territory over the imperialist-KMT 5th campaign now waged against the Chinese Soviets. A host of such nappenings have crept into the bourgeois press but by far the largest number has remained unreported. As is well known, the mass of the peasants near the Soviet territory has displayed more resentment and indignation against Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign in the interest of imperialism and native landlord-bourgeoisie. We may take Chekiang as an illustration. The province of Chekiang is now under complete domination of Chiang Kai-shek. On the other hand, bordering on the Soviet districts in Kiangsi, Chekiang is facing a serious situation characterised by peasant revolts here and there. In fact, many Soviets have sprung up in the frontier shiens (as in Kaihua, Kiangsan, etc) in the process of partisan warfare. The expanding influence of the Soviets has no doubt placed the body of peasantry in a more bellicose mood against imperialism and KMT. At the same time, the ruthless measures adopted by the KMT to cope with the revolts of the peasants have stirred the peasants to more indignation and greater determination which at present find unmistakable expression in the peasants' riotings, assaults, clash with the police and military, etc. Indeed, flotings have become the principal form of the peasant's resitence to the KMT in the present period.

Against Local Militia

Besides securing great achievements in the initial stage, the red army has created conditions favorable to the final shattering of the 5th campaign organised by the KMT with direct help from international imperialism. The KMT hangmen, though feeling helpless, have not yet given up their plan of crueking the Soviets which have proved in deed invincible. In the months just gone by, the KMT has directed more attention to the organisation of a drive against the Soviets in the rear of the KMT troops, intending to draw in large masses of the peacentry. The KMT wants to organise Houpeitei (militia) composed of ablebedied peacents in the white territory around the Soviets. In name the Houpeited tell are a reserve force for the KMT but in reality they are to be used as the vanguard in the crusade against the Soviets. In short, the KMT desires to form the peacent's anti-communist shock brigades involving large masses of the peacent.

entry.

But owing to the fact that the KM has unmasked itself as an enery of the tellers, the local KM governments are at a complete loss to find the proper masses in inducing the peasants to jain the drive. Then the KM resorts to force in forming the Hospeitei and compells the peasants to enlist. This is highly resented by the peasants. That is more important, the peasants (already under the influence of the Soviets) hate the idea of fighting the red anny which important the cale armed force in China in defence of the interests of the tellemental in the red armice, including the peasants. Apart from a relactance to fight the red armice, including force of the Soviets, a fact that has been conflicted everythment of the formation of the KM Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the formation of the KM Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the formation of the KM Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the formation of the KM Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the formation of the KM Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the formation of the KM Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the formation of the KM Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the formation of the KM Houpeitei to be used in the fight against the fight of the fight against the fight of the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight of the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight against the fight agains

#### May Day in Shenka sen

On May I a large scale rioting of the peasants (a revolt, if you please) took place in Shenkamen, a town located in Tinhaihsien, Chekiang province. The revolt involved several thousands of peasants including 600 surprisingly brave power. It was organised by the angry peasants against the compulsory formation of the KMT houseited, particularly against the draft of young men for military pervice against the Soviete. First of all, the rioters turned against the training office of the Houseited, smached the quarters, attacked the police station, assaulted the policemen and soldiers, eds. The 600 women showed particular interpidity and unprecented heroism in the fight. They fought with a variety of dirty things (causing bad luck according to Chinese superstitious tradition) and weapons. They aprang directly upon the police without any fear. Some of their number even went so far as to take off their drawers and jump on the po-

lice, hoping to cause greater bad huck to the policemen.

Beedless to mention, the regult of the free for all dight is not encouraging for the rioters in face of the superior rorse at the commend of the enemy. The clash resulted in three deaths on the side of the woman fighters and one death on the side of the police and millitary. The number of the wounded is yet un-

To begin with, the peasents are quite tactichl. Deprived of the right to assemble for political demonstrations, they decided to proceed with Chinese superstitions. Instead of issuing a call for a revole, they went about it quietly but steadfantly. Under the signal of "welcoming Gods", a local tradition permitted and observed almost overywhere, several thousands of the peasants swarmed to Shenkamen on May Day. According to a pre-arranged plan the crowd was immediately turned into an unwieldy throng flying at the throat of those housed in the Houpeitei training quarters (the most hated thing). Then the fight ensued and spread to all parts of the town, causing all merchants to close their doors to business.

Then followed the suppression of the KMT. In the afternoon of May 1 the KMT equipped with modern arms. In the proclamation posted he threatened to punish the ringleaders of the revolt and to duoun Should in blood if the peasants remained reclacitrant. Just at this moment the Tuhao came along with their offer to mediate between the peasants and the military (to appease the angry masses). The Tuhao organised a committee to collect funds for the killed, giving \$200 to each of the three killed women but \$400 to the policemen who ought to have been shot owing to his shootings,

Imperialism and KET can not place too much confidence in the peasants of Chekiang as well as anywhere also to contribute their share towards the suppression of the Soviet revolution. On the contrary, the peasants have turned one after another against the RMT. The Shenkamen ricting is being repeated in many other places.

#### THE INVINCIBLE ARMY OF WORKERS & PRASANTS Under Leadership of CPC

At present the red army of the Chinese Soviets is rapidly approaching the millian mark. And in the near future there is every possibility of passing over that mark. Ruphasis is, however, placed on the quality of the red army. Steeled and tempered during the four XMT campaigns (all shattered by the heroic red tible.

ORiginally, the red army has grown out of scattered partisen units. Its numbers have increased by more than 1,000%. The 1st, 5 rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th comps of the red army are noted for their strong fighting strength. They ret the best whits in the central Soviet districts. It is not an exaggera-

tion to give them the title of ironsides. They have become the ironsides for the fallowing reasons.

In the first place, the red army grows out of the land revolution. It has seen through years of hard fighting. It has weathered the four KM compaigns in mift, succession. Learning the rich experiences from actual fighting, turning it to advantage, the red army has, under the landership of the best talent-

seru, become an ever-victorious army.

State and the state of the stat

In the second place, the red army is the armed force at the disposal of the resistere and peasants. It is the armed force of the revolutionary masses. Apart two a small number of political and military leaders and commanders, apart mall number of military cadres who are revolutionary intelligentais, majority of the red army consists of workers and peasants.

me percentage of the workers enlisted in the red army is from 30% to 40% and is increasing from day to day. More workers are placed in the positions of the leading cadres. And they are the best elements chosen from the workers. This fact assures the leadership of the workers in the red army.

Vanguard of the Bevolutionary Force

Judging from the history of the fight of the red army in the central Soviet district the red forces have absolutely proved themselves the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle for the emancipation of the masses. At the same time, unusual talented military commanders such as Comrades ibw Tsetung, Chu teh, Pan Teh-wei, Chow Enlai, Lin Piao, etc, have gathered in Kiangsi, and contributed greatly towards the shattering of the RMT drives.

Brave and eager for a fight against the enemy, the red soldiers and inferior officers are always reluctant to come back to the rear, much less to spend the days in the rear while fighting is going on uninterruptedly at the front. Asked whether they are willing to get a rest in the rear, the soldiers and officers returned from the front will answer you in one voice: rather to work at the front. They take a great pleasure in shattering Chiang Kai-shek's 5th campaign which will probably be the last. The K.H officers and troops

always tremble when facing the red fighters.

There is another factor conducive to the strength of the rad army. It is the Bolshevist leadership of the CPU that considerably strengthens the red army. Yes, the communists are increasing in numbers in the red army. In some cases the communists are in the majority——in the neighborhood of 50%-60%. The leading cadres of the red army are communists transferred from the party or league or trade unions. They are the best communists. They serve as models to the ranks and files. The correct leadership of the party and strict observance of discipline have enabled the party to enlarge its prestige and authority within the red army.

may take a recent example to show the iron discipline of the red army. Comrade Shiao Chin-kwas abandoned Lichman hairs in violation of the instructions from his superior officers and was, for this reason, sentenced to five

years imprisonment.

At the same time the system of political departments in the red army is a sufficient assurance for the party to maintain its leadership over the red ALTE .

#### The Military Technique

The modern equipment of the red army is another factor in the increasing strength of the red forces. The red army is re-equipped at the expense of the Eff bandit troops. The automatic rifles, for instance, have figured and are figuring large in the 5th campaign but this new weapon has, thanks to the defects of Chiang Kai-shek, found its way into the hands of the red army. Now every unit of the red army is adequately equipped with the automatic rifles. Even local red forces have automatic rifles in their possession. The gums, rifles, mines, amountion, etc, turned out by the red arsenals are sufficient to meet the demands of the war. The arsenal in diencheking can turn out new and new way will as It has invented a new type of wine. There is a network

to meet the demands of the war. The arsenal in Elenchekiang can turn out new guns and new rifles. It has invented a new type of mine. There is a network of arsenals, although en a small scale, in the Soviet districts in Kiangsi.

The party (CPC) and the revelutionary military scancil have devoted condicionable attention to the improvement of the military technique in the red army. In this commection, preparations have been made to meet the large scale offensives from the KMT and also to anticipate the inevitable major wars with world imperialism. The red army university has come into existence imparting a thorough education on the newest stratey. There are various classes: artillery, infantry, sati-aircraft, defence against gas, etc. Books on the newest strategy have been translated. The red star, ergan of the army, appears regularly, devoted to discussions on new strategy.

The military structure of the red army has undergone analicrations with a view to meeting the conditions of a major sivil war. With the company at the bottom, the vertical organisation of the army passes through the battalion, regiment and division, with the corps at the top. And the army is stationed in different areas demarked for the purpose. But the red units act under the unified command of the military council. The military discipline has been tightened, leadership of the military council consolidated, contacts of the red army with the masses improved. All this leads to the increase in the fighting strength of the red army.

ing strength of the red army.

In the face of the heroic red armiste Chiang Kai-shek's "turtle" policy has progressed exceedingly slow. Compared to the turtle which always shrinks his head in, Chiang's native styled forts have accomplished little. In the view view of Comrade Choe Re-lai Chiang's turtle would not go very far within 3 years' time. By the way, the term turtle originates from Comrade Chow, signifying fear on the pass of Chiang to advance on the Soviets rapidly.

E

Above all, political education widely developed has in the past contributes es much towards the strengthening of the red army. Wide political education in the red army is made possible through the inauguration of the political departments within the army. Wide discussions have been developed on current questions of political importance. The fight on two fronts has also been widened against, for example, the Lomin line in the army. Cultural and learning societies have been set up in the army, cultural level of the ranks and files raised, illiteracy liquidated, clubs formed, evening meetings held, mosquito papers and wall papers published, etc. Even a breathing space at the front is fully utilized for learning and discussing strategy. Under such conditions the political level of the red army has been considerably raised.

For the training of higher and middle cadres for the red army a red army university is established with an attendance of 9,000 students. Many good cadres are called back from the front, to receive a higher military training and political education. Comrade Kung Ho-tsung, for instance, who has won many significant victories over the KLT bandits, is now studying in the red army university. The said university consists of six colleges, two for in-

fantry, one for artillery, stc.

Parallel to the elevation of political education in the red army is the tightening of discipline which rests, unlike the discipline in other troops, on the class consciousness of the red fighters. The red soldiers consciously observe discipline without compulsion. In this respect, the five years sentence passed on Comrade Shiao Chin-kwan (the supreme commander of the 7th corps) is of vital significance to the discipline of the red army.

Extension of Red Army

The CPC and the Soviets have put forward the fighting slogan of "Extend the red army to one million", a slogan that shall be realised at all costs in order to smash the 5th drive and crush the predatory imperialism. To this end a red army shock movement has been set in motion and crowned with sweeping successes. The CPC, the league, the Soviets and all mass organisations have taken an active part in the general mobolization of the masses for the expansion of the red army. The masses have shown considerable militarcy in the fulfillment of the task. Many localities have forged considerably ahead of the original plan (such as in Juikin, Sinkuo, etc). Some backward regions have made good at last.

The red army itself, while fighting on the front, made use of every opportunity available for the extension of the army. A good example is furnished ed by the 3 rd corps which recruited 1,000 new fighters within a short space. At the second Soviet congress held last January the red flag as a token of honor was awarded to Julkin, Sinkuo and the 3rd corps in recognition of their meritorious services rendered in the enlistment campaign. The red army extension movement has been accomplished within a comparatively short period.

Women played a big role in the recruitment of the new red fighters. Many enthusiastic women mobilized their own husbands or those of other women for the extension of the red army. As a consequence, a majority of the men in Sin-kuo have gone to the front as red fighters. The dragging at the tail, that is, pulling the husbands back when they want to join the red army, has been steadily on the wane as a result of the fierce opposition from the more advanced women. A very popular song entitled "Farewell to the red recruits" is always on the lips of the old and young, the male and the female.

And preparations have been made for a transition from the present system

of voluntary service to "draft".

#### <u>Material</u> Life of Red Fighters

During the present course of a ruthless civil war the Soviets have set themselves the primary task of assuring supplies to the red army and of assuring the improvement in the material life of the red soldiers. Such a resp pencibility devolves on the departments of finance and supplies in the central government. As the name implies, the supplies department under the military esumeil attends to the business of providing all supplies to the red army. The central uniform factory turns out all the uniforms and beddings for the red soldiers without interruption. The government has succeeded in obtaining blankets for the red soldiers who need them most, especially in winter.

Moreover, the Soviet government has been trying to mobilize large masses to comfort the red fighters by giving material aids to them. Sanders are presented to them, washing corps sent to the front for cleaning their clothes, gto. Preferential treatment is afforded to the red soldiers by requiring the prevailing without postage, etc. Thus, in spite of the measureth difficulties seen smeliorating strict districts the materail life of the red armists has

### Preferential Treatment to Families

Going hand in hand with the amelioration of the material life of the red soldiers is the preferential treatment given to the families of those who fight at the front in the interests of the toilers. The aid to such families has been organised on a mass basis. Long ago the Soviet government promulgated regulations on the said preferential treatment now strictly observed in the central Soviet districts. During the course of the enlistment campaign a vigorous manufacture was organised for aiding the families of the red soldiers. This drive scored brilliant achievements. In Sinkuo where a majority of the men

This drive scored brilliant achievements. In Sinkuo where a majority of the mem went to the front the field of the families of the red armists is well cultivated with the aid from other people. The work in these families goes on quite orderly. Curious enough, the masses made more strenuous exertions and worked at faster speed in the aid to the families of the red soldiers. In Baltung Chu the families of the red recruits were worrying about the late crops not yet harvested, about the words not yet felled, but thanks to the militarry of the masses all such work was done within three days——at a quick pace than usual.

Mention must be made of the "Saturday" dedicated by functionaries of the CPC, the Soviets, the trade unions, to the aid of the families of the red soldiers. The work has gone along this line fairly. Fear the central bureau I meticed a family of a red fighter classisting of two women only: the mother and young wife. To my surprise their field yielded good crops though they could not sultivate the land themselves. On every Saturday the workers of the central bureau carried water and cut logs for the family. The red fighter now at the front could not perhaps know anything about the happiness prevalent in his small home. esuld not perhaps know anything about the happiness prevalent in his small home.

The red ironsides are fighting confidently for the success of the Soviets on a national scale. The time is not distant when the red soldiers will march directly on the capital of the province, Kiangsi.

#### MAY DAY IN CHINA

This year the May Day in China presents two different pictures. In Soviet China millions of the toilers participated in the "emonstrations in celebration of the success of the Soviets (that is, their own success) whereas in KaT China assembly was absolutely interdicted to the working class. On May 1 Chinese authorities practically proclaimed martial law everywhere especially in the leading cities, particularly in Shanghai where discontentment has been inereasing from day to day among the working population owing to swelling unemployment. Here in Shanghai the imperialist and KMT cooperated in suppressing any outbursts from the workers. Detectives, policemen and officers in the Indternational Settlement, the French Concession and Greater Shanghai (Chinese) got quite busy on the whole day, searching pedestrains, arresting suspects,

etc. Particular attention was turned to the industrial districts.

But within these very districts the workers assembled for demonstrations in defiance of the martial law and fascist terrers. Tenders gathered in small bands each numbering a desen or so. In the west and each (industrial districts of Shanghai) workers demonstrated and defied the police. A couple of thousands took part in the demonstrations in each district, attracting a large crowd of spectators. Two mill of the Mayar silk filature stopped work in observing the

On the thorough fare of Shanghai (the Manking Road) workers distributed handbills among the passers-by in front of the Sincere and Wing On Companies, two of the largest departmental stores at Manghai. In the handbils are inscribed the elogans of demanding emancipation of the working class, smashing imperialism and KMT, defending the Chinese Soviets, demanding unity among workers of the whole world, etc.

In ante of the heavy guard placed on Manking Road workers and revolution-ary students demonstrated in small bands is the most crowled part of the street in the afternoon of May 1. Revolutionary slog is were loudly shouted. Only five preste were made on the spot.

On the demonstrations we hope to give more details in our next issues.

| G  | Fin. 2<br>5000:41-33 |
|----|----------------------|
| `` | ,000,41-55           |

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

AL POLICE.

STATEHAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
File S. B. REGISTRY.

|              | Date Date 1934                                                  |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| ıbject (in f | ull) Chinese workers' Correspondence, Volume No. 4, No. 16 date |
|              | Py 4, 1934.                                                     |
| ade by       | D.S. Fitts. Forwarded by J. Sku- D.                             |
|              | I forward herewith a cory of Chinese Workers '                  |
|              | Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 16, dated may 4, 1934. The          |
|              | contents of this particular issue comprise lengthy art-         |
|              | icles dealing with:-                                            |
|              | (1) The Fresent Soviets in China.                               |
|              | (2) The Exploitation of the KIT-Landlord in Shensi.             |
|              | (3) Japanese Imperialism Declared Exclusive Control             |
|              | Over China.                                                     |
|              | (4) Nanking's Part in British Aggressions in Yunnan.            |
|              | The publication, which was obtained from a                      |
| ć            | confidential source, was delivered through the mails,           |
| 534          | being addressed to                                              |
|              | "Mr. E.R. Iscaes,                                               |
|              | Embenkment Apt.,                                                |
|              | North Soochow Rd.,"                                             |
|              | The postal cancellation chop appearing on the                   |
|              | envelope shows that the journal was posted at the C.P.O.        |
|              | Branch Office, No. 1148 North Szechuen Road at 12 noon,         |
|              | шау 2. 1934.                                                    |
|              | Du Queco.                                                       |
|              | D. S.                                                           |
|              |                                                                 |
|              | Officer i/c Special Branch.                                     |
|              | Sorhing of Clark dales 4/0/34 sent to mean Se                   |

Copies of Clark dates 4/5/54 sent to meson Skyline Hopkinson, wilson-Brand, managle Vanden ling & Kok ken 1873e

1/-

### CONTENTS

### JAPAN DECLARED HANDS OFF CHINA

| (1) | The Present Soviats in China p.                              | 1. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| (2) | The Exploitation of the KMT-Landlord in Shensi               | 4. |
| (3) | Japanese Imperialism Declared Exclusive Control Over Chinap. | 5. |
| (4) | Nanking's Part in British Aggressions in Yunnan              | 6. |

#### THE PRESENT SOVIETS IN CHINA

The present territory of the Soviet Republic of China is scattered over the whole country but the Soviet districts in Kiengsi are considered the most important and hence called the central Soviet districts serving as models to others. The Soviets in Kiangsi leave behind rather a long history in the Soviet movement of China. Not only that, they are comparatively more developed. The central government of Soviet China has its base in Kiangsi. The supreme organ of the whole revolutionary movement in China, that is, the CPC and the Soviet government, are located here. Leaders of the revolution are concentrated here. No doubt the red capital, Juikin, has become the centre of the Chinese revolutionary movement. "Soviet China is the cornerstone of the agrarian revolution in China, the pillar of the Chinese national revolution and the bulwark around which the anti-imperialist struggles in the colonial and semi-colonial countries

in the Far East", to quote from the editorial of the Communist International.

Needless to say, the central government of Soviet China is the only organise. and leader of the Chinese revolution. The central Soviet districts have in the past amassed large valuable experiences. If one wants to understand the Soviet movement in China he better go to the central Soviet districts, studying its

history and experiences.

#### The Soviet Structure

In 1930 the Soviets were nothing more than a government on paper but now becoming real and stable, exercise jurisdiction over 1/6 of China. They are a form of the democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants. And they make fast

progress.

First of all, we may mention the highest organ of leadership for the whole country, the central government of Soviet China, which has made long strides in the years past and grown stronger since the Second Mctional Soviet Congress held in Last January. The central executive committee has been enlarged to 170 members and absorbed the majority of the revolutionary leaders of the entire nation. The People's Council urder the central government has likewise grown strong er with the establishment of new commissariats and the appointment of new commisaires. Formerly, owing to the lack of cadres one man held more than one posts but now the condition is reversed. Each commissive concentrates his efforts on one department. Comrade Lo-pu assumed duties as chairman of the People's Council and attraction of the new country. and strengthened the work of this executive organ. In one word, the new central

and strengthened the work of this executive organ. In one word, the new central executive committee and the new people's council have become so strong that they guarantee the execution of the decision of the second Soviet congress, particularly those concerning the shattering of the 5th campaign, the extension of the red army, the food problem, the spring ploughing campaign, etc.

Since the second Soviet congress the provincial Soviets have been in active reconstruction with a view to increasing its strength and efficiency. The provincial Soviet government of Fukien is a good example.

The village and city Soviets are the foundation of the whole Soviet structure, Generally speaking, these Soviets in Kiangsi are sound and said, especially the so-called model districts such as Teaming village in Kiangsi, the Tsaivillage in Fukien, etc. In these districts large mass of workers and peasants were drawn into the elections held. In some places over 905 of the electorate were drawn into the elections held. In some places over 90% of the electorate

took part in the elections. The widest possible democracy has been developed. During the elections the masses showed increasing activities. Proper means were invented to deckingwish between people with the right to vote and those without. The names of the elletown appeared on red paper while those of the latter on white paper. The lists so written where posted on the sign board or walls at the same time. Thus, the people could tell who had the right to vote and who had none by taking a glance at the lists. The right to vote of course rests on the class principle. And the method of nemination is also interesting and instructive. Names of the prospective nominees were placed before the masses for discussion. No pody was declared nominated unless and until discussed by the masses in a series of meetings. This method assures the selection of the best elements. On the other hand, a multitude of active cadres were drawn through the elections into the work of the Soviets --- conscious women, active youths and leaders of the workers and peacantry. This consolidates the Soviets and turns them into the genuine people's government.

### Against Opportunism & Bureaucratism

A wide mass movement in Kiangsi has been on foot against opportunism, bureaucratism and corruption. Sponsored by the central Soviet government down to the village and towns, this movement has absorbed large masses and achieved great successes. It has thrown out the class alien elements, counterrevolutionries and currupt elements. On the other hand, through these ruthless struggles

firm and unwavering worker and peasant cadres were educated, trained and promoted to the different posts in the Soviet government, thus consolidating the organisation of the Soviets, increasing its efficiency, raising the presitge and

authority of the Soviets among the masses.

In the village and city Soviets many forms of leadership and organisation have been adopted resulting in the expansion of the work of the Soviets and the extension of Soviet democracy. Under the village and city Soviets many committees are set up, each in charge of a particular part of the Soviet work. There is, for instance, a committee on the extension of red army, another on the sale of governmental bonds, etc. In the Trankang village just mentioned there are as many as 20 committees to puch the work of the Soviets, These committee though numerous in number are really at work. They are entirely different from the bureaucratic committees which omist only on paper and do not carry on any work whatsoever. They draw large masses into the control of the governmental apparatus. They raise their education and their ability to work, Besides, there is the delegate syspem under which one delegate is made responsible for other collegues, all chosen from the same village. This chief delegate, if you please, is placed in direct connection with the Soviets and entrusted with the duty of transmitting the tasks decided on from the Soviets to the other delegates. He usually does, it very promptly. In the execution of the tasks so assigned the chief delegae not only leads the other delegaes but assists them in every way possible. This makes a living machine out of the Soviets. In many village Soviets the work is quite orderly. The work of the Tsunkang village Soviets may serve as a good example.

Devoted to the interests of the workers and peasants, the Soviets fight for the betterment of the lot of the toiling masses. The Soviets completely carry into effect the land laws and labour laws, launch a drive for the increase in production, develop economic construction, raise the cultural level of the masses es, etc. These actions of the Soviets enable the masses through their own experiences to regard the Sovieta as representing their own interests in absolute contradiction to the KMT landlord-bourgeois government which fights against the workers and peasants. For this reason, the workers and peasants support the Soviets and deperately fight for the Soviets against the repeated attacks of imperialism and TMT. Accompanying the increase in the prestige of the Soviets leaders in the Soviet government such as Mow Tse-tung, chairman of the central government, Chu Teh, commander in chief of the red forces have become very popular with the masses and secured their confidence. Their names are deeply

At the same time, millions of the toilers in the KMT territory have rallied to the actions and appeals of the Coviets. The Boviet declaration of war on Japanese imperialism during the Shanghai fighting in 1932, the appeal of the Soviets during the occupation of Shanghaikwan (H.China) by Japanese troops for a united anti-Japanese front with with any armed units, the execution of this armed to the Soviets during the Soviets during the Eukien coup, the material aid rendered to the appeal by the Soviets during the Fukien coup, the material aid rendered to the anti-Japanese volunteers in kanchuria and elsewhere, the help extended to the strikers in the white districts, etc, have enabled the wide masses in the KMT territory to know that only the Soviets are the organiser and leader of the anti-Japanese, anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution.

### The Anti-imperialist Struggle

To repeat, the Chinese Soviets have become the centre around which are going the Chinese revolution and the liberation movement in the colonial and semicolonial countries of the Far Bast. Comrade Stalin says that the Soviets alone can save China, a statement the truth of which is borne out by the events happened in the central Soviet districts in Kiangsi. The Soviets are the genuine people's government which has, under the leadership of CPC, solved the greatest social problems in China --- division of land, enforcement of the 8 hour system, etc. Above all, the Soviets have been and are waging a ruthless fight against the imperialist attempt to divide China or to put her under intermational control.

Whenever crossing the border into the red territory, one feels that he has entered another different world. He feels that he has left the hell in the Kar districts and come across a paradise of liberty. He is shown friendship and comrade ship from all sides, from all people he meets ... - from the old to the young. He is welcome everywhere.

Against the Counterrevolution

The Soviets, it is true, are a democracy for the workers, peasants and other toilers but a transmitted dictatorship vis-a-vis the exploiting classes and the counterrevolutionary elements. In Kiangsi the Soviets have once succeeded in suppressing the AB groups and other reactionary groupings fostered by the KMT within the Soviet territory. Thanks to the increasing vigilance of the revolutionary masses all counterrevolutionary intrigues have been smashed under the guidance of the Soviets.

In Kiangsi the GPU has been formed from the central government down to the lowest Soviets for the suppression of all counterrevolutionary activities. GPU exists also in the red army for the same purpose. It has unearthened the conspiracy of the higher KMT officers (Ge. Tsi Tsentung, etc) of the 26th army who revolted and came over to the side of the red army. It arrested all the blue shirts of Chiang Kai-shek at the front. It has rounded up all other counterre-

volutionary sabotagers.

Besides the red army there are colossal local units composed of the masses in defence of the Soviet regime. These local forces guard the strategical points or important routes against the possible stealing in of spies from the outside. Anyone devoid of a safe conducts from the proper authorities may not have the right of way no matter how high he is in governmental service. The popular chairman of the central Soviet government, Comrade Mow Tse-tung, was once refused the right of way while en route from Juikin. Red martial law maintained by the masses including old men, women, children, deprives the counterrevolutionary elements of the freedom to move about. What is the most important, the suppression of the counterrevolution does not depend on the governmental organs alone. In this matter the masses are taking an increasing part of their own accord.

Imperialism and IMT have always charged the communists with aroon and murder of which they themselves are guilty. The Soviets punish the counterrevolutionaries severely but will not shoot the immocent. In fact, they have been somewhat lenient towards the reactionary military officers like Gen. Tsi Tsentung above referred to. They have abolished the most brutal decapitation and all other inhuman coporal punishments. They passed only sentences of imprisonment on the guilty officers (Tsi Tsen-tung, etc). In all hearings against counterrevolutionaries the Soviets have done away with torture but relied on the addressent of avidance, above all, on the watch and wietlance of the magnet adducement of evidence, above all, on the watch and vigilance of the masses which make it almost impossible for the guilty to excape. Oftentimes counter-revolutionaries have been condemned to death at the mass meetings, thus edu-

revolutionaries have been condemned to death at the mass meetings, thus educating the masses in a political way.

The Communist Party

It is a well known fact that the Soviets function under the leadership of the CPC, the only legal party in Kiangsi. By setting examples the communists in the Soviets have won confidence and prestige. The CPC has never given any orders to the Soviets but led them through the fractions.

The Chinese Soviets are rather young. They have, however, a bright propost of development shead like the rising sun in the morning or the blooming flower in enging. They will grow strenger and stronger in contrast with the tettering KMT regime which is facing disintegration and final collapse at the present time.

Swe, the central Soviet government is not yet housed in magnificent form styled buildings but in huts out of which will grow the glorious history the Chinese revolution. True, our comrades eat bad food but out of it will erected a new revolutionary life. Only the Soviets can save China!

### THE EXPLOITATION OF THE KMT LANDLORD in Shensi

Since 1973 the province of Shensi has witnessed six major catastrophes. draughts, floods, plagues, etc. In consequence the bulk of the peasantry has fled from the province. Those remaining have been living on weeds, grass, trees, dungs of the animals. They are starving and dying. They are placed on the human market for sale, if they are girls or women. Disasters almost come every year. The frequent repetion of the calamities is accounted for by the increasingly relentless exploitation of the KMT landlord which virtually deprives the peasantry of the ability to defend itself against nature by taking proper measures in advance. The Tuhao always turns such disasters to great

advantage by absorbing the land of the impoverished peasants.

Cumulative Exploitation

The land tax in Shensi, like anywhere else in China, is exceedingly heavy.

Three mows in Suiteh haien have to pay ten dollars in land tax. This \$10.00 is cumulative as a result of the increasing exploitation of the Tuhao regime. It is composed of three parts, the original tax, the surtax A and B. These surtaxes are all local in nature, imposed by the haien governments. They cover a wide range of names from educational expenditure to almost every form of conceivable exaction. Somestimes the additional extentions amount to over \$50. conceivable exaction. Somestimes the additional extortions amount to over \$50 or 900% more than the normal tax.

The poppy tax stands out prominently in Shene'. But owing to the drop in the price of opium the peasants cultivate rice inshead of the poppy which has become unprofitable. In April, 1933, the Shensi provincial government crossed out the name of the poppy tax and replaced it with the water-land-tax fixed at \$13.50 for each mow. The calculation of the tax is based on the total acreage of 1930, reported to be largest in the years past. And the tax is apportioned arong the heiens. It shall be paid whether poppy is cultured or not. The poppy area in 1935 is below 3,000 mows but the tex collected on the basis of 1930 which is 6,200.

### Concentration of Land

Coupled with the exploitation of the KMT regime is that of the Tuhao class which has become more relentless in recent years. The Hsiangtsan (head of the village), Kichsan (head of the Kia---smaller than village), etc, have always kept the tam registers in their hands and allied themselves with the haien government, shifting their own burden to the poor peasants. Besides, they collect the tex under various names. In Suiteh haien 120 petty officers (and even more in other haiens) of the magistrate receive no regular pay but get it when they go down to the countryside to collect the land tax. Once reaching the household of the peasants, they eat and drink, smoke opium and exact money from the peasants. Failing in wresting the moneyfor the first time, they will come again, accompanied by soldiers. It is a common occurence that the defaulting persants will be arrested and brought to the headquarters of the soldiery. There the peasants will be hung and flogged. And they may be beaten to death while the soldiery claims innocence. One meal in the detention house costs the peasant some fifty cents or 600% higher than the ordinary price.

Officers of the magistrate have been quite inhuman in pressing payment of the back tax. One peasant in Fenghsiang last year obtained two dollars from the sale of the clothes of his wife and intended to send for a doctor with this money to save his dying son. The officers paid no head to the pleas of the peasant and wrested the money, all of it, from him. When-coming back late at home, he found the son dead long since. This is, however, not all. The Kiatsan also pressed for back payment (of the tax) and on inquiry, learned that officers of the magistrate have taken the money and pocketted it.

Flight of the Peasants

Not earning enough for the payment of the tax, the peasants but have one choice: flight. From the autumn invitation ran away from the village or simply died. In the Yenkia village, Fenghsiang, only 189 out of 396 (1928) still remained in 1935 (2 decrease of 207 men). Out of these 207 we have the terrible stastics: 99 starved to death, 79 fled, 22 died of disease, 7 girls and women sold out. Only the able-bodied peasants could flee---as a rule, to Kansu, Shap are full of traffickers in vomen busing girls at one si or Honan. The cities are full of traffickers in women buying girls at one er three dollars a piece. The highest price in Fenghsiang is eight dollars. The girls are usually sold for prostitution or as concubines or maidens. In Machentse there is a wood market on which the peasants place for sale the legs taken from the torn houses of their own. After selling the logs the peasants then go to the human market to sell their labour. In the spring of legs they were 700,000 much peasants Sign conitel of Shanei.

there were 300,000 such peasants Si-an, capital of Shensi.

#### JAPANESE HEPERIALISE DECLARED EXCLUSIVE CONTROL EVER CHINA

the unofficial "bancs off China" statement made by the Japanese foreign office on April 17 clearly indicates that the imperialist division of China has recoind a new but more exitical pluse. In this declaration Japanese imperialism has rade it clear that China shall henceforth become a pure Japanese selection, The characters exatement is undoubtedly the logical result of the liverismana policy of persistent capitulation. Now the most serious question is put before the entire Chinese nation: Whether China shall be converted into a colony of Japanese, British, American and Yankee imperialism, or it shall shake off the imperialist yoke and thus become a free and independent country.

In anticipation of the adoption of Dr Bachiman's plan of technical co-

In anticipation of the adoption of Dr Rachjman's plan of technical cooperation between China and the league of nations after his return to Geneva. in anticipation of the resurrection of the British, French and US banking consortium planned in 1914 Japanese imperialism boldly embarked on the "hands off China" policy by declaring that Japan has a special position in the Far East. It declared its opposition to technical cooperation, particularly to American and English finencial aid to China, or arms and amounisularly to American and English Theoretal and to Unins, or arms and ammunition or military advisors being supplied to Nanking. The recent arrival of G.H. Harvey Rogers from Fierica (said to be a delegate for conducting loan negotiations with Nanking) and the seturn of Dr. Rachjman to Geneva have, according to the view of certain circles, accelerated the Japanese declaration of a clear policy in the relations to China and other imperialist pow-

ers likewise interested in the direct division of China.

The Japanese threat is accompanied with menacing actions in China.

Closely following the declaration of the Tokyo foreign office Japanese army in China staged a series of demonstrations. In the evening of April 18 2,000 Japanese sold ors practised street fightings with tanks, etc, in the eastern part of Shanghai. In the morning of April 28 the Japanese naval squadron stationed on Yangtse waters fired about 100 shots with machine guns in a southern direction somewhere near Changen, a city lying close to

the Yangtse River.

### New ing's thitude

The Japanese statement council semious repercussions in Washington and London but Nanking negativel soling after two days the Kanking foreign office issued a mild and ordigations of manighteness wild, indeed, that Tokyo regards it as an acceptance of its declaration. In the communique Nanking neither said a word against Japanese imperialism nor a syllable in favor of the reinteness of Chinala independence. It was manifelded that it would neither said a word against Japanese imperialism nor a cyllable in favor of the maintenance of China's independence. It only mentioned that it would, to the best of its ability interest and peace in defence of the imperialist interests in China. It shamelessly announced that Sino-Japanese relations should rest on the basis of understanding in order to please Japanese imperialism (The Shanghai Sinwanpso, April 20). This statement of Nanking is, indeed, very pleasing to Tokyo. In a message dated April 29 the Shimbun news agency, Japanese, reported that "China has practically agreed with the Japanese special position in the Far East as declared by the Tokyo foreign offices, a conclusion drawn at the joint conference of the ministries of foreign affairs, of wer and navy.

The rising indignation of the masses compelled Nanking to issue another statement supposed to be supplementary to the first. The new declaration mentioned China's independance and territorial integrity only in a coward way, assuring Japanese imperialism that it will not fight the invaders because it is just being engaged in the suppression of the Soviet revolution of the workers and peasants. The role of the EMT as a lackey of imperialism has never been so unmasked as at the present.

hasm never been so unmasked as at the present.
Hu Hammin, the leader of the KMT fraction at Canton, made a different gesture in replying to the Japanese declaration. In a circular telegram of April 28 Hu appealed to America and England for sanction against the invasion of Japan. He never called for a national revolution or resistence against Japanese aggressions because that will embarage Nunking in its present dealings (capitulation) with Tokyo.

Most leaders of the KMT practically supported Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Chin-wei in their unrestricted, unconcealed surrender to Japanese imperial-

ism by remaining silent.

### Stand of Bourgeois Papers

Some of the leading bourgeois papers have evaded the question entirely not so much due to their fear of Nanking as due to their desire to support Hanking passively in the present national crisis (betrayal of the KMT), there are others which, though speaking more or less on the subject, obviviously desire to divert the attention of the masses from the main question.

The fascist papers of the kall, for instance, the Chen Pao of Shanghai, have advised us to remain salm and to keep quiet, saying contrary to facts that imperialism "can not" divide China owing to the prevailing differences among the powers nor "can" it place China under international control for the same reasons. On April 24 the Social News, another fascist paper, demanded the unification of China in preference to fights against Japanese aggressions. The Ta Kun Pao of Tientsin on the same day wrote under the caption of "Determination and Policy" that "The masses better work hard for the realisation of national revival through our own strength...above all, maintain order and tranqulity within the country in order to revive economy". It never spoke a word about anti-Japanese resistence, a subject around which editor-

spoke a word about anti-Japanese resistence, a subject around which editorials after editorials were written years ago. Now it supports Nanking in its policy of capitulation and betrayal, though somewhat implicitly.

Now the RAT concentrates all its fire on the suppression of the anti-imperialist movement as characterized by the North China Daily News, British, which says "Authoritative circles fear that the pronouncement (the Japanese declaration) indicates a possible recrudescence of Japanese military and political activities which are said to be aimed at the complete domination of the area to the north of the Yellow river. Reanwhile, the local authorities are taking all steps to avoid the possibility of disturbance by the students who are restive following reports of Chinese concessions to the Japanese demands" (Telegram from Peiping dated April 20).

CPC's Appeal

At present there is a small section of bourgeois public opinion showing dissatisfaction over Nanking's downright surrender to Japanese demands. In its view Nanking should accomplish the heal through a round-about way. It therefore still talks about anti-Japanese in which actions, diverting the masses from going over to the side of the communists who are really fighting against imperialism in general, against Japanese imperialism in particular. The China Times of Shanghai is a typical example.

The very existence of China is threatened more than ever. In accordance with its consistent policy against imperialism the CPC issued an appeal to all masses of China for a united fight against Japanese and other imperialism, against the sale of the country by RMT. Regardless of political affiliations, occupations or sex, all Chinese may join the united front if they do not want to live under the mule of imperialism.

not want to live under the rule of imperialism.

### NANKING'S PART IN BRITISH AGGRESSIONS In Yunnan

Nanking has recently played the open role of a scavenger for imperialist aggressions in China. Under instructions from the British minister, Cadogan, Wang Chin-wei (the prime minister) on April 16 repudiated the report that 2,000 British soldiers had invaded Yunnan and seized Panhung (See our previous issue on this point). He further explained that the British worked up the mines not at Panhung but in Pan-mung at the Burnese frontier. But facts are facts. Even the fascist papers can not deny the fact. On April 15 the Chen Pao of Shanghai (fascist) published two telegrams from Yennan confirming the occupation of Pan-hung by 2.000 british troops, On A-

Yennan confirming the occupation of Pan-hung by 2,000 british troops. On A-pril 10 Li Shi-gun. magistrate of Shenlin, Yunnan, in reply to the Yunnan Diplomatic Association and stated that 700 English soldiers invaded Panhung. The Funnan Eat offices confirmed the seizure of Panhung by 2,000 English troops in a circular telegram dated April 8. They reported that the masses in Panhung (Non-Chinese national minorities) waged fierce fight against the

in Panhung (Non-Chinese national minorities) waged fierce fight against the invaders suffering 50 in casualty.

According to reports leaking out from higher official circles at Nanking the present British actions in Yunnan are based on the agreement made between Nanking and the British Hongkong government during the Fukien revolt last winter by the terms of which the Hongkong government should use its influence in preventing Canton from giving any help to the Fukien rebellion in emchange for the right to construct a railway connecting Panhung, Tengtsung, Chengtu and Chungking (Szechwan), terminating at Hankow in Mid-China. In view of recent happenings the report is creditable.

Not willing to lag behind, French imperialism occupied Wohatsai, Yunnan, almost at the same time as the British (seized Fanhung) According to the telegram of the KMT haien office in Chienshui (Tunnan) 160 armed French soldiers occupied Wohatsai situated in Chienshui on April 12.

Yes, the capitulation of the KMT has encouraged imperialism in its en-

Yes, the capitulation of the RMT has encouraged imperialism in its endeaver to grab more territory from China.



### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Bra

Dates 1 1 34 131

BHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT Date May

Subject (in full) The Chinese Workers Correspondence - Analysis of copies.

etc. coming into the hands of the Police since 1930.

Made by D.S.I. E.W. Golder. Forwarded by

Ban s

Since 1930 when the dissemination of Communist propaganda through the medium of the Post Office first came to the notice of the Municipal Police, various methods have been adopted to ensure that such mail matter did not fall into the hands of the authorities. The persons responsible for the dissemination of this type of propaganda resorted to the use of spurious stationery (printed envelopes), plain typed envelopes and latterly have addressed their mail in writing of various hands. The last form of evasion presents the greatest difficulty to the postal censors owing to the frequent changes and the difficulty of identifying hand writing at a glance.

The following groups of figures represent the various issues of the "Chinese Workers Correspondence", the "Correspondence" of China" and the "China Correspondence" and are listed under the method or typewriter from which they appear to emanate. It is of interest to note that every copy of the documents under report coming into the hands of the Police were memoegraphed with one exception that being the "Correspondence of China", dated

September 1, 1930, which was printeds-

Tritten and Mimeographed

Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Two documents in Chinese, both of which are carbon copies of

articles prepared for the Chinese Workers Correspondence and

which were addressed to an address in Berlin.

Typed matter prepared on one of three machines: a Kappel.

Mercides or a Bijou, all of which are of German manufacture
and which are characterised by the figures fitted to them:
China Correspondence Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 59, 63/64, 74/76, 79, 92

|    | Fm.   | 2      |
|----|-------|--------|
| G. | 35000 | )-T-34 |

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

| r He IVO. | File | No. | * |
|-----------|------|-----|---|
|-----------|------|-----|---|

|      | SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PULICE.                                       |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | REPORT  Date                                                     |
|      | full)                                                            |
|      | Forwarded by(2)                                                  |
|      | 93, 94, 97, 98, No. 1(Bxtra) dated 13.10.33.                     |
|      | Volume 3. Nos. 51, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67,       |
|      | 68, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, and 88.                      |
|      | Volume 4. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 13 and 14,                            |
|      | The following issues appear to have been prepared for            |
|      | duplication on either a Woodstock or an Underwood Portable:-     |
|      | Chinese Workers Correspondence, Nos. 33, 38, 39, 40 and 41.      |
|      | Volume 3. Nos. 17 and 18.                                        |
|      | The peculiarities of the type in the following case point        |
|      | to the machine being a Remington and most probably a portable of |
|      | that make:-                                                      |
|      | Chinese Workers Correspondence No. 30.                           |
|      | All the machines mentioned above have from time to time          |
|      | In some case the envelope and the pamphlet would be prepared on  |
|      | two distinctly different machines thus indicating that the two   |
|      | were situated in the same office or house.                       |
|      | As far as possible surplus copies of the issues of the           |
|      | Chinese Workers Correspondence, etc. have been removed from the  |
|      | file leaving but one copy of each issue for reference purposes.  |
|      | Attached will be found a complete list of the issues,            |
|      | the persons to whom they were addressed and other data, which    |
|      | has been prepared to enable the Registry to compile an index     |
| J\_/ | of the file.                                                     |
| X.,  | . 0                                                              |

Rent

D. 8. 1.

Officer 1/c Special Branch.

- (1) Correspondence of China, 1.9.30. Seized at 28A Dent Lane on 4.12.30.
- (1A) The China Correspondence, issue No. 1, 15.11.30.
  Obtained from C.I.D., Straits Settlements, under letter dated 16.12.30.
- (2) Chinese Workers Correspondence, No. 7, 27.8.30 (Written in English).

  Addressed to: Mr. Prager, Gogolewsky St., 14. Room 4, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

  Retour : H.P. Cooper, North China Daily News, Shanghai, China.
- (2A) C.W.C., No.3, 21.8.30.
  4, 22/23.8.30.
  5, 24.8.30
  6, 25.8.30
  7, 27.8.30
  Note Address and retour address as above.
- (2B) Article headed Red Agency Exposed appearing North China Daily News, October 19, 1930.
  Subject matter of items 2A and 2B of this section.
- (3) The China Correspondence, No. 6, 17.1.31.

  Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker, 254 Grays Inn Road,
  London, W.C.1., England.

  Retour : Slater, A.W., Maritime Insurance Co., Ltd.,
  18 The Bund, Shanghai.

  (Obtained from A.W. Slater)
- (3A) C.W.C., No.38, 18.12.30.
  Addressed: M. Wood Dea, 145 Turk Street, San Francisco,
  California, U.S.A.
  Retour : Cambefort & Co., No. 1 Canton Road, Shanghai,
  China.
  (Obtained from M.R. Stegmaier Cambefort & Co.
- (4) The Correspondence of China, 1.9.30. Obtained from Mr. Van den Berg.

  Note: For specimen copy of the C. of C., dated 1.9.30.

  (See item No. 1).
- (4A) The China Correspondence, No. 2, 10.12.30.

  Addressed to: T. Tamala, No. 30 Kinamoni Machi Kitaku,

  Osaka, Japan.

  Retour : The Chinese Mation, 1C Kiukiang Road,

  3rd floor.

  (Obtained from E.H. Chu, Manager, "The Chinese
  Mation")

  Reports by: T.F.H. Robinson, D.S.I.

Reports by: T.F.H. Robinson, D.S.I. W. Duncan, D.S.I.

- (4B) The C.W.C., No.38, 18.12.30.
  Addressed to : Herrn H. P. Thogersen,
  Bei, Fol, M. Tann,
  Berlin No. 18,
  Kniprodestr., 13, Germany.
  Retour : Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.
  (Obtained from Beck & Swann).
- (5) G.W.C., Mo.30, 6.11.30.
  Addressed to : Merrn H. P. Thogersen,
  Bei Fol, M. Tann,
  Berlin, 18,
  Kniprodestr., 13, Germany.

  Retour : Amgle-Chinese Indenting Co., Hankow Rd.,
  Shanghai.

  (Obtained from Angle-Chinese Indenting Co., 9 Hankow Mi.

\*1.24K

- (5A) Miscellaneous copy of C.W.C., 28.11.30.
  Addressed: as above.
  Retour: Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund.
- (5B) C.W.C., No. 33, 26.11.30.

  'Addressed to: H. T. Chang, P.O. Box No. 748,

  San Francisco, U.S.A.

  Retour address: Berta,

  228 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai, China.

  Report by: W. Duncan, D.S.I. 23.2.31.
- (5C) C.W.C., No. 39, 3.1.31.
  C.W.C., No. 40, 7.1.31.
  The China Correspondence, No. 4, 5.1.31.
  Addressed under 2 covers:-

1) Labour News Stand, 10230A, 101 Street, Edmonton, Alb., Canada. Retour address: Phillips D.

Retour address: Phillips D., Statistical Dept., Hart Rd., Shanghai.

2) Herrn H.P. Thogersen,
Bei, Fol, M. Tann,
Berlin No. 18,
Kniprodestr 13, Germany.
Retour: Beck & Swann, 17 The Bund.

Reports by H.D.M. Robertson, D.I. 15.1.31 W. Duncan, D.S.I. 30.1.31.

- (6) The China Correspondence (Not dated)
  Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker,
  254 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
  Retour: Jones, J. R., China Association,
  17 The Bund.
  Hemo by Officer i/c Special Branch, dated 27.2.31.
- (7) China Correspondence, No. 4, Jan. 5, 1931.

  Addressed: Editor, Sunday Worker, 254 Grays Inn Rd.,
  London, W.C.l.

  Retour: K.C. Lee, Brandt & Rodgers, 51C Kiangsi
  Road.

  (Obtained from Brandt & Rodgers)
  Report by D.B. Ross, D.I. 21.2.31.

  Memo by Officer i/c Special Branch dated 27.2.31.
- (8) China Correspondence, No. 4, 5.1.31.

  Addressed: Ed., Young Worker,

  38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.

  Retour: Tsih, Z.C.,

  Brandt & Rodgers, 51C Kiangsi Road.

  (Obtained from Brandt & Rodgers)
- (9) China Correspondence, not dated.

  Addressed: Ed., Lieng Kieu Daily News,
  77 Cor Rajawongse & Jawarad,
  Bangkok, Siam.
  Retour: C. T. Liang, China Weekly Review,
  38 Av. Edward VII, Shanghai, China.
  (Obtained from J.B. Powell)
- (10) Report by D.S. Golder, dated March 18, 1931. Photographs of envelopes.

(11) China Correspondence, No. 8, 5.2.31.
Addressed: Ed., Sunday Worker,
254 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Building Supplies Ltd., Retour

48 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China,

(Obtained from Building Supplies Ltd., 48 Szechuen Rd.)

(12) China Correspondence, No. 5, 10.1.31.
Addressed: Labour News Stand, 10230A, 101 St.,

Edmonton, Alb., Canada.

Retour M. F. R. Lertao.

E. Evans & Sons Ltd., 17 Kiukiang Rd.,

Shanghai.

(Obtained from Edward Evans & Co., 17 Miukiang Rd.)

(13) Report by D.S. Golder, dated 4.5.31.

China Correspondence, No. 7, dated 25.1.31.

C. W. C. No. 59, dated 17.4.31.

Addressed: Daily Worker, 26 Union Square,

N.Y.C. U.S.A.

(14) Report by D.S. Golder, 12.5.31.

C.W.C., No. 63/4, 4.5.31.

Addressed: Mr. Y. Worker, 38 Gt. Ormond Street.

London, W.C.1.

Retour P. F. Willer. 98 Jessfield Rd., Shai.

(14A)Enclosure as above.

Addresseds Cerele International des Marines.

104 Quai de Bacalan, Bordeaux, France.

Retour P. L. Cohen, 546 Burkill Rd., Shai.

(14B)Enclosure as above.

Addressed: International Seamen's Club.

Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

Fotolovsky, 345 Seymour Road, Shanghai. Retour 1

(14C)Enclosure as above.

All-India Trade Union Congress, Addressed:

Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Retour Koliswa, 87 Carter Road, Shanghai.

(14D)Enclosure as above.

Addressed: Bombay Chronicle.

Bombay, India.

Retour P. Swenjera, 245 Ferry Rd., Shanghai.

(14E)Enclosure as above.

Addressed: T. U. R. L.

2 West 15th St., M.Y.C., U.S.A.

Retour T.R. Chandler, 854 Peking Road.

Shanghai.

(14F)Enclosure as above.

Labour News, c/o Federated Press, Addressed: 112 E., 19th Street, M.Y.C., U.S.A.

Retour R.H. Feldman, 403 Avenue Road,

Shanghai, China.

(14H) Enclosure as above.

Addressed: M. Cerele, I. des Marines,
10 Rue Fanchier,
Marseilles, France.

Retour : Y. C. Noo.

Retour : Y. C. Ngo,
76 Yates Road, Shanghai, China.

(14-I) Enclosure as above.

Addressed: Mr. Editor, Vorwaerts,
Riechenberg,
Czecho Slovakia.
Retour : as above.

(14J) Enclosure as above.
Addressed: Mme. Raffinet,
5 Rue des Envierges,
Prusm, France.
Retour : As above.

(14K) Enclosure as above.

Addressed: W. Edu. Association,
106 Elmer Ave.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Retour : As above.

(143) Enclosure as above.

Addressed: Monde,

50 Rue Elimme Marcel,

Paris (2 E), France.

(14M) Enclosure as above.

Addressed: Herrn Frau,
Albrecht, Berlin, No. 18,
Langenbeck St. 4, Germany.
Retour: J. K. William, 45 Avenue Road,
Shanghai, China.

(14%) Enclosure as above.

Addressed: Mr. D. Worker,
50 East 13th Street, N.Y.C., U.S.A.
Retour : G.H. Crawford, 596 Avenue Road,
Shanghai.

(14-0) Enclosure as above.

Addressed: Herrn Muenzenberg,
Berlin-Tiergarten,
In de Zalten, 9A 111, Germany.
Retour : A. J. Brand, 485 Carter Road,
Shanghai, China.

(14P) Enclosure as above.

Addressed: Editor, Onor,
Bandoeng, Java.

Retour : P. F. Miller,
98 Jessfield Road, Shanghai.

(15) C.W.C., No. 39, 3.1.31.

Addressed: Chinesische Nachrichten,
Agritur in Europe, No.76104,
Berlin, H.W.H., Germany.
Retour : C. E. Metzler,
56 Yus Yuen Road, Flat 7.

(15A) C.W.C., No. 41, 15.1.31.
Address and Retour address as above.

(16) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 31.8.31.

Photographs of typing.

Report by D.S.I. Everest, 28.8.31.

C.W.C. No. 74/76, 31.5.31.

Addressed: I. S. Club,

Willsinakade 7A.,

Rotterdam, Holland.

Retour # H. Cohen, 47 Carter Road, Shanghai.

(16A) C.W.C., No. 74/76, 31.5.31. C.W.C., No. 79, 8.6.31 (2 copies) Addressed: Erh, Milkuschutz, Kochhannster, 28, Berlin, 0.34, Germany.

Retour : L. Huang, St. Johns University, Shanghai.

(16B) C.W.C., No. 92, 26.7.31.
No. 93, 3.8.31.
Addressed: Editor, Monde,
50 Rue Etienne Marcel, Paris, France.
Retour : Nil.

- (16C) C.W.C., No. 94, 28.7.31.

  No. 97, 8.8.31

  No. 98, 11.8.31.

  Addressed: Com. Academy,

  11 Frunnze Street, Moscow.
- (17) Reports by D.S. Golder: 22.4.31, 6.8.31.
- (18) Copy of Report by D.S.Pitts, 10.11.32.
  Copy of C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 18, \$1.10.32.
  Addressed: Harold R. Isaacs,
  Room 302/216 Szechuen Road.
- (19) Copy of Report by D.S. Pitts, 13.11.32. Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 19, 9.11.32. Addressed China Forum, 216 Szechuen Road.
- (20) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.2.33.
  Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
  (Obtained from French Police).
- (21) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 26.5.33.
  C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 17, 25.10.32.
  Addressed: Secy., A.I.L., 3 Rue Parmentier,
  Neuilly, Paris, France.
- (21A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 18, 31.10.32. (Addressed as above).
- (21B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
  Addressed: Editor, Y.W.,
  38 Great Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (21C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, Wo. 51, 19.1.33.
  Addressed; Editor, the W.L.
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (21D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
  Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
  16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (21E) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, 19.1.33.
  Addressed: Mr. L.O. Leong,
  P.O. Box 2748,
  Hanila, P.I.

- (21F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 54, 8.2.33.
  C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 55, undated.
  Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
  Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin, No. 65.
- (21G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33.
  C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33.
  Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
  825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa,
  Tokio Prefecture, Japan.
- (22) Document in Chinese bearing on the Tsung Tai
  Rubber Factory Explosion dated 1.3.33.

  Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,

  Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin No. 65,

  Germany.
- (22A) Document in Chinese bearing on the situation in Peiping and Tientsin Dated 21.3.33. (Addressed as above).
- (22B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 64, 14.4.33.

  Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
  825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa,
  Tokio Frefecture, Japan.
- (22C) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33. (2 copies)
  C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33. (2 copies)
  Addressed: Mr. O. S. Spedding,
  Brine St., Sydney, Australia.
- (22D) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 62, 30.3.33. C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 63, 3.4.33. Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr., 97F., Berlin No. 65.
- (22E) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33. C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 60, 11.3.33. (Addressed as above)
- (22F) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 56, 11.2.33.
  ditto 57, 18.2.33.
  ditto 58, 26.2.33.
  ditto 59, 1.3.33.
  Report by D.S.I. Everest and appendices, 6.7.33.
- (23) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.

  Addressed: Mr. V. Rover,

  King Albert Apts., Rue du Albert, Local
- (24) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.8.33.

  Document in Chinese bearing on the peasant movement, etc., dated 11.4.33.

  Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,

  Mullerstr., 97 F, Berlin, No. 65,

  Germany.
- (24A) Document in Chinese bearing on "Revolt of White Troops in China between October 1932 and March 1933." (Addressed as above).
- (25) Report by D. J. I. Everest, 14.10.33.
  C.W.C. Vol.3, No. 67, 20.6.33.
  Addressed: Secy., W.E.A., 16 Harper Street,
  London, W.C.1.

- (25A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.

  Addressed: Industrial Workers of the World, 3333 Belmont St., New York.
- (25B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.

  Addressed: Editor, Y.W.,
  38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (25C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 76, 6.9.33.
  Addressed: Mr. J. Wong, 1st Dormatory,
  Pieping University, Peiping.
- (26) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 12.1.34.

  C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.

  Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,

  16 Harper Street, London.
- (26A) C.W.C. Extra No. 1, 13.10.33.

  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (26B) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 14.12.33.
  C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 78, 20:9.33.
  Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
  38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (26C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 77, 13.9.33.

  Addressed: Mr. Jack Wang,
  lst Dormitory,
  Peiping University, Peiping.
- (26D) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 68, 13.7.33.

  Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
  38 Gt. Ormond St., London, W.C.1.
- (25E) C.W.C., Val. 3, No. 79, 27.9.33.

  Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
  16 Harper St., London, W.C.1.
- (26F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.

  Addressed: Mr. J. H. Boylan,
  P.O.Box 274, Shanghai.
- (27) C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.

  Addressed\* D.C. Bess, Metropole Hotel,
  Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.
- (27A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 86, 14.12.33.
  Addressed: Secy., W.E.A.,
  16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (27B) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 83, 25.10.33.
  Addressed: Mr. S. Fermma Gongles,
  1106 Remedios Ave.,
  Tayabas, Tayabas Province,
  Phillippine Islands.
- (27C) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 84, 7.12.33.
  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.l.
- (27D) C.W.C. (as above)
  Addressed! Secy., V.E.A.,
  16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.

- (27%) C.W.C. (as above)
  Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
  38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.l.
- (27F) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 81, 11.10.33.
  Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
  3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly, Paris.
- (27G) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 80, 4.10.33.
  Addressed: Secy., A.I.L.,
  3 Rue Parmentier, Neuilly,
  Paris France.
- (27H) Report by D.S.I. Golder, 17.4.34.
  Report by D.I. Ross, 10.4.34.
  Memorandum on Demarce C. Bess.
  C.W.C. (7 pages) undated.
  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (28) Report by D.I. Ross, 19.4.34.
  C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 13, 13.4.34.
  Addressed: Mr. H. R. Isaacs, Embankment
  Building, North Secchow Road, Locd.
- (29) Report by D.I. Ross, 21.4.34.
  C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 14, 20.4.34.
  Addressed: Mr. H. Isaacs, Embankment Building,
  North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
- (30) Report by D.I. Ross, 23.4.34.
  C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
  C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
  Addressed: Editor, The Worker,
  24 High Holborn,
  London, W.C.1.
- (30A) C.W.C. Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
  C.W.C. Vol. 4, Wo. 1, 4.1. 34.
  Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
  38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30B) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
  Addresseds Editor, Worker Monthly,
  162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30C) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30D) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.
  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30E) C.W.C. Vol. 4, No. 4, 25.1.34.
  Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
  38 Great Ormand Street,
  London, W.C.1.

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SRAKONAI MUNICIPAL PE File No. B. R. R. R. G. ST. L.

DEPORT

Beetien 2, Special Brasers, 7/0 T Date August 3 1 8 31

|               | Date Augusta 10                                                                                                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subject (in f | (ull) The "Chinese Werkers Correspondence".                                                                                         |
| Made by D.    | B.I. B.M. Golder Forwarded by Shu S.                                                                                                |
|               | The following is a list of addresses, coming to the                                                                                 |
|               | notice of this office, to which copies of the *Chinese Workers                                                                      |
|               | Correspondence" have been forwarded during the period January                                                                       |
| I another.    | to July 1934 but which have been returned to place of origin                                                                        |
|               | after attempts had been made to deliver:-                                                                                           |
| •             | (1) Gerard Vanter, 359 Singed, Amsterdam (C).                                                                                       |
|               | (2) Editor, "Labour Monthly", 162 Buckingham Palace Read, London                                                                    |
|               | (3) H.R. Isaacs, Embankment Apartments, North Socchow Read,                                                                         |
|               | Shanghai.                                                                                                                           |
|               | (4) H. Hong, 25, 15th Street, Hew York City.                                                                                        |
|               | (5) Editor, "The Worker", 24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.  (6) Editor, "Young Worker", 38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1        |
|               | (6) Editor, "Young Worker", 38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1. (7) Editor, "Workers Monthly", 162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1. |
|               | (8) Editor, "Workers Life", 24 High Helborn, Lendon, W.C.1.                                                                         |
| V             | (9) D.C. Bess, Metropole Hetel, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.                                                                             |
| •             | (10) Secy., W.E.A., 16 Earper Street, London, W.C.1.                                                                                |
|               | (11) S. Fermus Gongles, 1106 Remedios Avenue, Tayabas, Tayabas                                                                      |
|               | Province, Philippine Islands.                                                                                                       |
|               | (12) Jack Wang, 1st Bormitory, Peiping University, Peiping.                                                                         |
|               | (13) Secy., A. I. L. 3 Rue Panmentier, Neuilly, Paris.                                                                              |
| V             | (14) J. H. Boylan, P.O. Bex 274, Shanghai.                                                                                          |
| Ú             | (15) Mr. Ekin, United Press, lc Riukiang Read.                                                                                      |
| 0.            | Em Golden                                                                                                                           |
| Mile          | D.S.I.                                                                                                                              |
| 27            |                                                                                                                                     |
| , 1)          | Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                                                         |

| , and 1   | سرا |
|-----------|-----|
| Fm. 2     | 1   |
| G 5000-14 | *33 |

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special

| _ # | 27. | · | •    | 17  | 791 | 16 |   |
|-----|-----|---|------|-----|-----|----|---|
| B   |     |   | . 65 | U ( | 19/ | -  | - |
|     | -   | - | 2 .  |     |     |    | 2 |

|              | Date                                                                                           |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| rject (in fu | (11) Chinese Workers' Correspondence, Vol. 4, No. 15.                                          |
|              | dated April 27, 1934.                                                                          |
| de bh        | and Forwarded by D.I. Ross                                                                     |
|              | I forward herewith a copy of the Chinese Workers'                                              |
|              | Correspondence, Vol. 4, No.15, dated April 27, 1934. The                                       |
|              | contents of this issue comprise a lengthy self explanatory                                     |
|              | article entitled "The Present Situation and Tasks of the                                       |
|              | Party, a Decision adopted by the 5th Plenary Session of                                        |
|              | the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party                                           |
|              | which was held at Juikin, capital of Soviet China on                                           |
|              | January 18, 1934.                                                                              |
|              | The publication which was obtained from a confidential                                         |
| C            | source was delivered through the post addressed to *H. R.                                      |
| Lee- 1/19    | Isaacs, Embankment Apartments, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.                                   |
| -            | The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal was posted                                 |
|              | at the C.P.O. Branch Office, A.853, Avenue Joffre on April 26,                                 |
|              | 1934.                                                                                          |
|              | Olhn                                                                                           |
|              | D. I.                                                                                          |
|              |                                                                                                |
|              |                                                                                                |
|              |                                                                                                |
|              | Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                    |
|              | Copies of CWC. send to meson liples, acting a Vandon Berg Koketin and bolion-Broad & Hopkinson |
| ŀ            | 78740                                                                                          |
|              | 12/5                                                                                           |
|              | A Se                                                                                           |
|              | 311                                                                                            |
|              |                                                                                                |

CHIMESE WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE......Vol.4, No 15......April 27, 1934

# CONTENTS

THE PRESENT SITUATION AND TASKS OF THE PARTY

a Decision adopted by the CC of CPC on Jan.18,1934
at Juikin, Capital of Soviet China

#### The International Situation

In its analysis of the present world situation the Communist Internationale at the 12th plenary session pointed out that "the relative stabilization of capitalism has begun to come to an end but in the most important and decisive capitalist countries there is not a situation for direct revolution. We are approaching a new stage of tremendous conflicts between class and class, between nation and nation, that is to say, are approaching in a transition to a new stage of war and revolution".

This fundamental thesis of historical significance is unreservedly accepted by the 5th plenary session of CPC which calls on the whole party to carry out with Bolshivist steadiness the great tasks confronting the party at pre-

sent, tasks that have arisen out from the conclusion just cited.

The march of events in the past year has completely proved the correctness of the thesis. The sum total of the events following the 12th plenary session is apparently in the nature of a transition to a new turn of war and revolution.

After referring to the upsurge and success of the socialist construction in the Seviet Union, the deepening of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, the transition to a new turn of war and revolution is individual countries, the decomposition of social democracy on an intermational scale, the text of the decision goes on to say an follow: .)

The tremendous success of the socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the growth of the contradictions between the imperialist countries, the e-consider war at all fronts, the extension of armament, the increasing preparations of war against the Soviet Union, the development of the revolution—armament, the disintegration of the second internationals, all these solid to the acceleration of the transition to the new stage of war and resolution.

### The National Crisis in China

The course of events in the past year has testified to the complete cordesired of the 12th plenary session of the communist interdiscrete divisionary situation does exist in China. With the charpdiscrete division in China, the deepest national crisis
difference of national existence.

The surrender of the Rhomintang guarantees
desired division. The surrender of the Rhomintang guarantees
desired division. The surrender of the Rhomintang guarantees
desired division. The surrender of the Rhomintang and
the seismre of handbaria and Johol, has practically established
desired divisions and Johol, has practically established
desired divisions the territory lying north of the Huang Ho. At
the invertalism is frantically consolidating its posivalley as well a in Jukien opposite Formac (Japanese
has been desired desired in the presence of the first its
desired desired desired in the presence of the first its
desired desired desired in the presence of the first its
desired desired desired in the presence of the first its
desired desired desired in the first its
desired desired desired in the first its
desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired desired des

perialist aggressions will not lessen. On the contrary, the growing difficulties confronting imperialism will only make the imperialists more greedy.

By using Indo-China as a base, French imperialism has equally established its guardianship over Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kweichow. It is prepared to openly

occupy these provinces if circumstances should permit.

Yankee imperialism is in frantic preparations of war for the hegemony over the Pacific with Japanese imperialism. It has become a more active element in the predatory preparations and provokation of the imperialist countries against the Soviet Union. It has been trying to maintain and to enlarge its influence on the KMT power at Nanking. Through this tool, it has been attempting to enslave the Chinese people and to convert China into an American colony. It has done its part in the KMT attack on the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people by making the cotton and wheat loan to Nanking, thereby wrecking the economy of China.

The league of nations has been actively taking part in all plans of dividing and enslaving China, and has elaborated such plans. It has been participating in the anti-Soviet preparations. Since the Manchurian incident the league has been doing its best in aiding Japanese imperialism to seize Chinese territory and to butcher the Chinese people. The anti-Japanese decisions of the league and the Japanese withdrawal from the league are nothing but a reflection of the inner contradictions of imperialism, primarily designed to fool the Chinese people as well as the toilers all over the world.

Regardless of the serious differences among the imperialists regarding the division of China all imperialist powers are united in frantically preparing the offensive against the Chinese Soviets. Aware that the Soviets have placed the greatest obstacle in the way of division of China, all imperialists have been unanimously organising the anti-Soviet campaign, supplying the LAT with money, ammunitions, aeroplanes, military advisers, hoping thus to drown in blood

the millions of toilers in the Soviet territory.

### The Economic Collapse

Chinese econmy presents a pitiful picture of decay, unemployment and starvation, resulting from the imperialist-K.T rule. Japanese agressions have caus-

ed greater aggravation of the economic situation.

Agricultural crisis has climbed up to the highest peak, resulting in the total rural collapse. As a result of Japanese agressions and pillage, of the dumping of foreign rice, wheat, flour and artificial silk, of the militarist exactions, of militarist wars, of compulsory poppy-cultivation, of stupendous floods and other disasters, millions of the peasants have been setarving, diving and fleeing. Silk and tea together with other staples have been completely destroyed. Household handicraft has been entirely wiped out by capitalist dumping. Even in a fairly good year the peasants can not satisfy the hungary militarists and get enough to pay for the cost as a result of the dumping of imperialist rice, wheat, etc. Millions and millions of the peasants. have been deprived of food, land, market to sell their labour. They joined the ranks of the famine-sufferers and led an inhuman life.

The metional industries are in precess of decay. The heavy industries are almost invaribly monopolized by imperialism while the light industries such as cotton and silk are in a state of ruin. Many factories have shut down, many others have cut the working days. All capitalists, whether foreign or Chinese, have cut the mearvation wages and worsened the working conditions. Over 60% of the workers have been laid off. Thrown on the street, they have obtained no re-

lief whatsoever and experienced the worst sufferings.

Trade, whether foreign or domestic, has experienced a startling slump in co sequence of rural impoverishment, of the decline of the national industries, of the despening of the world economic crisis. Importation has far exceeded expositation. The shrinkage in the internal market has causeed a stagnation and standard in demostic trade.

Contrary to the decline of national connery the Goessens influences of influences of the richigs here assessed sharply. The transactous excesss of imports appeals the detail of the expects, large investments have been placed in the way findantries for the proposition of war and the suppression of this forciution. With the same in-view six review here been insuggested. From in the light industries in partialism his complete the supposite position, dignate leads to Fasting, is difficultible to picture the constant tenant regime it; mannering the Chinese and second-lighting its side as a convenience, has accolarated the provides of decay to rectal excess and distributed the tenant regime its manner and distributed the tenant constant of the provides of decay to

reaction the the bare to the eities have gathered around maker the partial of the parties of the thirty of thirty of the thirty of the thirty of the thirty of the thirty

munist party, for a fight. Despite the betrayal of the yellow unions the anticapitalist strikes have often broke out on an unprecedented scale. The strikers have always increased in numbers and exceeded in the past two years the record number in 1927, the period of great revolution in China. The strikes are always defiant and stubborn. For defence of their own interests the workers have repeatedly resorted to strikes as a weapon. The enthusiasm of the strikers discloses the strike as a revolutionary counter-attack. The workers always replied to the ruthless terrors of the capitalist-K.A. military-police-traitors with revolutionary self-defence. The strikers always came to bloody clash with the military and police. The wave of strikes involves not only the whole territory of China butall departments of production. The anti-imperialist strikes of the workers clearly shows the leading role of the workers in the anti-imperialist movement.

The anti-tax, anti-debt, anti-rent, struggles of the peasants and their struggle for the division of rice have always led to armed revolts and formation of partisan troops. The peasants put up high the banners of agrarian revolution. To save themselves from starvation the masses of the peasants have confiscated and distributed the food (rice) and land of the landlords (Tuhao). Under the influence of the anti-imperialist struggle and of the land revolution the KAT troops have been heading for swift decomposition and disruption. Broad masses of the soldiers refused to fight the red army and demanded to fight the Japanese on an increasing scale. Mutinies always broke out. The national minorities have under the influences oppression of imperialism-KAT and their own feudal princes been drawn into the revolution, fighting for national emancipation, for land, for the overthrow of their exploiters, imperialism, KAT, will-tarists, bureaucrats and their own princes or chieftains.

The surrender and capitulation of the LIT and the LIT ruthless oppression of the anti-imperialist movement, far from stopping the development of the anti-imperialist struggles of the masses, have rather strengthened the anti-imperialist organisations by shattering the illusions of nationalism and the fuding influence of the LIT among the masses. The revolutionary masses have, with the help of this fact, risen to drive out the wavering leaders or reactionary leaders, and gathered around the communist slogan of armed masses for the national revolutionary war. Partisan warfare against imperialism has been developing on an increasing scale. The people's revolutionary army and volunteers in Manchuria have been, under difficult conditions, unflinchingly fighting in the sacred war of national liberation. The revolutionary crisis of China has entered upon a new sharp phase, that is, a direct revolutionary situation ex-

### Growth of the Soviets

iste in China.

The growth of the Soviets serves as the clearest sign of the existence of the revolutionary situation in China. The Soviets are growing stronger every lay. The Soviet sovement has become a strong gainstay of the Chinese revolution, become the central point of the mass struggle in all K.ff districts, will qualify the Chinese revolution as the vanguard in the people's revolutions in all colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Workers and peasants in the Soviet districts have overturned the imperialist-K.H-landlord-bougeois rule, set up their own Soviet government, secured
land, work and liberty. With improved life, with higher cultural and economic
levels, workers and peasants have been investing all their strength and enthusiasm in the construction of the state under the democratic dictatorship of
workers and peasants, in the sacred defence of the Soviets, i.e., revolutionary war. The ever victorious red army shattered the 4th campaign of imperialisms
KaT into which Manking threw all it commanded, defended the Soviet territory
without loss, expanded the Soviets and conquered a new vast territory in Szechwan and Shemsi. With the support of millions and millions of toilers in China
the Soviet movement has become an invincible force. The successes of the toilers
in the Soviet territory under the hegemony of the proletariat clearly demonstrate to the people of China that only the victory of the anti-imperialist
land revolution and the democlidation of the Soviets cam liberate China, unify
China, emanicipate China from imperialist slavery, from oppression, exploitation, unemployment, starvation, brutal fascist terrors.

The present situation in China is characterised by the opposition of two absolutely different powers and two worlds which are fighting against each other is a life and death battle. Before the masses of China is sharply raised the question: Thether the toilers of China are going to become the slaves of imperialism directly or through its tool, the KE, or the anti-imperialist land revolution to going to succeed with the expansion of the Soviets over the whole

After repeated defeats imperialism and K.ff have been mobilizing all they

have at their disposal in a desperate fight against the central Soviet district. This fresh offensive has continued for the several months past but owing to the best fighting qualities of the red army, owing to the support of the millions of the toilers both in the Soviet and Kell territory, owing to the growing concredictions among the ruling classes (and owing to their disintegretion), the original plan as mapped out by Gaiang Kai-shek has ended in a failure. But the 5th campaign has not terminated yet. Chiang has changed his tactions by moving his base of operations in the east, namely, in Fukien, in a continuous fight against the Soviets. The decisive battle is yet ahead. At this critical moment every worker, every peasant, every red fighter, every revolutionary must win the war by all means, a victory that insure the success of the Soviet revolution in one or several provinces and will lay down the cornerstone for the success of the Soviet revolution over the whole country.

### The National Crisis

The deepening of the national crisis, the success of the Soviet movement, etc, has clearly proved the bankruptcy of the counterfevolutionary landlord-bourgeois rule. The KAT has most shanelessly capitulated and betrayed to imperialism, has most: shanelessly played the role of scavenger for imperialist aggressions. Chiang Kai-chek openly declared: "Any one who dares to talk about anti-Japanese resistence shall be beheaded without mercy". This declaration means complete surrender of the KAT government to Japanese imperialism. In theory and practice the KAT has become the spokesman and agent of Japanese imperialism. The KAT suppresses the anti-japanese boycott and all other anti-imperialist forms, suppresses the anti-japanese volunteers and disarms them, relies on imperialist aid in a big scale war against the Soviets, tortures and butchers legions of the masses through the white terror, all this for the pro-longation of exploitation, for the increase in the sufferings and hunger of millions of toilers. By the Tangu agreement the KAT has virtually turned N. China to Japanese imperialism. The KAT unhasitatingly conducted direct negotiations with Japan to realize a bigger betrayal and to invite other imperialism to divide China.

The Kwangtung fraction of the KMT desires to maintain the bankrupt rule by indulging in anti-Japanese phrases, by agitating against Nanking, in hopes of cheating the people and winning their support. The anti-Japanese propaganda of Kwangtung rather reflects the growing contradiction between Japan and Great Britain. While cringing before British imperialism in the most shameless manner, the Kwangtung fraction has conducted convarsations for a loan and for the dumping of Japanese goods.

for the dumping of Japanese goods. The militarists in W. China, particularly Huang Fu (chairmon of the Peiping political council), are all agents of Japanese imperialism. Differing in nothing from the traitors in Manchuria, they have prepared to set up a puppet government under Japanese domination, only waiting for the moment when Japanese disregard the interests of other imperialism in the north.

Yunnan and Eweichow are brought under the complete control of French imperialism while British imperialism has tightened its hold on Ewangtung and Szechwan. In this picture one may clearly see the extent to which the Riff and feudal militarists have sold the country.

Further disintegration within the KaT is well indicated in the revolt of the 19th route army which, throwing off the KaT mentle, set up the so-called people's government indulging in "left" cupty phrases and demagogical propagands. The short-lived people's government means no more and no less than an attempt on the part of a section of the KMT leaders and politicians to descive the people, to maintain instead of overthrowing the imperialist-KAT-land-lord-bourgeois rule, to divert the masses from the imperialist strungle for national ememcipation, to divert them the Soviet revolution.

lord-bourgeois rule, to divert the masses from the impossorial anti-imperialist struggle for national ememoipation, to divert them the Soviet revolution.

As a result of being recked by the national crisis, the economic catastrophe, and the revolutionary struggle of the masses, the landlerd-bourgeois rule is facing increasing contradictions and conflicts in its own midst. Such conflicts reflect the soute and irrecensilishte struggles of imperialism for the dividion of Gitm. And imperialist power is using its own militariet blee as the tentempt for a provide the factors, the fraction and conflicts within the saling discount the provide difficultion, the tentempter of the demonstration of the factors of the demonstration of the factors within the saling discount of the factors of the saling tentempt of the demonstration of the factors of the saling tentempt of the factors of the factors of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the factors of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of the saling tentempt of tentempt of the saling ten

old methods. For this reason, a section

politicians attempted to maintain the landlord-bourgeois government by abandoning the KMT. The history of the short-lived people's government together with its tragical bankruptcy shows clearly that there is absolutely no middle ground between the imperialist-KMT road to greater colonization and the road to Soviet China with the triumph of the anti-imperialist agrarian revolution. Under such conditions the party, while mobilizing the broad masses for the shattering of the 5th campaign, for the overthrow of the imperialist-KMT rule, for the success of the Soviet revolution on a national scale, must be most discret and careful and prompt in utilizing every split, even the smallest, between the enemies....the inner contradictions in the bourgeois camp but on the other hand seize every opportunity, even the smallest, secure an ally for the masses even the alliance is temporary, wavering, unreliable, conditional, immaterial" (words of Lenin). At the same time, fire must be concentrated on all reformist fractions from social democracy, AB groups, the productive party, etc. These fractions are seeking a middle ground between the colonial and Soviet roads but in fact they attempt to save the bankrupt rule of the landlords and bourgeoisie. They want to camouflage the predatory actions of imperialism in the division of China.

Achievements of the Party

The march of events since the 4th plenary session and the great achievements scored by the party in the leadership of the mass struggle clearly indicate the historical significance of the 4th plenary session in the history of the communist party of China. Under the guidance of the communist internationale and on the basis of a ruthless struggle on two fronts the 4th plenary session dealt a blow to the anti-Marxist, anti-Leninist, semi-Trotskist line headed by Comrade Li Li-san and severely condemned several comrades of the political bureau on the ground of their hypocratic attitude towards the line of the communist internationale. On the other hand, it directed a decisive blow against the right liquidationism. The rightists waged an anti-party struggle by making use of the dissatisfaction of a section of the worker cadres over the Li Li-san line and reconciliation. This struggle on two fronts coupled with the renovation of the leading organs of the party and the correction of the political line fromed the corner-stone for a wholesale over-hauling of the work of the party, insured the unity and steadiness (Bolshevist) of the party in thought and action. The 4th plenary session took a long step forward in the direction of the bolshevization of the party.

Since the 4th plenary session the political bureau of the CC faithfully carried out the line of the communist internationale and of the 4th plenary session under difficult conditions, relently fought against all opportunist tendencies and waverings, shattered all shades of opportunism such as opportunism in trade unions, the theory of lagging behind in N. China, the Lomin line in cnetral Seviet districts. In practical work a thorough-going transformation in the entire work of the party, resulting in many major achievements.

The 5th plemary session regards as the greatest achievements of the party the creation of stable Soviet districts, the expansion and improvement of the red army both in quantity and quality, the formation of the central Soviet government with its prestige and authority raised among the masses of the whole country, the destruction of all counterrevolutionary plots, the repulsing of the frantic imperialist-KAT attacks on the Soviets. In Soviet territory the party has made much progress in its political and organisational work. In the first place, the land revolution in the basis Soviet districts has been completely carried out on the basis of which the alliance between workers and peasants is greatly consolidated. With the raising of the militancy and creative power of the imasses to a higher level, workers and peasants took an active part in the defence of the Soviet districts, joined the red army, organised partisens, insured supplies to the red army. Tremendous economic and cultural construction has already begun. The establishment of the system of the Soviet delegate emittered makes still closer the connection between the Soviets and the masses, with the absorption of large masses into the constructive work of the second

the masses, with the absorption of large masses into the constructive work of the state.

Not, on the other hand, weaknesses are found in the work of the party in the Seviet districts. May, they are estious weaknesses. Especially so with the importance of the new and border districts, the insufficient development of purities weaknesses in the work of the party in the Edf district.

Around the account of the new and border districts in the party work. The work is assumed the account of purities are account to the party work. The work is assumed the account of the party work, indeed.

In the imperialist-KH districts the most ruthless white terror rages, making the work of the party exceedingly difficult. The party, however, has been and is growing, has strengthened its own political influence, has many achievements to show in a number of provinces. In defiance of all difficulties and terrors the party has been making strenuous exertions in initiating and fighting for the leadership of the anti-imperialist, anti-Japanese movement, organising and winning over the anti-Japanese volunteers, mobilizing them around the revolutionary programme of the party, strengthening its leadership of the strike movement. In many provinces the party has succeeded in strengthening the leadership of the peasant struggle, raised the militancy and con-

More Victories Scored By Red Army

On April 4 the red army in Yinhsing, Miangsi, made an attack on the enemy and defeated one brigade and four regiments, capturing the brigadier-general together with a number of regimental commanders. The said red army took more than 1,000 prisonners in addition to a large quantity of booty. Following the defeat, the enemy came back again and was likewise repulsed. After battling for 4 hours the enemy withdrew to their forts. Before retreat the enemy suffered another defeat at our hands, leaving 600 prisonners to us. In these two battles we seized over 1,000 rifles, 50 machine guns, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, more than 1,000 officers and men including the brigadier-general Hou Peng-fei, etc.

A portion of the red army captured Nin-yang, Fukien, for a second time on March 28, capturing 5,000 piculs of salt, 30 boxes of kerosene, etc.

In Yin-feng and Lo-an, two hsiens located in east Kiangei, the crack units under the command of Chiang Kai-shek suffered a defeat, leaving more than 1,000 dead and wounded on the battle field. The heroic red army occupied the forts of the enemy by the thousand. Over 1,000 were taken by the triumphant red fighters.

In Tai-ning, Jukien, the forts built up by the enemy and strongly guarded by white troops gave way before the fierce attacks of the heroic red army in the two days on March 25 and 24. As a result of severe fighting 700 white soldiers were killed, mode than 100,000 ammunition taken by the red army.

There are a number of minor victories in addition to the above.

sciousness of the struggling peasants, developed the peasant struggle into partisan warfare, created red armies and Soviet bases in Shensi and Kansu. The 5th plenary session lays stress on the fact that the work of the party in the Kar regions is too week, especially in the leading industrial centres. The most serious weakness lies in the inadequacy of the work in trade unions, in the under-estimation of the union work, in the neglect of this work. Consequently, certain important section of the working class still remain in the yellow unions. The centact of the party with the factory is extremely instituted. Bed unions are not yet a mass organisation. The united front from the mode little progress in the anti-importalist movement. The hage-little progress in this average is yet week. Planned work in the village will lacking. Even under manufact conditions partisms unrefere can not converted into the lass subliction. The work of breaking the white still lacking. Even under manufaction, The work of breaking the white the lass subliction. The work of breaking the white converted into the lass subliction. The work of breaking the white the lass subliction. The work of breaking the white converted into the lass subliction. The work of breaking the white converted into the lass subliction. The work of breaking the white converted into the lass subliction. The work of breaking the white converted into the lass subliction. The work of breaking the white converted into behind its growing political influence. The speedy evergence and the converted into the lass of the success of the Chimese substitute.

· Colorado Mario, . . . . . .

. Yu

Our party organizations in the Soviet districts should, with the Bolshev-

ist stiffness and efforts, fulfill the following tasks: Mobilizing all forces and resources and enlightening and extending to the highest fixtent the militancy of the masses and the party memberships the party must develop and consolidate the red army, putting all other tasks around this one. All party work should be carried on under the slogan of Lenin—for the victory in the front or the civil war. The sharpening of the revolutionary situation demands us to realize the slogan of 'oreating one million red armies within the short pariod possible! It is necessary to streng then party, mass, youth and women organizations emabling them to play a higger role in the mobilization of more fresh fighters. It is far more important to strengthon the red guards and vanguards so as to convert into well-trained reserves of the red army and local rorces. The red army, under the leadership of the party, has succeeded in schieving a more effective conjunction in its action with other forces, due to the definite class consciousness of the red fighters, the self-conscious iron discipline, the rich experience of their organization and fighting, as well as the improvement and consolidation in both political and military leadership. In spite of this, we should not, however, discontinue consolidation and improvement of this work. Every revolutionary should regard as his bounden duty and task the promotion of the military and fighting technique of the red fighters and their class conscious-ness and self-conscious iron discipline. Various units of the red army are required to fight under collective and united fighting tactics. It is much more imperative that the political and military tasks of the Szechuan-Shensi Soviet districts, the Eupeh-Honan-Anhwei Soviet Districts and the 2nd Army Group (under Comrade Ho Lung) must be coordinated with the great task of the Central Soviet Districts. One of the extremely important tasks is to extend partisan warfare, to break the communication and transportation of the enemy, to organize the masses for the struggle, and to develop the agrarian revolu-tion and to creat fresh Soviet districts in the rear of the enemy and around the Soviet districts. Partisan forces must become the initiator and organiser of the agrarian revolution, the disceminator of the influence of the party and the Soviet power, and the backbone of the armed struggle of the masses.

We must strengthen and improve the work of the Soviets, making the Soviet power to further consolidate their closer connection with millions of the toiling people, drawing the toilers into active participation in as well as supervision over various activities of the government. It is necessary to continue to persistently carry on the struggle against the dass aliens who conceal themselves in the Soviet apparatus. It is, above all, necessary to extend the struggle on a large scale against the corruption and the extravagence of the public funds by individual functionaries and against the burvagance of the public funds by individual functionaries and against the curequivatic elements in the Soviet apparatus. Aside from strengthening the orgamisation and work of the workers-peasants' inspection committee and administering a blow at those individuals who are responsible for the crimes, we
must elevate the cultural level of the masses. The cultural revolution must
be linked up with the supervision and participation of the broader masse in
the Soviet work. At the same time, it must be coordinated with the extension
of democracy and self-criticism of the Soviets. The upper Soviet governments
(the Central and various provincial governments) must strengthen their leadexcellip of the work of the lower Soviets. They should become not only the orsame of the workers-peasants' power in the Soviet districts but the organiser
and leader of the anti-imperialist-Exemintant structle of the toiling masses d leader of the anti-imperialist-Exemintang struggle of the toiling magnes

in the White districts.

In the correct enforcement of the agrapian and economic policy of the swiet is the important step towards strengthening the authority and influence the Envist power during the civil war and economic blockade of the energy.

The the thoroughgoing carrying out of the agrarian revolution has made a support transmission progress in the principal soviet districts, the agrarian will remain the most agricus one in the may Soviet distincts and one in the new Soviet distincts as lead. The wrong methods and the Eule named are still more or less in w diline the land in t intro ets where the agration enst concist, in par

directions of the party, in rapidly confiscating the land of the landlord and the big private lands and them equally distributing it among farm labourers, coolies, and poor and middle peasants. And the campaign for the inspection of land must be energeticly carried on, placing the benefits of the agrarian re-volution completely into the hands of the basic masses. In the field of eco-nomic construction, it is of paramount importance to widely develop various kinds of cooperative stores, to revive the handicraft industries, to foster commerce within the Soviet districts and to restore trade between the Soviet and the RMT districts. Thus, we can shatter the economic blockade of the enemy, beyond further improving the lot of workers and peasants.

4. For the realization of the great tasks facing the party of the Soviet

districts, it is absolutely necessary to develop and strengthen the organizations of the party, workers, youth, women and other toilers.

The trade union in the Soviet districts is the buttress of the democratic dictatorship of corkers and peasants, the most trustworthy bulwark of the Soviet power, and the school of communism. The party should promote the trade union work to the highest level and overcome its neglect of the work of the trade union. In the struggle for the defense of the every-day interests of the working class and in improvement of the economic and cultural life of workers, the trade union in the soviet districts must personal various tasks broadest workers into the revolutionary war, as well as into various tasks the trade union in the Soviet districts must persistently draw the of Soviet constructions. The party should bring forward and realise the slogan that 'each worker in the Soviet districts must become a member of the trade union. The tremendous tole of young workers and peasants both in revolution and war has been shown in the present civil war and in all the work of economic and cultural construction. The party should pay further attention to the work among youths as well as to their economic and cultural demands. The c,y. must within the shortest period convert itself into the more-greater then-now mass organisation embracing more young workers, semi-proletariat, poor peasants and the conscious elements of the middle peasants. With the maximum attention, the c.y. league should extend communist and Leninist edueation among its members. At the same time; it should become the vanguard in
all fronts, become the first assistant of the party.

In conformity with the previous decisions of the party, we must "sanirient
the work of the congress of the working-romen and rural women in every district; drawing the largest masses of the working and peasant women into ecomomic and multural construction

nomic and cultural construction.

Admist the serious sharpening of the civil war, it is, above all, more important to strengthen the party organisation, adapting it to the steadily changing condition of the granth and civil wer. The party in the soviet dischanging condition of the granth and civil wer. The party in the soviet district should direct maximum attention to the growth and consolidation of the organizations of the party and the league. It must train more fresh work cadres promoting them to leadership. Above all, our organization must get rid of class aliens and untrustworthy elements. The intensification of the Marxist and Leminist education plus the struckle on two fronts within the party is a guarantee that the party will be capable of caseomplishing its great task.

had of the lasts in Degeletons Districts 1. We must use every possible strength in organizing and leading the struggle of the working class. In face of the sharpening of the re-Is face of the sharpening of the revo lutionery situation as reflected in the steedily increasing strike-wave the cald devote the whole of its attention to this work in which our is insufficient, for the purpose of sec my should consentrate on the Suntaples ouring the decisive turn in the trade union and walkout. industries, on the heh more seriou ignous to the Soviet scores of local m

the worker. The party should carefully be prepared for, every strike and put an end to our dull and mechanical slogans and demands. In order to secure the victory of a strike, it is necessary to organize the mass strike committee with many members. Our work among the unumployed must be intensified, and the work of our propaganda and agitation among them must be strengthened and improved. The unemployed workers' committee must be set up. The struggle of the unemployed must be linked up with that of the employed workers. We must lead the unemployed in demonstration and fight for relief funds, for continued payment of wages, and for work. To strengthen over connection with the workers, we must devote further attantion to all the auxiliary and recreation organizations of workers.

2. Among the peasants the chief task of the party consists in extending the struggles against taxes, ground rent, usury, for the division of food and rice, and for the seizure of land, and expanding these struggles into partism warfare and agrarian revolution. The party should focus its attention on those districts that are of vital importance to the development of the Soviet movement, combining these struggles of the peasants in these districts with the fighting of the red army. In those districts visited by flood and drought the party must intensify its agitation and expandictional work, organizing the struggles of the famine refugees for food, houses, and relief funds. When working in the villages, the party should pay attention to the differentiation of peasants, and form independent organizations out of rural workers around which the poor peasants must be railed. In the wife stiff struggle against Kulaks, the middle peasants must be also mobilized around it. In primitive and religious organizations (like the Big Sword Soviety, etc.) of the peasants, the party must strengthen its work for securing the lower masses. Where the condition for struggle matures, the party must firmly organize and lead the peasants for partisan warfare, kicking out the Kuomintang bureaucrats and authorities, overthrowing the landlords and gentries, confiscating their land and distributing it to peasants. The party must intensify its work among the Kuomintang troops and militia. In accordance with the political and economic dissatisfaction on the part of the white soldiers, we must stir up their resentment against the kuomintang to tack on the red army, ensourage them to resist imperialist aggression, organize their mutiny at the same time.

J. The intensification of the imperialist aggression and the disgraceful capitulation of the Eugenintang afford us a favourable opportunity in
strengthening and extending the struggle of the large masses against the imperialists. The party must decisively fight for the creation of the anti-imperialist united front from below. This united front against imperialism
must be realised in different forms according to the definite and popular
program of the national revolutionary war. The prolevarian leadership must
be strengthened and consolidated in the anti-imperialist united front from
below. The party must widely disseminate the appeal of the Soviet government
and the red army to all troops for concluding an agreement of joint drive
against Japanese aggressions, together with the three conditions attached
but at the same time expose the role of the Kuomintang and the reformists to
pave the way for the imperialist aggression. Making use of various mames,
the party must creat anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese organisations, take
setive part in these organisations, and bring forward our programme, line
and proposals for exposing the real face of the leaders of these bodies,
and for mobilizing the masses in active opposition to imperialism. It is
incumbest upon the party to consolidate its leadership in boycott agitation,
seveloping it into a mass movement. In Manchuria, Jehol, and Hopeh, the party
could take active part in the activities of volunteers, dispatching reliable
towards and workers among the volunteers, in order to strengthen our leaderseries and workers among the volunteers, in order to strengthen our leadertime an agreement of joint compaign with other anti-Japanese forces
that the active part in the services and muits by the anample of
the landord
that the services of joint compaign with other anti-Japanese forces
that the services of joint compaign with other anti-Japanese forces
to the landord
that the services of joint compaign with other anti-Japanese forces
to the landord that the servi

the continued by the metions of the metion of the metion of the metion of the metion of the metion of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metions of the metion of the metions of the metion

usurers, etc. Their struggle for emancipation must be closely linked up with the agrarian revolution. It must be pointed out that nothing short of the Chinese Soviet revolution can guarantee liberation to the national minorities, that only the Chinese Soviet revolution can guarantee formation of their Soviet Republics working for real peace and liberty among various nationalities. The Fifth Plenary Session asks the Political Bureau and the various provincial committees to workout a concrete programme of work among various nations in accordance with the revolutionary and national policy of

The most important organizational task of the party in the White districts is to consolidate the party organizations, to build up stable factory-nuclei, to improve the underground work and the directing methods and to improve the propaganda-agitation and the methods of approaching the masses. Here, the main task consists in creating and strengthing the organization and work of the party in the leading industrial enterprises. Reliable and capable comrades must be sent to the most important industries in the citical for the party there were the centre of es for building up powerful stronghold for the party there. The centre of all party work must be mut in the factories, villages, schools, and barracks. Only with these, can we strengthen our connection with the masses and avoid being hit by the Knomintang-Fascist terror. As a result of the blow of the white terror and the increasing activities of our party, the demand for fresh cadres is greatly increasing. It is only by bouldy promoting the worker-cadres having a closer and maximum contact with the masses and showing er-cadres having a closer and maximum contact with the masses and showing faith in and playing the vanguard role in the mass struggle that whis problem regarding the cadres can be settled. Conservatives that refuse to promote fresh cadres under the pretext of secret work must be denounced. This question is more sharply raised in the provinces like Szechuan etc and in the sertain parts of Hupeh whre the intellectuals still occupy the leading position. Under the frantic white terror, the party should strictly improve the underground work and the connection between its various organizations. The party should intensify its leadership of the C.Y. league, not only by sending its representatives to work for the latter but also by constantly placing the work and life of the lengus on the aganda of the party work.

### The Stuggle on Two Fronts

The success of Chinese revolution primarily depends on the Communist party, on the right Bolschivist political line and practical work of the Communists, on the unity of the Communists, in thought and action within the field of politics, on the Bolschivist discipline of the Communists, on the ability of the party to lead the mass struggle.

Only by an unflimening struggle against all seviations from the Bolschwist line of the Communist International and the C.P.C. can our party lead the Seviet Revolution of China to victory.

Since the 4th Plenary Session the Party has steeled itself in the struggle on two freely, secured Bolschwist steadiness and unity in ideology, finally gone on the Bolschwist road, But this fact does not in the least weaken our ruthless struggle against "left" or right opportunism, against the two faces. In face of a new situation, of new difficulties, just at the moment of a sharp turn in the revolutionary situation, a fresh tendency toof a sharp turn in the revolutionary situation, a fresh tendency towavering is bound to occur in the least firm section of the Party.
Lity, such a tendency has already come to light. The Party must wage
whilese struggle against "left" opportunism, sectarism, neglect and
wination of trade unions, anti-imperialist and other mass organisamagnet of increasing our strength under optimist pleas. Only fightwhilesely against right opportunism as the principal danger and reliation with it can the Party develop the Bolshivist line. The rightdaught the development of the revolution, snear at the strength of
while the development of the revolutionaby losing their
liation is attack of the enemy, lower the level of the worker's
lib by dragging at the tail. By disseminating possinism among our
lib rights really help the enemy in attacking we and lead the
lib of the factor. Set infrabately has the rightist put forward a prolib rights to the Farty. The often sabstaged the line of the Party
library was union; the types face of the rightist with tow faces, of the rightest with tow for line of the Communist Interview by as possible the Bolchivis or force of Egadership; that

rede of the Co mark in face of

### Conclusion

Drawn into the vortex of revolution and war, we are facing the decisive battle in shattering the 5th campaign, The question of who shall win, the Saviets or imperialist lackeys, has been sharply raised. The 5th Plenary Session firmly believes that, on the basis of the Bolshevist line of the Party, on the basis of the mass work untiringly carried on by hundreds of thousands of communists, the Party will be able to direct a greater blow against the counter-resolution through fresh victories of the red army and the workers-peasants in struggles under the guidance of the Party. On this basis the Party can increase the leadership of the proletariat in the present revolution, push the bourgeois democratic, anti-imperialist agrarian revolution towards the socialist revolution, as soon as our bourgeois democratic revolution embraces the more important parts of the country, then enforcemento of the socialist revolution shall become the fundamental task of the Party. Only on this basis alone can China achieve unity and mational liberation, shake poff the imperialist-Kuomintang yoke, emanaipate the toilers from slavery, exploitation and starvation. Only on this basis can the workers and peasants in China set their feet on the glorious road shown by the nationalities of the Soviet Union in their successful revolution.

# NATIONAL ENSIGN, NATIONAL FLAG AND MILITARY BANNER As Adopted by the 2nd National Soviet Congress

The national ensign for the Soviet Republic of China—Hammer and sickle crossed on the picture of earth, in the right there is the ear of rice while in the left there is the ear of wheat, both ears below the earth, above the earth is the five pointed star in which are written these large characters: The Soviet Republic of China. Further above are inscribed: UNITE, PROLICARIANS OF THE WORLD AND OPPRESSED NATIONS. The earth is white in color while the logitude and latitude of the earth are blue. The hammer and sickle are black and the Star yellow.

blue. The hammer and sickle are black and the star yellow.

The national flag—The flag is red, 5 Chinese feet in width and 3.6

ft in length, with the national ensign on it. The handle of the flag is

white.

The military flag—The banner has a red field measuring 5 ft in width and 3.6 ft in length. In the centre is drawn the yellow hammer and sickle erosswise. On the right corner is the yellow five pointed star. The banner has a white handle.

### COMPOSITION OF THE DESIGNATED TO THE SECOND SOVIET CONGRESS

The delegates to the second Soviet congress may be classified as follows: (1) 8 industrial workers, (2) 244 handicraftsmen, (3) 53 coolies, (4) office employees, (5) 122 personney(s) agricultural workers, (7) 303 poor peasants, (8) 25 middle peasants, (9) 64 merchants and others.

As is shown by this analysis, the Soviets are the political power of the workers and all other tiolers, a hard fact that no body can deny.

File No.

## SUBJECT

(29) Report by D.I. Ross, 21.4.34.
C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 14, 20.4.34.
Addressed: Mr. H. Isaacs, Embankment Building, North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

| Fm.'2<br>G #000-11-33 | - |
|-----------------------|---|

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2,Special

| -  |     | -  |  |
|----|-----|----|--|
| RE | POI | 21 |  |

SHAUSESI MUSEUPAL POLISE File NS: B. REGISTRY.

| bys.   | and Forwarded by D. I. Ross                                    |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
|        | I forward herewith two extracts from the Chinese               |
|        | Workers' Correspondence Vol.4, No.14, dated April 20, 1934,    |
|        | entitled "A Statement by the Central Committee of the Communis |
|        | Party of China on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism    |
|        | in North China" and "The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipa |
| SECRET | Government.*                                                   |
|        | The publication which was obtained from a confident            |
|        | source was delivered through the post addressed to H.R. Isaac  |
| 7      | Embankment Apartments, North Soochow Road, Local.              |
|        | The postal cancellation chop shows that the journal            |
|        | was posted at the C.P.O. Branch Office, 41 Yu Yuen Road, on    |
|        | 14.4.34.                                                       |
|        |                                                                |
|        | · Odku                                                         |
|        | D. I.                                                          |
|        |                                                                |
|        |                                                                |
|        | Officer i/c Special Branch.                                    |
|        | Copies of extracts to Mesons Stephie, Kition, Van des 13       |
|        | and tote face                                                  |
|        | 03 yas                                                         |
|        |                                                                |
|        | 13' 17                                                         |
|        |                                                                |
|        |                                                                |
|        |                                                                |

### CONTENTS .......

## NEW JAPANESE OFFENSIVE IN NORTH CHINA

| (1) | A Statement by c.c. of c.p.c. on the New Offensive of Japanese Imperialism in N. Chinap. | 1 |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| (2) | Life and Struggle of the Chintsin Minerp.                                                | 3 |
|     | The Mayar Workers Surrounded the Municipal Governmentp.                                  |   |
|     | Chinese Economy in First Quarter 1934p.                                                  |   |
|     | Volunteers Active Everywhere in Manchuriap.                                              |   |
|     | -                                                                                        |   |

A Statement by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China on

### THE NEW OFFENSIVE OF JAPANESE TAPERIALISM IN N. CHINA

In our previous issue we published an article on the new offensive, of Japanese imperialism in North China together the Kuomintang's decision to surrender by a new deal with Japan. The decision involves, so far as we know, the de facto recognition of the Manchukuo as the most important step in the direction of further capitulation to Japan and further aid to Japanese war preparations against the Soviet Union. The new deal is embodied in an agreement between representatives of Nanking and agents of the Japanese Maantung army, and may not be made known for a long time to come. The following is a translation of the declaration made on April 10 by the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, calling on the masses of China to rise in a protest against the new (betrayed of the Knomintang --- Ed.

To the masses of the whole country,
Since enthronement of its puppet, Henry Pu Yi, the predatory Japanese imperialism is openly contemplating further violences and outrages in M. China

periodism is openly contemplating further violences and outrages in N. China with the annexation of the whole country as the mais objective.

Japanese imperialism has presented the following demands on its agent in N. China, Ruang Fu, chairman of the Peiping political gouncil: 1) immediate acceptance of all the conditions relating to Sino-Japanese direct negotiations 2) complete evacuation of the old Manchurian troops (under Chang Hauch-liang) as well as of all other units, to be replaced by Japanese and Amehukuo troops 3) complete suppression of all anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist bodies, to be replaced by Japanese and Amehukuo organisations, 4) protection to be given by the authorities in N. China to Pu Yi when the latter comes within the Great Wall in a visit to the eastern imperial tombs, 5) demarkation of the testiony to the north of the Eugan Ho as Manchukuo territory. 6) guarantee of ritory to the north of the huang Ho as Manchukuo territory, 6) guarantee of preferential rights to Japanese investments in China as a vital step to Sino-Japanese economic cooperation. In a word, dissatisfied with the status kuo in M. China, Japanese imperialism demands Hua Pei, even the whole land, to be placed under its direct control like the present Manchukuo.

With this objective in view Japanese imperialism has been making active war preparations: further geomforcements to Malangue and R. Charhar, mass reconstruction of water goods for your purposes.

truction of motor roads for var purpos recruitu ent of Chinese penese inutigation the metorious of the I

wants to convert China into its exclusive colony in its fight for the hegesony over the Pacific. The recent exchange of notes between Japans and U.S. are simply a conspiracy against the Soviet Union. For the partition of and international over China all imperialism, especially German imperialism, is prepared to recognise Manchukuo, and an international consortium is just considering a big loan to Nanking.

The people in N. China as well as in the whole country are facing a life and death battle. The anti-Soviet war is more critical. And the imperialist invasion of China has reached a new stage, that is, the stage of direct di-

vision,

### KAT's New Sale

In face of this acute crisis the KMT is shamelessly, nay, more shamelessly, conducting the sale negotiations with Huang Fu and Ho Yin-chin figuring most prominently. Nanking sent its vice-minister of foreign affairs, Tang Yu-jin, to Cangchun paying Pu Yi a visit. Chiang Kai-shek and his hangmen decided to accept all Japanese demands at the Manchang conference. Evacuation has been already begun in N. China and many of the northwestern divisions have come down to attack the red army. In turning N. China to Japan, The fascist Kiff has resolved to put down all anti-Japanese movements or strikes. Chiang Kai-shek has issued strict orders against all strikes and sabotages. By these acts the KMT has proved the most reliable agent of Japanese imperialism and the most loyal subject of Pu Yi.

To conceel its betrayal the KMT has been carrying on the most shameless

demagogical propaganda, saying that we should not worry so much about the danger in N. China, assuring that British imperialism has not yet occupied Panhung and Manchang in Yunnan (which were seized long time ago). It considers the anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist movements as prejudicial to its policy of "construction" and communist-suppression. It is pushing the campaign against the Soviets without taking any steps to ward off the danger in north China. It is initiating a new life movement to enthrottle and enslave the masses so as to have a freer hand in selling the country. Yet it calls the

movement as a national recovery.

The Kar's plea that the country is too weak to resist Japanese aggressions has been clearly contradicted by the victories of the anti-Japanese troops and volunteers in Manchuria, M. China and Shanghai. And the heroic red armies have been able to shatter the imperialist-KE campaigns in succession. It is the Kiff that has cleared the ground for imperialist invasion. China is weak because the Kiff wants to bow before imperialism.

Appeal to Vorkers and Peasants

The imperialist gum is aiming at us, toilers of China. The KM will not its sale unless we rise against it. Any one who do not want to live like a slave under foreign rule, who do not want to be sold by the K-T, must arm themselves in defence of M. China and the whole country by a revolutionary national struggle; drive out Japanese imperialism and smach its tool---KHT. They must unite against Japanese and other imperialist aggressions in a unified ed anti-imperialist frost without regard to political affiliations, occupations or sex. Our anti-imperialist programs consists of

1) against the K.F surrender, no illusions on the league of nations and

America, union of all toilers as the gainstay of the national strug-

gle against imperialism, in favor of a sacred revolutionary national struggle in defence of China's independence and territorial integrity, appeal to the answer to join the war against Japan, aid for the vo-

of all orge, whether is thins or imported, to arm the masses, f Japanese property and property of the traitors for Jan

ness and other imperialist influence, also from a traiters, reguliation of all dobts in order

parece war, Paletions with Jajan, mobilisation against Japan, discontinuation

id direct negatiations. Head struggle which ought to here the see the are really against imperializa-in North-Chim, to workers and Princip stintiens.

loctuals, etc.

#### LIFE AND STRUGGLE OF THE CHINTSIN LINERS

Located in Hopei, the Chintsin mine is the largest, only next to the Kai-Is mine under British control. It is composed of seven or eight minor mines, employing 16,000 workers. A part of it is situated in the north worked up by the son of a militarist while in the south the enterprise is under Sino-German management. But strictly speaking it is run by the Germans because Chang Hsuehlaing mortgaged it to them for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Over the workers there is a hierarchy of five grades with the foremen in

direct control of the workers.

### Life of Workers

The miners are divided into two shifts, each working eight hours. The first begins from 6 A.M. while the second from 2 P.M. But the workers as a rule work

one or two hours overtime every day.

2/3 of the miners are natives, the remainder coming from the neighboring provinces. Owing to low wages, wage cut, lockout, etc, the workers are always out the starvation line. They eat the worst food and live in caves. When you enter the worker's house, you see but all darkness---dark clothes, dark bedding dark hearth, dark man, etc. All this is due the dark heart of the capitalist.

The internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management, earn the internal workers, about 1,200, directly paid by the management.

.8 to \$20 a month, hence in a better position as compared with the external workers who receive their wages from the contractors varying from 20 to 40 cents a day. The get no pay when they dont work. They work every two or three days. Hence they do not get enough for their own living, much less for their l'amilies.

The internal workers, though paid a definite wage each menth, are always everal months in arrears. Last year their pay weg withheld from 5.5 to 2 month issatisfied with the back pay, the workers were agitating against it and demanded the pay in full. They went on strike several times but failed owing to

the treachery of the yellow unions.

The external workers, not directly connected with the management, suffered more from the contractors as a result of double and triple exploitation. They are subject to the exploitation of the so-called guarantor who, usually a unoror and a landlord, stands as surety for the contractors and takes more than a half from the workers' wages. The guarantor always lends money to the needy workers at the rate of 5 or 10 cents for each dollar a month. Still worke is the moodle loan to the porkers who get the moodle from the guarantor at a much higher rate. So long at the worker gets no pay, he must be subject to this userious loan.

The external workers demand abolition of the contractor system, direct payment from the mana coment, loan in money or needle without interest, ride on

lifts down or up the shafts.

In the south each centractor controls some 160 workers and is, for this rea on, called the big contractor. In the north there is no big contractor, each controlling 4 to 140 workers.

Forkers Granisations

800 workers in the south are organised in the red unions. In the north mine there are the blue and red organisations (ganster). The strongest are the Tung Haiang Hui (units on of men from the same birth place) from the workers coming from outside. The yellow unions have declined considerably in influence as a result of their betrayals.

last market 400 workers (internal) demanded pay in full, a demand was supported by the advanced as well as the backward workers. And the workers were firmly recolved to carry out the demands. But the yellow unions tried to stop the outby tak of the struggle by intimidation and deception. At last they took up the leadership of the struggle (which was inevitable) in order to sell it out.

The yellow unions is attempting to sell out the struggle adopted the following arthodes buying the traitors and gameters for keeping a watch on the orkests, distincing the headers of the proking masses, separating the masses from each other, splitting the werkers by putting ferward slogans favorable for cortain others. To save its bankruptcy they intrigued according their cm leaders. They held back the workers back area in every may presible, they received \$100 from the management as a given to the putter unities. The diseast afaction of the workers over the yellow is imaginating every top.

In red unique have units prophes using the werkers in spite of the deception of the properties of the given have engaged the given at the yellow unites. Their papers and slogans have engaged the given attention of the working masses.

THE STATE OF STATE OF STATE

### THE MAYAR WORKERS SURROUNDED THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Imperialism and har have been very busy with the arrest of the workers leaders of the Mayar silk mill at Shanghai (See our last issue). Up to last week more than 50 leaders were thrown into prisons. The 4,000 workers, however, persisted in the strike for 6 weeks already. Under the leadership of the CPU they refused to accept all reconciliation and arbitration offered by KMT, contractors, yellow unions, bourgeois journalists, lawyers, etc. They decided to fight to the last for the interests of the workers. Other workers, toilers and students in Shanghai have given aid to them. Workers of 15 silk mills have declared a sympathetic strike, likely to result in a general tieup for the silk enterprises as a whole. On April 12 the garrison commender of Shanghai, therefore, proclaimed an order strictly forbiding strikes and sabotage. The fascist hangmen busied themselves with the arrest of workers leaders, thus trying to wreck the strike. But the strikers refused to yield. Besieged the Municipal Govit

Under the guidance of the scribe committee 4,000 workers of the Mayar silk mill called a strike on March 9 against the 20% wage cut. Being mostly women, they nevertheless organized agitation and messenger corps, pickets, etc, fighting for the interests of the working class. Relying on the strength of the masses, they snatched from the hands of the police their leaders and fellow workers serving on the strike consistee. They demonstrated against the threat of the capitalists to their delegates. They fought against police men for an hour and suffered 100 casualty.

On April 10, the date set for arbitration in the bureau of social affairs, workers went there in small bands after dinner. They desired to aid their delegates in the arbitration but resolved not to yield on any of their demands. By and by the crow reached 2,000, and demonstrated. In face of the police and troop charge they refused to retreat. Cold and rain rather encouraged the Workers who would not yield at all. In the evening the crowd was reenforced

by workers from other quarters, and received bread from them. Functionaries of the municipal government were shut in.

In spite of drizzling rain and severe cold the workers refused to leave the municipal government and spent the night by standing and waiting. One wo man worker fainted and bore a child on the very spot. The day following, 500 soldiers were rushed to the scene. At 10 o'clock they opened fire on the besieging crowd resulting in the hilling and wounding of dozens.

Leaders Arrested

To break the strike the NAT started the offensive against the central organisations of the workers and arrested their leaders by the dozens. They dragged the leaders from the workers quarters, charging them with theft and robbery, hoping thus to lessen the indignation of the workers. Up to now over 50 leaders were taken into custody. As firm as ever, the strikers never returned to work as ordered by the KMT.

Aid from Other Workers

Workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the workers in the other 15 mills at Shanghai have suffered wage cut in the current year. They are thus quite sympathetic for the Mayar strikers. They sollected money for the Mayar workers. They carried banners in aid of them while besieging the bureau of social affairs. They brought them food and buread. On april 11 the crowd of the mayar strikers around the Shanghai municipal gov't was dispersed by police and troops but next day 15 silk mills at Shanghai called a sympathey strike just at the moment when the KMT strictly interdicted strikes and sabotage.

The CPC in leading this struggle directed decisive blows against the deception of the yellow unions, against the deception of the liquidationalists who are only opposed to the "irrational wage out", broke through the severathite terror of the EMT and imperialism. In the light of these facts the workers now perfectly understand that the CPC alone defends the interests of the workers, that only firs solidatrity and stiff struggle can win the final victory. More united than ever, they are organising the peneral strike of the cilk mills as a condition for the success of their struggle.

# CHIMBER BOOKOMY IN PIRST QUARTER

Chinese bourgeoisie is at present disappointed, more disappointed than last year, in their new hopes for the better in 1934. With the conclusion of

the first quarter, 1934, the crisis has become much sharper. The largest of national industries, namely, the cotton mill, is reported to be on the verge of collapse in its entirety. The flour mills, silk weaving mills and tobacco factories will meet the same fate in the near future. Those which still struggle on will suck the last drop of blood from the worker before falling to pieces.

New Factors in the Crisis

New factors are working for the further deepening of the crisis. When assist imperialist economic appressions in China. In the first place, the steady rise in the value of silver is a proat aid to imperialist dumping in China to the detriment of Chinese actional goods. China is a silver country and, for this very reason, closely related to the rise or fall in the price of silver. Owing to the low price of silver before 1932 Chinese industry and trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the trade could maintain themselves in a somewhat stable position because the price level remained rather high. But since the suspension of the gold standard by Japan, England and US (which take up 50% of the total foreign trade of China) Chinese price level steadily declines. The American dollar in January and February has fallen by 20% as compared with last year. This helps imperialist wares in bringing pressure on the Chinese. This depresses Chinese prices. With the aid of the greatly depreciated Yen, of its military machine and the political superiority in China, of its sauggling, of the interdiction of the ani-Japanese boycott movement by the haff, Japanese imperialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market. ialism has been able to obtain the upper hand in the Chinese market.

The Aki taxation has been on the increase from year to year. Last December the taxes on tobacco, cement, matches, etc, wax were raised by one third. Beginning from this year, Mientsin collects 6% likin. Anwhei and Hupeh have followed the example of Mentsin. In view with of the decrease in

taxes as a result of the economic crisis the provincial, Hsien and other local governments have censelessly increased the rate of taxation.

In the third place, rural economy has gone from bad to worse. The levy of a tax on the importation of foreign rice considered as the necessary step in raising the prices of agricultural produce has been enforced only in the provinces under the control of Hanking, and has failed to show the desired effects. The price of flour is still going down. The purchasing of the peasant is on the decline.

### The Cotton Hill

Turning to the actual condition of the sharpening of the crisis, we may take the cotton mill as an example. Chinese textiles divide the market of China with Japanese textiles almost on the 50%-50% basis but in regard to capital and technique the Japanese exceeds the Chinese. According to a statement of the Chinese textile association Japanese capital is mapping out a plan to wipe out the Chinese cotton will in three years by monopolizing the market in Manchuria and North China as well as elsewhere. The selling price of the Japanese yarn is always lower than the Chinese by more than ten dollars. And this fact causes a further slump in the price of yarn. here in Shanghai the yarn of 20 counts sells at \$170 in January or \$28 below the price in the corresponding period last year. Now it declines to \$163.70, the lowest level touched since 1911.

The low price of the yarn is, however, accompanied by stagnation, a condition much worse than last year. According to the report of the Chinese Textile association at Hankow the Japanese control 80% of the yarn market and 90% of the cloth market. Oppressed by the Japanese, the cotton mills in Shanghai are not able, it is reported, to pay back \$120,000,000 to the banks which have advanced the money as a loan. At a conference on April 13 the cotton mills in Shanghai decided to curtail production beginning from May 1. On account of labour day falling on May 1, the curtailment was postponed to June 1. It shall be remembered that from April 20, 1933, the cotton mills in Shanghai have cut production by 23%. The Swanghai bourgeois press reported the flight of the cotton mill king. Tin Connechin, to Hong Kong in order to avoid the pressure of his creditors. The Swanghai banks have been stated ready in assuming the control over the cetton mills cwing to the latter's imminent bankruptcy but as they are not well versed in the cotton mill business they will capace experts as minagened. The day is drawing noar when the Chinese textiles will fall into the binds of the Japanese.

Sheet Heat comes the flour miles which; minhering come 20 throughout the country, have been running in 7th especial chape the beginning of the pear. As a result of the impertation of assertion wheat and flour provided in the US cotton and wheat loan, as a result of the managelization of the market in Manageria and Horth China by the Japannee; Chinace flour has been steadily declining in price. Under such conditions the largest of flour mills in Chinace flour mi na, the Foosin flour mill, was forced to close down. As to the silk business, the condition is still worse. The rise in silver prevents Chinese silk from competition with the Japanese in foreign markets, namely, in America and France. The silk market in foreign countries is, therefore, occupied by the Japanese. Since the opening of the year all silk filatures except a couple have shut up, throwing out some 60,000 workers. The silk-weaving business has likewise sunk steadity. Originally, there were 9,000 looms at Shanghai but up to April, 1933, the number decreased down to 4,785, then down to 2,500 February, 1934.

Last December the AMT government increased the tax on tobacco by 1/3 to the great prejudice of Tobacco companies of Chinese nationality. The new tax is a discrimination against Chinese cigarettes. According to the re-

new tax is a discrimination against Chinese cigarettes. According to the report of the Chinese tobacco association foreign made cigarettes pay only 70% while the Chinese have to pay 120% or 50% more. Since the imposition of the her tax foreign cigarettes have cut their prices by 20% and depressed the Chinese products still further. Chinese tobacco manufacturers have petitioned to the government for a revision of the tax but obtained no answer

from Wanking.

The tax on matches was also raised, times rendering ineffective the dumping tax of 1931 against the unfair competition of foreign matches. The new tax is so high that it virtually takes up 70% of the price of the product.

Rural Economy

Agriculture repeatedly hit by the crisis has reduced its productivity considerably. Take the example of sericulture. According to the Shanghai Sin-win-pao of April 13 2/3 of the peasants have given up silk-worm-breeding in Wusih, centre of sericulture in China. The sheets of salkworm, though sold at reduced prices, can not find a market. The exportation of tea amounts to 72,623 piculs from January to March or a decrease of 7,796 piculs as against the corresponding period. Stastics are not available as to the other agricultural products. other agricultural products.

Trade has worsened. Take Foochow as an example. There trade suffered more than last year. Owing to deflation of credit over 30 big stores in the most prosperous street of Foochow have closed down. Other shops are considering liquidation. In a word, trade conditions have aggravated as compared with last year.

#### VOLUNTEERS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE IN MANCHURIA

Since the accesion of menry Pu Yi to the throne under Japanese instigetion the people in manchuria have shown more resentment, and the volunteers have become more active everywhere in manchuria. The bourgeois press here in Shanghai is full of such news.

In the opening days of March one detachant of the Manchukuo troops sta-

tioned in Sanshin, lower Sungari, has matinied and killed the Japanese officer by the name of Yimuka together with many others.

In the morning of March 1 thirty-two soldiers of the machine gun detachment of Manchukuo mutinied, killing the capitan, disarming six others who refused to revolt.

April 7 about 100 volunteers attacked the Anshin railway and fought with Japanese troops, killing one Japanese, wounding two. On the same day 200 volunteers started offensive against the Japanese troops stationed along the

Anfeng line.

50 volunteers came to the outskirts of Harbin on the night of April 11, killing one Japanese merchant but swiftly disappeared before the advent of the Manehukuo troops. Four days later 40 volunteers attacked Chinkung, Helungkiang and killed 6 functionaries (Japanese and Manchurian) of the Manehukuo central bank who refused to hand over the money demanded by the volunteers. The volunteers opened the vaults and obtained \$226,000 cash for the financing of the campaign against the Japanese imperialists and Manchukuo traitors.

e are but a few of the enemghas changing the increasing activities of matheware operating in menchania, they are fighting for the independence, for the territorizial integrity of China. Some of them are the offencive against Japanese imperialism under the revolution. 

## SUBJECT

- (30) Report by D.I. Ross, 23.4.34.
  C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33.
  C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34.
  Addressed: Editor, The Worker,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30A) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 88, 28.12.33. C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 1, 4.1.34. Addressed: Editor, Young Worker, 38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30B) C.W.C., Vol.4, No. 2, 11.1.34.

  Addressed: Editor, Worker Monthly,

  162 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (30C) C.W.C., Vol.4, No. 2, 11.1.34.
  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

C. & S. B. Registry

File No.

# SUBJECT

- (30D) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 3, 18.1.34.
  Addressed: Editor, Workers Life,
  24 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
- (30E) C.W.C., Vol. 4, No. 4, 25.1.34.
  Addressed: Editor, Young Worker,
  38 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File Nos. B. REGISTRY.

5.2, Special Er

Date An Date 23

| <b>x</b> | and Forwarded by D. I. Ross                                  |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | I forward herewith eight typewritten copies of the           |
|          | "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," in English, which were    |
|          | contained in letters obtained by the undersigned from the    |
|          | Chinese Post Office on 'pril 21, 1934. The letters, which    |
|          | were posted locally and addressed to persons in London, were |
|          | in each case returned to the Dead Letter Department after    |
|          | attempts at delivery had failed.                             |
|          | Particulars of the letters and contents are given            |
|          | hereunder :-                                                 |
|          | (1) *Editor, The Workers' Life, 24 High Holborn,             |
|          | (2) Addressee : London, C.W.I.*                              |
|          | Enclosure: Vol. III. No. 88. dated December 28, 1933.        |
|          | Vol. IIII, No.1, dated January 4, 1934.                      |
|          | Contents: (Vol. III, No.00)                                  |
|          | (a) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Cou                |
|          | (b) Sino-Japanese Direct Negotiations Continu                |
|          | (c) Kuomintang White Terror.                                 |
|          | (Vol.IIII, No.1)                                             |
|          | (a) The Struggle of the Hopei Workers Sherper                |
|          | (b) Tighter Fascist Grip on the Whole Country                |
|          | (c) The Starving Peasants Besiege the Nenking                |
|          | Kunicipal Government.                                        |
|          |                                                              |
|          | (3) *Editor, Young Worker, 38 Great Ormond St.               |
|          | (4) London C.W.I.*                                           |
|          | Enclosure : Vol. III, No.88, dated December 28, 1935.        |
|          | Vol.IIII, No.1, dated January 4, 1934.                       |
|          | (Vol.III, No.88)                                             |
|          | (a) The Manifesto of C.P.C. on the Fukien Cou                |

|   | Fm.  | 2 |    |   |  |
|---|------|---|----|---|--|
| G | (003 | Ť | -3 | 2 |  |

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

| File   | No. |     |      |      |
|--------|-----|-----|------|------|
| 4 00 0 |     | ٠., | <br> | **** |

|            |                 | REPORT            | Date                            |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| ubject (in | 1 full)         | -2-               |                                 |
| lade by    |                 |                   |                                 |
|            |                 |                   | e Direct Negotiations Continue. |
|            |                 | (Vol.IIII, No.1)  |                                 |
|            |                 |                   | of the Hopei Workers Sharpens.  |
|            |                 |                   | ist Grip on the Shole Country.  |
|            |                 |                   | Feasents Besiege the Nanking    |
|            |                 | lunicipal Go      |                                 |
|            | -               |                   |                                 |
|            | (5) Addressee:  | "Editor, Labour M | onthly, 162 Harper Street.      |
|            |                 | London, C.W.I."   |                                 |
|            | Enclosure:      | Vol. 4, No.2, da  | ted January 11, 1934.           |
|            | Contents:       | (a) The Nanking-  | Fukien War Against the People.  |
|            |                 | (b) The 6th Anni  | versery of the Capton Commune.  |
|            |                 | (c) The Yufeng C  | otton Eill Strike in Honan.     |
|            |                 | (d) Workers' Str  | uggles in White District of     |
|            |                 | China, Dec.,      | 1933.                           |
|            |                 |                   |                                 |
|            | (6) Addressee:  | "Editor, The Work | ers' Life, 24 High Holborn,     |
|            |                 | London, C.W.I."   |                                 |
|            | Enclosure:      |                   | ted January 11, 1934.           |
|            | Contents:       |                   | Fukien War Against the People.  |
|            |                 |                   | versery of the Centon Commune.  |
|            |                 |                   | otton Mill Strike in Honan.     |
|            |                 |                   | iggles in White District of     |
|            |                 | China, Dec.,      | 1935.                           |
|            |                 |                   |                                 |
|            | (7) Addressee : | "Editor. The Work | ers' Life, 24 High Holborn,     |
|            |                 | London, C.W.I.    |                                 |
|            | Enclosure:      | Vol.4, No.3, date | ed January 18, 1934.            |

|   | Fm.  | 2  |     |  |
|---|------|----|-----|--|
| G | 5000 | ťi | -33 |  |

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

| 172 | ,  | 3.7 |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| Fi  | le | ſV  | 0. | ٠. |  |  |  |  |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | REPORT                  | Date19                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Subject (in full)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                         |                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                         |                                                            |
| Content                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                         | ese Partisans in Manchuria.<br>urrency Crisis in Its Acute |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Strge                   |                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | (c) Greater Tasks       | Assigned to 'eroplanes during                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                         | gn.                                                        |
| (8) Address                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ees "Editor, Young Wor  | ker, 38 Great Ormond Street,                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                         | d January 25, 1934.                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                         | f the Election Movement on Eve                             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | of 2nd Soviet           | Congress.                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | (b) Two Appeals a       | gainst Raging Fascist Terrors                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | in China.               |                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | (c) Red Army Scor       | ed More Victories.                                         |
| Andrew of the Control | (d) Manifesto of        | C.P.C. on Fescist Kidnapping                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | of Students a           | t Shanghai.                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | X (e) A Movement Af     | oot to Demand Release of Rueggs                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | (f) More KMT's De       | sperate Efforts to Push 5th                                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Campaign.               |                                                            |
| The state of the safe -                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                         |                                                            |
| V W W                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                         |                                                            |
| A De la la la la la la la la la la la la la                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                         | MAL                                                        |
| 1801                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                         | o sicin                                                    |
| Joseph I would any                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | ogen ther a esty 1 "i'd | i a'l' be formed to the Chi. authi                         |
| Copy 1's an                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | uled to file on Norlans | + bress copy of '6:                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Special Branch. Sheeked |                                                            |
| ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | in (5,3388)             |                                                            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | JUL 24/9                | -                                                          |

Manifeste of C.P.C. on the Fukien Courp inte Japanese Direct Negotiations Continue. nation White Perror

> THE MANIFESTO OF OPC ON THE FURIEN COUP issued by the Central Comittee on December 13, 1933

(In view of the approaching big-scale war between Nanking and Fukien se-called People's Revolutionary Government brought about by a coup d' t has been forced into the limelight. Calculated to shed some light on subject an article entitled "The People's Government in Fukien" has been published in the 85th issue of our CORRESPONDENCE but there we made see mistake in quoting a passage from the China Forum saying that an setanding of non-aggression has existed between the 19th Route Army and Armies for a couple of months, supplemented by the statement that an and other KMT governments have held out their hands in an attenst a similar understanding, thereby conveying the impression that anti-Soviet campaign actively prepared for the past five months has an relaxed to a certain extent. Informed by authoritative quarters we afformed to say that the understanding referred to is but a misrepression lacking a foundation in facts. All Kuomintung Governments, either stral or local, are doing their vest in attacking the Soviets and red as by an enbottling campaign. That fighting has practically ceased been the 19th Route Army and red armies is attributable to the former's elding to the pressure of the masses and the ranks and files to des sontmustion of attack on the Soviets while the red army is making the stest exertion in shattering the 5th offensive of the Nanking regime. re is not the lightest doubt that militarists of the 19th Route Assay ring more effective preparation for another thrust on the red army, only iting for an opportune occasion. In order to clarify the atmosphere, the manist Party of China issued on Dec. 13 a Manifesto to the people setting forth the conditions under which the Tukien government was created, religious the true nature of that government grapped up in a mantle of the counding phrases, calling on the masses to organise themselves, to excelves, to fight for their own smancipation, etd.——Ed.)

To the masses of China

Since the Japanese occupation of Manchuria down to the seems time the Kuomintang's anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist slogues no proved utterly false in the light of clear facts, the DM has observed at tool of Japanese and other imperialism, acting as scavenger of intelligent in its attempt to divide China. The masses of China have, through own emperiences, clearly understood that it is next to impossion the imperialist rule in China and to secure the independent the China, and to theroughly liberate the masses, unless and until in measured by self-degralating and self-arming. At the same time, I victories of the Societa and the red unaign in fighting the imperiod lift have clearly pointed out that the read of the Soviet's and lift have clearly pointed out that the read of the Soviet's and laist and Kiff policy is the only thing capable of freeing China for imperialist shackless.

For this reason the revolutionary struggle of the masses in strugglis nimst imperialism and MRT has gone a step further. The masses have a sympathy and support for the Boviets and red areies. The masses

e sympathy and support for the Boviets and red areies. The masses demand revolutionary way out of the political and economical crisis. This is matural under cinditions of the sharpening of the zerolutionary saturals and the further shaking and decaying of the EMF rule.

A fraction of the EMF leafers in Furies, seeing the bankruptcy of the and the revolutionalising of the masses, have finally cast the EMF case and instead oreated a Party of the Producing Masses. In place of the fear-revolutionary EMF regime, the have set up a "People's Revolutionary and instead a "new" program, a fact that testifies to the fear shaking and decaying of the Eucenintent, But a subth has elegant to the the insucuration of the Péople's government, and solde from uttering anti-imperialist, anti-militarist, anti-tuhno-landlord-bourgeoisie anti-imperialist, anti-militarist, anti-tuhno-landlord-bourgeoisie anti-imperialist, anti-militarist, anti-tuhno-landlord-bourgeoisie then, leaders of the "m.w" government have done nothing of the sort. Never produced lifetry of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc., they are referred matterial law in withholding these rights. While in the leaders of the fear the greatest protection of intellectual and the greatest protection of intellectual and the greatest protection of intellectual and her to set, however, take my contrate sta ming indicate on the muldenution of the 1

no concrete meansures of steps have been taken for its preparation. The so-called "armed volunteers" is, in fact, but another name for the armed militia of the Tuhao and landlord, doing nothering promoting the armanment of the masses. As tested by the events of the past month, the government is

neither for the people nor revolutionary.
The Communist Party of China and the masses, too, will not pin any faith in the oral promises and sugar-coated revolutionary phrases; deeds

and actions alone can prove whether a government is revolutionary or not. Unless proving by action that the rights of speech, assembly, strike, demonstration, etc, are actually given to the people, urgent steps taken to improve the life of the workers and peasants, preparations make to concentrate all the armed forces and to arm the masses in a war against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek, the People's Government will not be able to distinguish itself from any reactionary KaT governments if it persists in its present predicament of inertia. Instead of smashing the impersists in its present predicament of inertia. ialist-landlord-bourgeaisie rule in China as is promised, it really does the contrary, that is, maintenance of the imperialist-landlord-bourgeoisie bloc, only bent on diverting the masses from going over revolution and Soviets at an accelerated pace.

The Communist Party of China firmly adheres to the belief that only by their independent revolutionary action alone can the masses of China overthrow Japanese and other imperialism, overthrow the counter-revolutionary government of the RMT, that the masses will be utterly disappointed if hoping and waiting for a time when a fraction of the ruling classes stages a "revolution" in place of the revolutionary struggle of the masses themselved The Communist Party of China calls on the wide masses of Fukien imme-

diately to organise themselves, to set up revolutionary labor unions, the peasant committee and the peasant unions, drawing in large masses of worders and peasants as well as revolutionary students and intelligents in to be enrolled in anti-Japanese bodies, to organise a people's army against Japanese imperialism and Chiang Mai-shek, to organise volunteers and other detachments under different names, immediately to ask from the People's Government for arms and ammunitions and icin bands with the revolution or Government for arms and ammunitions and join hands with the revolutionary soldiers in a common fight against Chiang's troops in Fukien and to prepare against eny intervention of Japan or any other imperialism. The masses in Fukien must rely on their own strength to get back the Japanese concession and customs automony, to declare invalid all unequal treaties with Japan, to devolop the anti-Japanese boycott movement, to conficate the interprises and property of Japanese capitalists, to drive all Japanese land, naval and air forces out of Fukien, to arrest all traitors and suppress their activities and confiscate their property as a source of funds to finance the anti-Japanese and anti-Chiang war or to be distributed among the toiling masses. Workers must fight against the ruthless exploitation by strikes and fight for the 8 hour law and increase of wages. Peasants must improve their own life with a fight against the rent and taxes, disarming the troops of the landlords, arming themselves, confiscating all land of the landlord, carrying out the land revolution thoroughly. Ask the People' Government immediate ly to give relief to the unemployed workers in cities and the unemployed peasants in the villages, to isprove the life of the sodliers. The masses in Fukien shall immediately ask the People's Government to respond to the declaration and call of the Soviets and red armics to appear and KMT, demand not to attack the Soviets and red armies unwaveringly carrying on the struggle against imperialism and KMT, to ally with the Soviets and red armies by signing a military aggreement for a common front against imperialism and KMT, perticularly against Hanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-chek. Through their own experience of such a struggle will the masses in Fukien be able to tell how such revolutionary the People's Government is, to tell whether it is another swindler soming from the counter-revolutionary to tell whether it is another swindler coming from the counter-revolutionary

To all the people of China the Communist Party of China declares that only two reads are open to the masses of thina; either the one leading to the greater colonisation of China under the imperialist-Eff rule or the path to entire liberation of the mation by a merciless struggle against imperialist-and the Emmintang. Only the success of the pevolution, as carried on by workers, peasants, soldiers and toiling masses will assure the success of the emmittation of the Chinese nation. There is no middle ground. Any who seek to find a path between revolution, and counter-revolution are dooned to failure and give excitations to counter-revolution.

(libered: Units against imperialism and Emmintang:

villable diffe e and Other Imperialism! ing Marking and Atl other inkrignes an' demogratical

### SINO-JAPANESE DIRECT MEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE against Direct Megotiations Designed to sell the Country

In view of the sharp opposition of the Soviet Power to the counter-revolutionary regime of the Kuomintang at Nanking all imperialism, particularly the Japanese, has pushed with redoubled energy the work of disnembering China and repressing the Chinese revolution. On the part of the Ruomintang. it has adopted in face of such imperialist agression a consistent policy of surrender in order to save the shaking landlord-bourgeoisic rule from collapse. In spite of all the cruel methods employed to attack the Soviet districts in Kiangsi (massacre on mass scale, bombing by planes, etc.) Chiang Kai-shek with his 500,000 crack troops has failed to make any progress but, on the contrary, suffered losses and defeats. Under such conditions, the Nanking regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek can not but ask for help financial or military from Japanese Imperialism in return for which it proposes to turn Manchuria, Mongolia and North China over to Japan by direct diplomatic negotiations. Spokesmen of Japanese imperialism have remeatedly declared that in Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupei Japan and Nanking have a common interest in attacking the Soviets and red armies. To speed up its preparation of intervention against the Soviet Union Japanese imperialism needs to corsolidate its position in North China and swiftly turn it into a base with more perfect military equipment against the Soviet Union. On such a basic the so-called direct negotiations have been opened and are being continued covertly, although Sun Fu, president of the Legislative Yuan, together with a spokemen of the Nanking foreign office, have announced the suspension of the direct negotiation.

Contents of Megotiations
Taking them all in all, the negotiations are centering on the following points:

1) resumption of the train service between Mukdon and Peiping with the proceeds from the passenger traffic and freight to be divided be-

tween the two parties equally.

2) resumption of the mail, telegraph sorvices between Manchakuo and China.

3) resumption of trade between Manchakuo and China, interdiction of the anti-Japanese goods movement, commodities coming from Manchakua not to br marked with the place of origin so as to make it possible to evade the customs duties.

4) establishment of customs houses along the Great Wall as a sign to recognise the territory lying outside the Great Wall as belonging to Japan, but Chinese goods going into Manchuria obliged to pay custom duties.

5) Japan pledging to provide Nanking with a big loan and ammunitions for fighting the anti-Japanese volunteers and the red armies.

6) formation of a military alliance between China, Menchuria and Japan as a step to attack the Soviet Union.

In conducting the negotiations China appointed Huang Fu, chairman of the Peiping Political Countil as her full representative while Japan design nated Okamura who flew to Poiping in the middle of Movember. These two bign officers settled the above points leaving the details to be worked out by minor officials (The Japanese Legation in Peiping and officers named by huang Fu).

The significance of these negotiations no doubt consists in the sale

by the KMT of Manchuria, Mongolia and North China to Japan in exchang, for Japanese financial and military aid to check the march of the victorious

Japanese financial and military aid to check the march of the victorious red armies. But in fear of the protests of the toiling masses the RMT darked not to carry on formal negotiations but to talk over the betrayal in a name the same of the stage in the negotiation but it is wrong to suppose that the negotiations are confined to North China clone. On this point, a pro-Japanese Briton, H.G.W.Woodhead, has expressed the following opinion in his Oriental Affairs (initial issue):

"The Japanese regard any attempt to open formal negotiations with Remarking as pressure. But they secretly negotiated with Chinase loaders Huang Fu in the north, Wang Chinasel and Chinag Kai-shek in Mid-Ghina, Chen chitang in the south, resulting in greater progress than expected. (See, The China backly Review, Dec.).

At the same time, the Feiging correspondent of the United Press (American). It kin, sailed cut a large leaser on direct regotiations on Dec. 12 supposed the walls satter with a simple serious: "China has given to face the sail to the same time, the feiging correspondence: "China has given to face the sail to the sail

with more and a second with a second of the

ments concerning resumption of the train service, etc. have resulted threr-

Stand of the Chinese Communist Party on the Sino-Japanese direct negociations the Communist Party of China, the sole party in the country firmly dedicated to the struggle for Chinese liberty; sindependence and territorial integrity, declared its stand in unequivocal terms in the manifests of Fovember 21 issued in the name of the Central Executive Committee of CPC. In pointing out the serious implication. of the direct negotiations, the manifesto stated that the principal movive back of the direct negotiations is the KMT's decire to trade Manchuria, Mongolia and North China for Japan's aid in the 5th campaign of Nanking against the Soviets of China while on the part of Japanese imperialism direct negotiations are calculated to bring about the greater colonization of China and bring China, or at least a greater portion of it, under the exclusive control of Japan so as to facililate the Japanese exploitation of the Chinese toilers and repression of the Chinese revolution. At the same time, Japan wishes by this means to build up a stronger base against the Soviet Union. Commenting on the invasion of the Japanese and Manchuritrops into the eastern part of Charhar in the middle of December, the Changhai Morning Post, the Kall organ, openly declared in its editorial of December 21 that the Japanese renewed offensive in Charhar means nothing short of a forerunner of Japan's attack on Soviet Russia.

Further on, the manifesto says that the Knomintang not only has sold Mancauria and North China to Japanese imperialism but handed over Tibet, Sikong and Szechuen to British imperialism, and Yunnan, Ewangsi and the Time Islands located in the South Sea to French imperialism, respectively.

Continuing, it goes on to say,
"Two roads in opposite directions are confronting China: either ruled by EMT and finally divided or controled by international importalism, to be entirely converted into a colony, or the victory of a Soviet Chica libera-ing China from the misrule of the Knomintang and the oppression of the imperialism, melting China a free and independent country with terrotorial integrity."

Finally the manifesto called on the toiling masses of the country to protest against the betrayal of national interests through direct negotiations and this with strikes in the fectories, shhools, etc. It called on them to stage a national revolutionary war to crush Japanese and other imperialism, to wipe out the scavenger of international imperialism in its

endeavor to dismenber China --- the Kuomintang.

In face of the masses growing more indignant over the treacherous direct negotiations, in face of the Fukien's "People's Government" openly propagandizing against direct negotiations and demouncing wanking as a group of traitors (Tukien only utilising direct negotiations as a pretext to assell Nanking but secretly allying itself with Japan), Sun to distributed an imprired interview among the Chinese press in Shanghai, denouncing Ting Tung is the head of the Administration of the Mukden-Poiping line, a nettorious pro-Japanese politician depended on by Huang Tu and Japanese informations. Having come down to Manking for an interniew with leaders of the law over detailed arrangements about the manufacture of the law over detailed arrangements about the manufacture of the law over detailed arrangements about the manufacture of the law over detailed arrangements about the manufacture of the law over detailed arrangements about the manufacture of the law over detailed. over detailed arrangements about the resumption of train service, etc, he was unexpectedly subjected to a fire from bun Fo. After return to Peiping he issued a statement to the press saying that Wang Chin-wei (The Prime Minister) and others have all agreed to his atrangements (The Shanghai

of in Nanking that all direct negotiations conducted between Huang Ru and Okamura over the resumption of train, sail, telegraph and demarcation of the boundary line between China and Manchavia had been suspended for the time being. This amnouncement is contradicted by the feet that conversation still continue between Ying Brain, another confidential man of Huang Ru an a representative of the Eventual commander's office, Yiwo( ) with the remissions in Figure 1 with the remissions in Figure 1 with the remissions in Figure 1 with the remissions in Figure 2 with the remissions in Figure 2 with the remissions in Figure 2 with the remissions in Figure 2 with the remissions and the remissions of Shape 1 with the remissions and the remissions and the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2 with the remissions of Shape 2

12 2.2.

representative of the Eventung commander's office, Yiwo( ) with the sideous in Fights but under a different name: rendition of Shanhaikwan to because by Japanese troops.

Fights where the second troops of the principle of the principle of the principle to the principle of the second troops the sideous second and Forth China been converted to the second to sideous second in the Principle and Fights somewhat is second to sec

panese goods have conquerred the Yangtze market, too, to the detriment of national products. According to the Shanghai Wan Pan of Dec. 19, the Jse panese commercial attachee has given out the information that in Shanghai alone (42% of China's foreign trade passing through the port of Shanghai) Japanese weres have increased by 15 millions as against last year, jumping to first place, pushing U. S. and England back to the second and third, re-

spectively. Japanese trade in south China has augmented, too.

In the part two months the Japanese government has sent many prominent diplomats to China, Sugimura (former under-secretary of the League of Nations; Arita, Japanese minister to Belgium; Tokukawa, Japanese minister to Canada, to mention but few, visiting Feiping, Nanking and Canton allegedly archanging opinions with Chinase leaders but really discussing how to coloexchanging opinions with Chinese leaders but really discussing how to colonize China, how to counteract the influence of other imperialists, to suppress the anti-Japanese movemen", etc. Pheir mission is attended by varying success, resulting in the suppression everywhere of the anti-Japanese boy-cott movement, turning China into a protectorate of Japan. On December 22 the military attachee of Japan, S. Shibayama sailed from Feiping to Fukien while Suma, Consul-general in Manking went on a trip to the same destingtion on the same date declaring that his aim was to negotiate with the People's Government over the maintenance of Japanese rights in Fukien, in other words, to colonize Pakien by negotiations with Chen Ming-hsu. The ne utral press in Shanghad is replete with reports to the effect that Fuki. has signed agreements with Japanese imperialism in secret (borrowing money from Japan, etc). In view of Japan's silence such report are undoubtly true. But Fukien has been polying into the hands of American imperialism perhaps not willing to sell Fukien to Japan alone. In one word, the Japanese foreign policy of negotiations with local governments of China is crowned with initial success.

In the middle of December Chirng Kai-shek invited the British minister, Sir Miles Lampson, to Nanchang by varrying the minister in his own airmachine, and talked with him over two days, an event that caused much speculation in the foreign papers. The Osaka Mainichi received a report from its correspondent in Nanking saying that Lampson has pledged British support to Nanking, motivated by his desire to regain the dominant position for Great Britain which has lost her dominating trade influence in south China affect rendition of the British considerion in Hankaw and hear dislocated from since rendition of the British concession in Hankow and been dislodged from her trade stronghold in North China since the formation of the Manchurian state. From another source, Great Britian demanded Sikong and Ssechuen as the price of the aid tendered to manking, and further asked for a freer hand in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, demands that were formally accepted by Nanking through Y. Y. Yan, ambassader to the Soviet Union; Wellighton Koo, minister to France; and Quo Tai-chi, minister to England, in a conference held in London in pursuance of instructions from Manking. This assists England in her further aggression of China.

The technical commission sent by the League of Nations in response to China's invitation has been formally installed, acting as an agency of international control over China. As the league is the tool of British and French imperialism, this commission headed by Rajchman will wrest more

from China for England and France.

These are, in all, the concrete evidences of the Kuomintong's betrayed of national interests and the imperialist division of and supervision of ver China together with the imperialist repression of the Chinese revolution.

#### TWO MORE WORKER LEADERS MURDERED

Lo Tuan-hsien, worser, organiser, Communist, Volunteer fighter and one of the most acroic figures in the Chinese revolutionary movement, was shot to death by the Kuchittang authorities at Hanking on August 29. News of his leath, to gether with confirmation of the execution of Deng Chen-tsah, another leading revolutionary fighter killed at Manking on September 21, has only now been received.

layed during the last several months were in Lang. I (July 5), Weng Tu-bei (July 29), Chen meng-shik 8(Sept. 2)), assembles take the Silitary prisons almost weekly. These tens an alves graves.

tioney of th

Andrew Liver

then he had been one of the most indefatigable merking class organises the whole movement. When the Japanese isperialist invasion began, Io w among the workers in the Manaphese cotton mills in Shanghai and was one of the organizers of the great will strike of December-January, 1932, and the struggles which followed the conclusion of hostilities at Shanghai.

12/08/4

He work in the North China and in Manchuria where he fought in the ranks of the Volunteers against the armed forces of Japanese imperialism. He returned to Shanghai where he was actively engaged in trade union work. On March 28 Lo. and two others were denounced by Kuomintang spies and were arrested by British police in the Shanghai International Settlement.

The Kuomintang immediately demanded his extradition: In court Lo's tall, spare figure stood strainint and firm. He looked at his judges and the British and Chinese policemen standing around him with cool, smiling cont

tempt in his eyes. The charge was readout: Counter-revolutionary.
"What is a counter-revolutionary?" demanded Lo of his judges. "I am charged with being a reactionary. L shall tell you my record." He went on to decribe his part in the Hongkong strike, in the Japanese mill strikes, his activities in the ranks of the Volunteers. "This is all part of the struggles against imperialism. Is this what you call counter-revolutionary?" There was no answer.

Lo and his follow-prisoner were handed over. "We didn't have enough evidence to try them here but we had enough to hand the -- over to Chinese," sneered a British detective standing courside the court after the

May - 1

proceedings.

A week later Lo was visited at Military Garrison Headquarters in Nanking on one of the rare occasions when visitors have ever been allowed to enter that citadel of the Kuomintang terror. Lo stepped out, still cool and erect when they opened the door of his tiny black cell. He looked straight into the faces of his visicors and into the faces of the gards and soldiers who erowded eround.

"I STAND FROM BEGINING TO END ON THE SIDE OF THE PROLEGARIAT;" HE SIAD.

"I HAVE DEDICATED MY LIFE TO PHIL STRUGGLE. NOTHING CAN SWERE ME."

That was the last time any friend ever saw Lo Tuan-hsien--on April 5, 1933. During the months that followed there was no word. Belatedly the report has come that sometime in June he was removed from the Garrismon Headquarters and taken to some torture chamber outside. "NOTHING CAN SWERE ME." He was brought back emaciated, weak but not broken. On the morning of Amgust 29 a Kuomintang executioner shot Lo Huan-heien-"I HAVE DIDICATED MY LIFE TO THIS STRUGGLE."—in theend he gave it. The name of Lo Tuan-heien shall be writ large in the annals of the Chinese revolutionary movement long after his Ruomintang executioners shall been exterminated and ground into the dust.

According to the standard pronounciation Lo Tuan-hsien sh ould

be spelled to Teng-hsien.

Tang Chun-sha Haver Yields

Teng Chun-sha, 1897-1995, a intive of munan province, always standing in the van of the commanist movement, joining the Communist Party in 1921 when the party was just formed, working in the earliest labour organisation directed by the manner was shet in Hanking by the Kuemintang hangman. During the 15 years of life he has given all he had to the Chinese proletarian movement, chrying on a heroic struggle against imperialism and the Tuheo-landlord boarbeoisie of China. In 1921 and 1922 he took a part, directly or indirectly, in the struggles of the workers along the Kin-han, Chintai, Munked-Peking railways, in the Anuan and Smil Kowsen mines in Bunan, in the lectories at Shanghai. Bell: recombered that these years marked the beginning of the workers's scruggles in a cons clous manner, involving large mass of workers is the initial scage.

Serving in 1921 in Manney is the workers's scruggles in a cons clous manner, involving large mass of workers in the initial scage.

Serving in 1921 in Manney is the fobromry strike of 1925 in Shanghai labour union (jest started and not well developed) he had done to part perfectly. He busied himself most with organisational work among the workers during the Fobromry strike of 1925 in Shanghai the workers during the Fobromry strike of Teng Chun-sha and to form their dem unions at the same time.

Transferred to Emerge the mass at the same time.

Transferred to Emerge the mass at the same time.

Transferred to Emerge the mass at the same time.

Transferred to Emerge the mass at the same time.

Transferred to Emerge the mass at the same time.

Transferred to Emerge the mass at the same time.

Transferred to Emerge the mass at the same time.

Transferred to Emerge the mass at the same time.

The same time to the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of

of the purty as a number of the sil the tipe of his death.

Tighter Fascist Grip on The Whole Country Mo.1. Jan.4. 1934

3) The Starving Peasance Besiege the Manking municipal Government

### The Struggle of the dopei Workers Sharpens

the Japanese accack on North thina in this Spring practically turned 17 Hsiens (5,000 sq. miles in area) of dopei province into a heap of ruins. It also threatened to seize Peiping and Tientsin. In spite of the snameless Tangu truce signed by KaT to sell out N. China to Japanese imperialism and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic and contains in that next and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic and contains in that next are the contains and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic and contains in that next are the contains and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic and contains in that next are the contains and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic and contains and to hold up the rapid march of Japanese troops, the economic and contains and the contains and the contains and the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains and the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains and the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contains are the contai mie crisis in that part of the country suffered further deepening and sharpening following Nippon's armed arggression. Supported by KMT and Sharpening following Nippon's armed arggression. Supported by KME and Yellow unions, the northern capitalists have been, under the pretext of war losses, seeking a more ruthless attack against the working class, intending in this way to shift the losses to the workers and drive them into a more desperate situation of starvation and death.

Workers's Life Worse Off

The following methods have been employed by the northern capitalists in carrying out their offensive against the workers:

1) Wage cut and Intensification of Labour. First of all contracts and agreements on regular increase of wages, bonus and other allowances were

agreements on regular increase of wages, bonus and other allowances were cancelled as in the case of railroads, cotton mills, printing, municipal workers, etc. The same is true with weekly holidays and double pay for extra work as, e.g., railway, printing, etc. Wages were (enerally reduced and work intensified. In cotton mills working hours were mostly lenthened but wages slashed by 30%. In Paochen cotton mills of fients in the 3 shift system was changed into day and night shifts, thus increasing the work of the two shift labourers while wages were cut by 20-30%. Workers were compelled to take up the meals (board) provided by the factory or the foreman who deducted without consulting the boarders the charge directly from the wages. Usurious loans were forced on the work-

ers, too.

2) General Worsening of Preatment. Punishment was more common and severe, freedom to talk and to go to the toilet during working hours were restricted, consolation fund and medical care abolished, free coal and municipal communication and municipal tickets (The Tangshan mines) and uniforms (communication and municipal workers) withdrawn, protection and safety devices eliminated, resulting in more frequent accidents in mines and chemical works (In Chiaotso mine at Men Pu Koo casualties from explosions or collanse occurred every day). Still worse was the creatment for foucle and young workers. Apprentices working up to full terms were denied the position of a full-fledged

craftsman or artisan.

3) Compulsor, Taxes. Half-starving workers were required to pay Pat-

riotic or Aviation concributions, union fees, etc.

4) Curtailment and scompage of work, lock-up, etc. the majority of the action mill hands were iddle or pert-idle due to the elimination of the night shifts or the increduction of the 5 day shifts. 10,000 out of the mill hands in fients in (referring to the 6 big mills) were permanently semi-employed. More than half of the matches and carpet workers in Peiping and Fientsin, the miners at men fu Koo, Tangshan and Liukiang were thrown on the street, the rest being partly employed. 100,000 rick-shaw pullers in Peiping and 100,000 rickshaw and wharf coolies in Fientsin were on the verge of marryation. Added to this mastly picture is tsin were on the verge of scarvation. Added to this ghastly picture is the streaming in of the unemployed workers from manchuria by the hun-

dreds of thousands, concentrating around rangehan and Tientsin living on theft, robbery or begging.

5) Unemployment of Poor and Agricultural Workers. Japanese bombing on an extensive scale, coupled with floods, drove thousands of farming workers and handicraftenen from the village to the terms and cities. Wages of the farm hands dropped terribly, as in Pacting where the month-ly wages of farm hands declined from \$5-6 to \$1-2; those for short-termed farm hands slumped from 40 conts a day to 8 cents only. The stree ets of Fiends in were full of starving posmants attempting to sell their

children, sons and daughters.

6) Imperialise and KMT Oppression and Massacre. Under the cannon fire of Japanese imperialism numerous workers lost their life or were crippled as in Tangshan, Chinhwantao and Linkiang. In Kalgan scores of revolutionary workers were agressed and murdered by the KMT. The Knowintang authorities forced workers to run a train or beat without regard to the lives of the workers. Machine gums were employed to suppress strikes, weskers! leaders tortured and shot. Volumeners and pickets organised by workers were dissolved and fascist groups placed on guard. Reactionary cliques or feudal geographical groups were bought and utilized to split the working class; workers forced to submit to the control of the yellow bureaucratic unions. No freedom of thought and speech was granted to the workers, no talks about Soviet and the red armies tolerated. Under the pressure of the Japanese forces the workers and toilers in Pangshan and East Peiping were forcibly injected with Morphine and sterile drugs.

The Struggle in Its Fresent Phase

Despite the raging white terror of the immerialist and KMC the workers in North China were still able to stage a counter-actack against the capitalist by plunging into an acute struggle. Workers' struggles have been widely developing, covering the heavy, light, manicinal, government owned enterprises and handicraft industry. Even outlying regions and backward towns were drawn into the sweeping wave of strikes and struggle (as the salt workers at Kalgan and langshan, farm hands at Lacting.) The strikes of cotton mills and railroads doubtmalessly held the leading position. There a tendency toward a general strike involving the whole trade was observed in the case of the united strike of two printing offices in Peiping and of the laundry workers in Cientsin. Under the stranglehold of imperialism, KMF and yellow unions a good many of the strikes won whole or partial success as, for example, the trinting bureau of the Finance ministry at Peiping, the Peiping-mukden line men and the Peiyang cotton mill workers at lientsin, the Chising cement works and the locomotive shops of the Peiping-mukden Railway at Cangshan, the Peiping-Sui-yuan line men and the power company strike in Kalgan. The success of the stikes gained an increasing ratio to failures.

Many of the strikes showed a close relationship of the economic aspets to the political, that is, to the anti-KHT, anti-imperialist struggle (Danwah strikers of Peiping against the patriotic tax, demend of the Peiping-Mikden line men for early payment of wages and life security during wartime). Some of them displayed a notable character of anti-imperialism and anti-KMT at the very start, Daring the process of the struggle the strikers manifested a great persistency. For the Pahsing cotton mill of Shin-ka-change called three strikes under the sharp appression of the military police, and the struggle lasted well over two months. The Fientsin transay workers held stiffly to their struggle for a year and so. Sometimes the struggle assumed to form of street fighting as was the case with the Yufeng cotton mill workers of Fientsin who, completely arming the selves with various sorts of weapons, hosieged the office of the manager, refusing to walk out of the factory, struggling a day and night against 2,000 KMT soldiers equipped with machine guns and armed cars. Surrounding a whole brigade of KMF soldiers, the striker of the Tahsing cotton mill wrested back the arrested workers and killed one of the brigadier staff officers in a fit of rage.

Unemployment struggles were well under way, too. The jobless in the mines and railroads of langsham manifested a high sentiment for struggle Juvenile and female workers not only participated in the scruggle but.

Unemployment struggles were well under way, too. The jobless in the mines and railroads of languagn manifested a high sentiment for struggle Juvenile and female workers not only participated in the struggle but, in some cases, acted as a vanguard and played the leading role. When besieging the troops, the boys, girls and women, too; of the Tahsing cotton mill bravely stood on the foremost front. In this case, the workers families also joined the struggle by breaking through the police cordon lines and thus succeeding in sending food to the workers locked in.

families also joined the struggle by breaking through the police cordon lines and thus succeeding in sending food to the workers locked in. In face of the Japanese offensive in full swing, workers in N. Ching took up the cudgel and led others to fight the Japanese. Scores of the Tangshan workers voluntarily gave up their job and joined the volunteers at the same time, the miners smashed the pambling and onium dens operated by the Japanese and sent the Japanese owners to graveyards. The unemployed performed their part, too, by leading the persants to repulse the involuers. In Mentukoo workers organised their own volunteer army and rushed for the front. The railway and power men in Kalgan shattered the yellow unions and set up class unions of their own. They played a leading role in the anti-imperials; movement in Kalgan and served as the mainstay of the local salvation association.

ing role in the anti-imperials; movement in Kalgan and served as the mainstay of the local salvation association.

The anti-yellow union movement in North China was set on foot. The victorious workers of the Pei, and cotton mill decided to organise their own class unions and handed their names over the red unions. During by election three of the yellow union officers of the Peiping carpet workers union were replaced by red workers. The railway and power men at Karan definitely deserted the yellow union and oreated their own. In the election meeting called by the yellow unions the workers under the influence of the red union openly shouted "Down with yellow unions", "Se" up our own union".

But the scrikes were for the most part spontaneous or semi-pontaneous. The leadership of the red union was still too weak, many strike were still carried on by petition or sabotage. Internal conflicts, as observed in many of the struggles, resulted from the tricks of the yelstruggles of the unemployed and the employed were as a rule not well concerted. Different factories of the same enterprise have always failed to inter into the struggle by a united effort. Yellow Unions in N. China

The bure-meratic yellow unions in North China played a big part in helping the cheatings and oppression of the KMT capitalists. The major rity of them came into being in 1928 when the KMT north expedition reached Peiping. Mostly led by the reorganisationalists of the KMT, they gained some successes at the outset. Later on the progressive elements (CP) were expelled gradually out of the yellow unions. Then the masses began to learn the reactionary nature of the yellow unions. But misinformed workers still believed that the communists cooperated with the reorganisationists. With a longer history behind, with the gaining of some minor successes in the economic field, the yellow unions were able to maintain an unstable hold on the relatively backward workers.

The yellow unions as they are fall under the following headings:

the yellow unions as they are fall under the following headings: a) Those backed up by masses with functionaries of the union elected by the workers from among the factory workers as, e.g., the postal

and tramway unions.

b) Those with functionaries appointed by the har offices and chosen

the workers out of their rellow workers as the railway union.

c) Those without the support of the masses, functionaries bing ontirely appointed by the Late offices, hence called "empty and the

railway union of Tangshan, Loayel union of the five mines.

d) These formed by foremen and capitalists as the Jade trade union of Peiping, etc. These unions cared for nothing in normal times and showed no activity at all but when suruggles flared up, they presended

to act as unions.

Fo mip the struggles of the workers in the bud, those reller unious have done their best in spreading the idea of collaboration between labour and capital, the necessity of more production during the cation-al crisis, the need of giving support to native capitalists enabling them to fight the commetiting imperialists, here production to overcome the difficulties of both 1 hour and capital (the difficulties referred to are losses to the capitalist during the genral decression), no struggle during the imperialist actack (Struggle will lead to unemployment, wage—cut is better than starvation, etc.). On finding that all these deceptive talks failed to produce the needed effect, they will pretend to champion for the work champion for the workers' interests but at the same time told the workors to observe peace and order. They either bribed the backward workers or, as is often the case, persecuted the real leaders of the workers. They often branded the strikes as "illegal and reactionary". By taking edvantage of the feudal relations prevailing among the workers or organising fascist groups their attempts at saboraging the struggles always proved successful.

In imperialist encorprises or those start concrolled by the imperialist the yellow unions played even a bigger role in stifling the workers' struggles. When the head of the Peiping postal office fired all the workers' leaders, closed the union and asked the KMT police to arrest union men and actives, the yellow unions simply advised the workers to keep order, to avoid misunderstanding with the foreigner, to avoid being looked on as anti-foreign. They assisted the imperialists and capitalists in arresting the struggling workers aiming to choke up the anti-imperialist atmosphist

imperialist struggle.

The yellow unions, have considerably declined in influence but are still able to maintain a hold on a fraction of the workers aue to longer history, especially due to the support of the capitalist who sometimes made a few minor concessions in favor of the workers, thus helping to check the declining influence of the yellow leaders among the masses. The yellow unions utilized foundal organisations to split the workers,

made use of war to discharge experienced and conscious workers, changed the composition of the working masses by utilizing the children and women just coming out of the village, spread terrorism by fascist methods, observed the weaknesses of the workers by taking advantage of their proximity to the workers. On the other hand, the revolutionary unions were too young to get into closer contact with the broad mass of the workers and shacter their illusions on the yellow unions. The struggles of the workers in North China have directed severe blows at the yellow unions because in every strike or struggle we have seen a tendency, more or less conspicuous, against jellow trade unionism.

### TIGHTER FASCIST GRIP ON THE WHOLE COUNTRY

A new wave of white terrorist acts has just set in. Follwing the in-auguration of the People's government in Fukien on November 20 the Nanking regime intensified its terrorist rule by calling out the rascist blue jackets to carry on a violent repression campaign against the mass of people. The Fukien insurrection served as the signal, and on the pretext of "Fukien insurgents" many revolutionary people have been arrested, murdered or tortured. The militarists of the 19th Route & my, now holding the destiny of the People's government in Foochow, have retaliated by pursuing an equally repressive policy under the excuse of placing a check on the activities of Gen. Chirng Kai-shek's blue jackets. In Fukien as well as in the KMT controlled regions the white terror is reg-

ing with increasing violence.

In the past month or so Shanghai, Hankow, Peiping, fiends in and other cities of strategical importance have been placed under machial law, accompanied by the arrestation of about 500 persons. In The chair the activities of the RMT faccist thugs are especially ranpant accacking the content of the content publications, bookstores, dramatic societies, film companies, etc. Everywhere matial law hit the workers and students hard, forbiding all sorts of moutings, searching the pedestrians from 7 o'clock in the evening.

Muzzling of the Press
Aside from maintaining a strict censership over the press aroughout the country, Manking and local Kar offices have been quite busy in issuing orders to seek suppress the periodicals or papers which have shown a liberal trend in their editorials. A week ago the Life Weekly as suppressed by the police of the French concession acting under instructions from local KMC office, namely, the Shanghai party headquarters. The Life Weekly is perhaps the largest in circulation, even beating the Shun Pao of Shanghai which claims to have a circulation of 150,2 COO a day. Sponsored by promoters of vocational education some six years ago the Life Weekly has increased its readers by leaps and bounds. It has found special favor with studenst, teachers, shop employees and petty bourgeoisie elements. Critising the KMT's betrayal of national interests, its severe repression, its heavy taxation, etc, in rather drastic terms, it has long since incurred the high displeasure and wrath of the Euomintang, and been denied the privilege of using the mails for the past six months. Its recent criticism of the fascist activities is believed the cause of suppression.
Somewhat allied with The Life Weekly is The Literature published by

the same company. Showing a leftist inclination, sometimes publishing one or two articles describing the living conditions of the toiling mass.

one or two articles describing the living conditions of the toiling masses. The Literature has become a favorite with a wide circle of readers. Under the charge of propagandising for prolecarian literature, it has just been suppressed by the Shanghai KMC office.

Another Wackly, Facson by name, published in Shanghai, med with a similar fate. Heaping criticisms on the KMC for its misrule of the country it was for this simple reason suppressed although it ploud that it is nothing more than a liberalist paper. Alleged to have assumed an unfavorable attitude towe do the Kuomintang, the clitor of the da Mei Wan Pao run by an American concern was forced to resign as a result of sharp protests from the fascist quarters. And the editor of the Tientsin Welprotests from the fascist quarters. And the editor of the Tientsin Wel-fare, a popular liberal paper, was assassilated by the fascist thugs. Taking the country as a whole, such examples may be multiplied infinitely, all pointing to the further stiffening of the KMT's feacist terrorist policy parallel to the further decay of the Kuomintang rule and the further sharpening of the mass struggle amid the victories of the red

In Shanghar the fast at inugo made a planned attack on the motion picture companies, book stores, printing offices, etc., in the opening days of December. Accusi a the Ewah Film Company of shewing sympathy in its pictures with the communist cause, a handful of the blue Jacket its pictures with the communist cause, a handful of the blue Jacket thugs stermed the premises of the company and threw a whole lot if anti-thommunist handbills warning the company as well as others (The Jan, the Tie 2, etc.) to produce no term pro-communist films. The book stores not spared cither. The Liangua Book company with its diffice in N. Szenctuen Road, Shanghai, was the first dating fallen a prey to the fiscist thank promited, as alleged by a desire to prevent the company from publishing more new is and I rature in favor of ecamonist contained. But in his case only one or appeared on the scene call firshed the jub by throwing a heavy stone wrapped with anti-communist has sills at the show window of the company and certainly smashed the sindow with Job by threwing a heavy stone wrapped with onth-commais: M. 1 11118
At the show window of the company and certainly smashed the Lindow with a violen force. A few days later the printing office of the China Forum, a postlar peri-monthly deveted to the cause of the worker's movement and all aration of China from the imperialist for any, form the target of the fascist attack without, however, sustaining much danage to its readers swiftly coming to its aid. By the way, the Shinchuquokwansheh, a book Store run by the social democrats, and The Society and Education as weekly a grated by another incoming of So-The Society and Education, a weekly clarated by another fraction of Social democracy, were victimised by the fascists who no doubt wished to fly at the threat of the social democratic in consequence of the lat-

ter's subversive activities in Fukien.

AURE OR VIOR PIOR OF RED ARITY Nanchang Menaced, Imag notemn s Sed anny Witten 20 11, Ho lung's Red Arry intered was 30

se Should claus only dispenses oughn. Phished on sec.30 a report to the effect that the red army under lung soung reached associate, only 20 % from ambhods. I sie the worth that social sews confined the report by aspective confined the report by aspective confined the report by aspective confined the report by aspective confined the report by aspective confined the report by aspective confined the report by aspective confined the report by aspective confined the report by aspective confined the respective ing that the red army advanced to a print about 30 mil from Nanchang. The .ed army swooped down from mest Alangsi. the rapid approach of the red army cause a widespread constant evice among the populace of wantiang, purviocial. capital of Alangsi. The uncusiness was so general that the police of the city had to post an official proclateth a in public places reasoning to punish the "rumous-sumpers" with death penal , forbidding anyone to talk about the with death penal, forbidding anyone to talk about the nearing of the red army.

Another portion of Yung's almy was reported to have besieged Tuchi and Ranning on the Wichaha-Chanasha cile y in an andpayor to canture Hankow (We Mainichi, Dec. 26, The

Many hat Sinwannao, Dec. 31).

Inrahing from West Wunch, To Lung's trooms took the city of Clinkiang, Szechwan, on seember 26, conquerring also a part of Chundsien and Shichu--these three cities all located in the south of the Yanguse River, opnosite to Chuncing and Wanhalen. two important cities along the north bank of the river, where the red armies under Coarade Chi Sha schien scored sweeping victories in the past two months.

rollowing the Fultien co p the KMT fascists arrested revolution-aries and other liberalists by the score and hundred under the pre-

Lexu of rounding up the insurgents. In busings, hankow and relping more than 400 were taken into the outledy in the factor agents of the the plai public safety bureau surrended on hec. 22 the seven this eraities of Shankai about mid nig , and errested nearly 100 students accused of Shanghai about mid hig , and arrested nearly 100 students accused of revolutionary actions and inclination. The universities affected are, known, butan, Chinan, rashe, Fatsen, Raitse, etc., each with an attendance of from several hundreds to 2000. Acting simultaneous of the public safety bureau rushed into the domitories of the students and dragged sleeping students from their beds, then harding them into the trucks and vans standing thereby. The airested were checked up by the fascist students with photographs and register. At the same time, a couple of radical professors, Li Chiomeni and others, were also placed under arrest. And the press was interdicted to publisa any news about it.

The same furious and mad white corror is raging in mankow. According to the correspondence from hankow published by the Union seekly Review, Lec.9, 1933, ever 130 young men were imprisoned in two weeks. At the same time, ten. thiang asi-shek issued a stringent order to the Muchang government to curb one "subversive" activities of the students, while the two universities situated in suchang signified the acceptance of the subversive activities of the students. of the ceneral's order by foroidding the students to take any leave, to participate in any movement, by consoring the letters of the students. Added to this night-manded action is the despatch of secret detectives from the Carrison Commander's office of Watten to watch the students wore closely. The docectives were expowered to arrest and even shoot any sus-

according to the Pa Kung Pac of Dec. 3 there were 62 revolutionary youths and workers escorted under heavy mard to the Manking gendamerie office. From muthoritative sources it has been learned that one sixth of when has been shot, the rest being tertured. On Dec. 3 seven arrests were made in the deachers College and the Armhei Middle School. In the mean time three functioneries of the trade unions in Fientsin were jailed, and 8 students of the Justin Normal School arroated for having published a semi-monthly with a tendency arminst the Kuomintang and imperial-

ism. While brought to Chinking, provincial capital of Kichesu, they were prosecuted under the charge of propagandising against imperialism. Our list of the avrested revolutionaries or liberalists or others may be supplemented by the following statics all gathered from news clippings: in the first half of December 6C pursons were arrested in Pacting, N. Snina, charged with communism; 15 persons in Yangemun arraigned up to Dec.19 for having refused to pay the half's exactions in the form of caxes; Japanese imperialism rounded up 53 in Changemun, Balmy, etc. charging them with anti-imperialism, etc. meanwhile executions of the communists and suspects took place everywhere from Poliping to Canton, even not excepting fukien where the Puople's government promised to give full freedom to the mass of people.

### CER STARVING PHABANTS BESINGE NANKING MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Flakes of snow are falling in kid China and North China, preseging a rigorous winter sheed. Oppressed and exploited by the Boumintang and imperialism, millions of peasants are crying for food and clothing in spite of the bumper crop this year. The desperate peasants are facing hunger and starvation. Everywhere the rained measants are putting up a resistence more or less stiff against the exploitation of the landlord, against the Fall and its master, the importants, who are responsible for

The struggle of the starving persons in its commonst form consists in organising the famine-stricken people of a single village into a corps or a band wandering to other districts on a food-begging expedition, sucking to other districts on a food-begging expedition, sucking to other food and clothing ever, where as they go along. Here in Kiangsu, a province supposed to be rich and happy for the posentry, we observe this year (the year of busher crops) the widesproad development of the famine refugee's struggle. The refugees, though lacking consciousness, samifested however a high spirit and readiness for struggle. Suided by the prolocariat, they plungs into a mead-on struggle for the division of rice and other cereals, for demand of food from the rich families, etc. buch struggles are brewing also tin overy from the rich families, occ. such struggles are brewing almost in overy deion,

Even in districts around Hanking the peasants are fearless in their struggle against the government who has, in the eyes of the exploited peasants, taken too such from them. Last week the peasants of Shao-imang chow, a locality not far from Hanking, marched to like capital and surrounded the sumicipal government, Undanated by the bayanets of the gendameric and the betone of the police, the angered peasants fiercely demanded land and clashed with the soldiors and policewon, resulting in the wounding of four persons and the arrestation of scores, d for land

all of the temant class, the meanants in Shao-huang-chow paid a price of tem collars for a now of manage land for reclaiming purpose. They paid the price to the Hamiling city provenuent for the privilege

of reclaiming the fallow land.

last Summer the Yangtee rose comming an extensive everflow, flooding 40,000 you of land, wiping out all the investment of the peasants, tearing the houses of the peasant into pieces. The flood-atricken cants petitioned the government for the distribution of other land as a compensation for their losses but the officialdom in Manking turned a deaf ear to their ... mour. fooing that the l'anking mandarians proved adment to their demands, the peasants brought forward another demand: Give back the money they paid to the government for reclamation. They wished to get back this money in order to make a living elsewhere. Being refused a second time, the peasants planned to take positive action, the only course open for them to enforce their demands. At first barred by the reclamation officer, they however succeeded in me, thing on Ranking and presenting a potition to the government.

The Clash I Ranking

On Dec. 18 more than 100 peacants and peacant women coorded three big junks and, braving wind and forest, rowed down the Yanguse and arrived at lanking after the clapse of j days and j nights. Despite the police's inverdiction to present the petition or to stay a a hotel, the peacants broke through the cordon line and finally reached the city government on Dec. 22. But they were usnied admission. The government refused to talk with the petitioners due firms day of retition ment refused to talk with the petitioners, the first day of petition resulted in nothing tangible. Next day they continued demanding to see the mayor but got no answer up to 9 o'clock in the evening. Besides, the guards injured one woman-petitioner.

impatient and indignant, the peasants decided to strovernight and see the mayor next morning while the injured women children cried out of hunger and cold. Seamwhile, they tried to push in but were repulsed by the guards on duty causing the wounding of three persons and the loud wailing of women, thus attracting a crowd of more than 1000 sympathetical spectators around them, halting the traffic completely.

plecely.

One looker-on viole thy denounced the action of the KM governmen in a tacking the defenceless and resceful petitioners. His denounciagovernuenc tion immediately elicited a trunderous clap of applause from the petitioners. It seemed as if another storm was coming. Yes, it did come Because a large armed police force immediately appeared on the scene to suppress the petitioners. Besides dispersing the throng of spectations, the police a sted 5 delegates of the petitioners and herded the rest into a relief house, there to wait for the punishment to be meted out to them.

his persucution on the part of KMT caused more rage and indigne tion among the peasantry not yet arrested. More than ten reasent-women met with the secretary of the sanking sunicipality and another preretary of the finance busies on Dec. 25 just coming out of the court of justice where they both defended the bloody action of the municipality, and as soon as they saw these mandarians, they dashed on them, seinting them and beating, too. Meanwhile, the peasants in and around kanking came to the rescue of the arrested, making considerable noise in the capital.

According to the Sinwanpac of Manghai, Jan.1, 1934, the standing committee of the central Funcintang passed the following decisions to settle the struggle of the Shee-burng show peasants:(1) to return the guarranty money of \$10.00 bring the measants back home by boats paid by the municipality. Sto give three dollars to each peasant boy under

ten as relief money.

Judging from the outward circumstances, the possents have scored a partial success but how much the EMP's promises are worth remains to be seen. Tet there is no news regarding the release of the 3 delegates thrown into prisent. The EMF will not release them united compelled so to do by the pressure of the strappling moments on a much wider front.

Contents:

1) The Nanking-Fukien War Against The People 2) The 6th Anniversary of The Canton Commune The Yufeng Cotton Mill Strike in Honan

nggles in White District of China, Dec., 1933

THE NANKING-FUKIEN WAR AGAINST THE PEOPLE Intensifying Oppression and Exploitation of Masses, Aiding Imperialism in Division of China.

At present wanking and Fukien are cutting each other's throat in a war that is really waged against the mass of people. It is the masses, especially the toilers, that are forced to pay for the cost of war with their blood and sweat while imperialism, militarists and politicians make the greatest gains out of it. Surely Wanking and Fukien are battling for hegenmony and supremacy in order to better serve the interests of international imperialism and the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeoisie in China. They are fighting for the undivided control of a rotten count-errevolutionary government in order to call a halt to the triumphant

march of revolution.

At present the press here is talking about the imminent collapse of the Fukien rebellion. As everybody knows perfectly clear that the Fukien regime devoid of any popular support will not last long, its debacle in the immediate future will certainly cause us resurprise. War dispatches from the front indicate that Nanking is a mined the upper hand in the course of what is called skirmishing, threatening to encircle Foochow, seat of the people's government, from three sides. As far as our memory goes, money has play-ed the decisive role in the recurring militarist wars of the country. With more cash at hand, Nan-king has a much brighter prospect of victory.

But the end of the Fwkien revolt does not, in the least, mean consolidation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's dictatorship in Nanking as would be designed by a consolidation of the second

distress and misery to the masses.

be imagined by a superficial observer. It only means that with the removal of a weak rival Nanking has to face a stronger combination of anti-Chiang militarists in the south. Concretely speaking, the crumbie of the Fukien government will bring Nanking into a much sharper contradiction with Gen. Chen ni-tong (warlord of Kwangtung), Gen. Pe. Tsunshi (dictator of Iwanger), etc. who have been loosely allied with each other in assuming an anti-Nanking attitude.

#### Nanking's Bombers Active

Fighting is in progress. Some reffer to it as skirmishes while others regard it as major engagement. But either the one or other mas played terrible havor among the people. It is a massacre campaign directed against the toiling masses. The slaughter will become more terrific and grimm as it goes on. It does not matter which side wins the war, the result is to assist imperialism in mutilating China and to cause China to sink deeper and deeper in her colinial position, bringing more

The dying Nanking counterrevolutionary regime, arart from carrying on an extensive bombing campaign against the Soviet territory and the red armies, terrorizing the whole countryy by violent fascist acts, impressing large batches of workers and peasants for military service, has sent in the past month cuite a number of bombing planes against Fukion, calculating to level the people's government to ground but, in reality, having dropped bombs indiscriminately upon the populace. On Dec. 1, the date set for celebrating the inauguration of a new region. Dec. 1, the date set for celebrating the inauguration of new regime, six Nanking planes flew over Foochow, Chuanchow and Changesow, throwing heavy bombs on these cities, killing a good many of the toilers. Later when the war was in full swing, the Nanking air quadrons visited again Foochow and Changchow on Dec. 24 and 25, slaughtering the population by the hundred, causing however little damage to the buildings and sero-drome of the people's government.

But at the time the papers here, both foreign and native, carried the report that the residential districts of imperialists at Foochow, vis., Isanchuansan, was never subjected to the menace of air attack, the fact that the national government issued strict orders to the six of squadrons, forbidding them to threaten the foreigner with the shadow of new regime,

the reason for it being to avoid injuring the friendship of friendly powers (meaning imperialist powers). Bombs may, however, he showered on the Chinese, particularly the toiling masses. To clear the ground for further extensive air drive, Nanking has repeatedly addressed notes to foreign ministers, entreating them to evacuate their nationals in Fukien within the shortest time possible in order to shun the mar danger (meaning air bombs). It appears that Japan is the only country than raised objection to Manking's request, probably for the country that raised objection to Nanking's request, probably for the reason that she wishes to render some help to her toll, the sople's gevernment, and set up another manchuque in Jukien. With more than 1000 Japanese resident in various parts of Fukien and 10,000 dapanese-cotrolled Formasans, the Japanese influence has steadily gained ground within the whole province. That Japan has been preparing for the occupation of Fukien is clearly indicated in her action of supplying 3-4, 000 rifles to the bandits now incorporated into the 19th Route Army-another evidence showing the secret alliance of the people's government with Japanese imperialism. Now Japan is concentrating her warships in ports of Fukien for the realisation of an active interventionist policy

converting Fukien into a Japanese colony.
On its side, the 19th Route Army retaliated by sending its airplanes in bombing trips over the Fukien-Chekiang borders, throwing bombs on Fingyang, Taishun, Chingman, etc. Filling numerous inhabi-tants, but details as to the number of actually killed are not a-

vailable at present.

Frien Unmasked Itself
In the process of lighting against hking the People' overmen has step by step tore down its own mask, showing itself as a counter-Sveriment revolutionary government pore and simple, with the proclamation of martial law, it took back all the promises of liberty of speech, assembly, demonstration, strike, etc, and it instituted a police system more severe and drastic under the pretext of war necessity, make the example of newspapers. Now only the government-controlled papers are allowed to be published, putting a ban on all others. Now the houses and pedestrians are searched more diligently and carefully. Persons branded as "suspecious" are required to secure a shop guaranty or that from governmental officials.

the slogan of "the distribution of land on a per capita pasis" has proved a pure lie, too. On Dec. 31 the peasant and worker movement committee held a joint meeting with others and, having decided to distribute land within one month, marked Foothin, Yinchwin, Charles and districts for the expensions. Charles and the expensions of the province of the expensions of the expensions. as districts for the experiment. But Chan Feichun, a leader of the 3rd party, also an advocate of the distribution of land, declared in an interview granted to pressmen that "Should the experiment encounter obstacles, we may have to give it up and find other means instead (The Ta Mei Wan Pao, Jan. 3, 1934). The "agrarian revolution" making so much noise in the past has certainly gone no further than the talk stage.

As to the anti-Japanese and other imperialist slogan, the people's government has hushed it for long time. The Japanese papers are perfectly right in announcing that the foreign policy of the new povernment is conspicuous in the absence of anti-Japanese planks. On Nov.22 the To-kio Nichi Nichi, for example, says that "The Fukien regime, though controlled by leftist radicals, is persuing a foreign policy without any anti-Japanese slogans". In its editorial of Nov.23 the Osaka Mainichi has this much to say in record to the foreign policy of Fukien. "We has this much to say in regard to the foreign policy of Fullien, find nothing anti-Japanese in the political programme of the people's government just announced to the world. It is a fact to which we must direct our attention. This fact provides us a reason to absent a welcome hand to the new regime but the latter's cooperation with the red army, even temporary, commands our greatest attention". Other leading Japanese papers view the matter almost in the same light. Commenting on the departure of Suma, consul general at Nanking and head of the Japanese military intelligence bureau at Manghai, for Foochow the China Weekly Review, American, displayed considerable jealcusy, saying, "Suma sailed for Fukien on a mission to conclude a new deal with the people's government, intending to accurate the recomment of government, intending to secure the recognition by that government of a few points of tremendous interest to Japan as are contained in the Japanese 21 demands of 1915; should be succeed in making this new deal, Japanese 21 demands of 1915; should be succeed in making this new deal, Japan will prevent Manking from autacking Foothow", (Dec. 30, 1933). Now Japan practically wrecked Nanking's proclaimed blockade by repudiating the right of the national government's gunboats to stop and search Japanese vessels ply-ing on the Fukien coast. In other words, Fukien's egotiations for selling the province to Japan is crowned with success, just paraphresing Manking's betrayal in handing over Menchurit, Monlia and North China to the Island Empire. A section of the pe ple's government wishes, however, to turn it over to American importables.

The Opium Pax

the people's government has certainly beaten kending in liftling too ban on the sale of opium. The ban has been only nominal in all the unite districts but it is till a ban. According to the correspondence from any, dated bec.29, printed by the Shankhai Shun Pao, the people's government has formally legalised the sale of opium, with the subsequent institution of a provincial opium bureau by Gen. Their links, container in-chief of the 19th Poute Army. Orium is taxed according to a schedule prepared by the government. Foreign online shall bay 50 ceres an ounce, the Szechwan-Yunnan variety 20 cents, the entire 10 while union houses are taxed at 50 dollars for the first class, 20 dollars for the necond per month. As to the opium dens, 15 opium lamps and apparate only \$3.00 a day in tax, 10 and upwards \$5.00 while 5 lamps and apparate only \$3.00 a day. The tax has gone into effect at Foochow while at Answer t is yet hard to examinate find a merchant to make a constact for the collection of the tax owing to uncertainties caused—the approaching war. This fact helps in exposing Fukien as a corrupt and rotten counterrevolutionary government.

Recently, the people's government has asked for \$1,000,000 war expenses, to be paid within one week's time, accepting to rise \$200,000 from the house tax by collecting it one month in advice. It imposes a new tax called "he mational Salvatin rax" ranging from 50 cents to \$1.00 for each individual rich or poor. It means that the people government robs the masses in the same way as the national givernment which

it claims has been smashed to pieces.

the dass Struggle in S. Fukien

The process of economic devastation in south Fultien has been accolerated to a considerable degree by the ruthless exploitation of the militarist government backed by the 19th route army. Formy factories cities closed their doors while others have curtailed their productions derably as e.g., the canned factories in Tabbus and Closho, swelling the ranks of the unemployed from day to day. Over 10, 700 warders in Amoy have been Taid on. The capitalist offensive continues with greacen ruthlessness, cutting the wages all around, leaving vages and if for several months. Hard pressed workers have brought forward a slower of "saveral months, and workers' struggles are developing among the wavef coolies, faccus carriers street workers, fishers, severa, ic leave of lers, etc.

lers, etc.

Through their (wn experience the masses learn that the militarists of the 19th route army have piled heavier burdens up in the final hard adventinto Fukien, cherishing no longer any illusion on the "matibul heroes of the Changhai war". A case in point is the increase of the slaughter tax by 900%, supplemented by the aviation tax, the patriotic tax, etc. No longer to stand up under the overwhelming wieght of taxes the workers and peasants, the masses in general, have resen up in a struggle more or less fierce against the imposition of the lyth route army. They fight against the tax, rent, peat the tax collector and storm the tax office.

The militarists of the 19th route army applied different methods of oppression in crushing the mass struggle, but thering the peasants in the village by an encircling campaign or arresting them en masse, then exacting money from them as a security, differing in no war from the kidnappers now rampant in Shanghai, who hold hostages for som. The starving peasants have followed the example of other places by waging a struggle of division of rice. Such struggles have arisen in increasing mumbers in Changchow and Anchi where the revolution has obtained a strong foothold. In localities where the revolutionary influence is yet weak such as Hweian, etc, the mass struggle nevertheless shows an upward trend. Tempered in the school of these struggles, the workers and pensants know better than any one else that the people's government organised by militarists of the 19th route army is but a fraction of the counterrevolutionary on Tubeo-landlord-bourgeisie.

#### THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANTON COMMUNE

(In view of the rising of objective obstacles we have been unable until now to publish this article in our columns-Ed.) "THE CANTON COMMUNE WHICH PEPPESENTS A HEROIC APPEMENT ON PART OF THE CHINESE PROLETARIAT TO SET UP A SOVIE HAS PLAYED THE MOST DECISIVE ROLE IN CONTROL MOVEL MENT OF THE REERS AND PEASANTS OF CHINA—Decision of the Comintern, Feb.25, 1928.

spite of its short-lived existence of only three does the Canton commune is tremendously significant in parsuing a polic those uphly revolutionary. It disarmed the troops of the exploiting class, confident ed their property, promulgated laws and decrees designed to improve the life of the workers and peasants. For the workers, it declared 8 hours and the increase of wages all round, restored and extended the privileges of the Canton-Hongkong strikers, gave doles to the unemployed. For the peasants, it confiscated the land of the landlord class and allotted it among the peasantry. For the poor people in cities, it expropriated the houser of the bourgeisie to house them, abolished all the introus taxes and debts, returned the pledges of the pawnshops to the riginal owners gratuitously. For the soldiers, it promised to give them land and organised the soldier committee.

In one word, the Canton commune desired with such a programme to accomplish the anti-imperialist and acrarian revolution and, overturning the imperialist-INT rule, to set up a democratic dictatorship of the workers and measures, thus establishing a fundament for the ocialist

development of China.

### recess of Soviet

At the moment of commemorising the 6th anniversary of the Canton commune in 1933 the Soviet in China is foreing whead towards greater victory. The central government of Soviet China has existed two years already, being while to have weathered violent storms. Now the Soviet territory extends into the fartherxmann farthest corner of the country, namely, Szechwan where the red army has crushed the All militarist troops and well entrenched themselves, the red army has sweller up to 400,000 and shappered the four campaigns of the Huomingang, low it is directing serious blows against the 5th drive carefully prepared for the preceding 5 months under the direct guidnace of international imperialism. The partisans of the red army are operating almost everywhere the samese and units of the puppet scare. Imperialist and Roll influence has been completely stamped out in Soviet verritory thile the standard of the life of workers and peasants has gone upward stending.

Precisely for this steady gains of the Soviet in ( ina imperial sm and the Enomintang have been and are still making desperate attacks of Soviet China. At the same time, imperialism below itself by tearing away Chinese territory piece after piece, considering it as an important step in the direction of suppressing the Chinese revolution by direct intervention. Lapanese importalism emphasis depended to the chinese revolution by direct intervention. intervention. Japanese imperialism grabbed Manchuria, Mongolia and I. China, now setting about to form another Manchuquo in Folian in pursuance of its so-called 'Southward Policy'. British imperialism has brought under its domination Thibet, Sikong and Szechwan, hoping in this way to effect connections with the British sphere of influence in the langtse Valley while tightening its hold on Kanngtung. French imperialism, far from content with Yuman, is planning to round out its possessions by seizing Kwangsi. In this connection, the recent "isist of Gen. Li Chunjin (warlord of Kwangsi) to annum in response to the invitation of the governor of Indo-china is of special significance. With the cotton and wheat loan of \$50,000,000 gold made to China, American imperialism wishes to secure the economic and political control of China, paying, however, ware attention as it and to Edition which it hopes to convert however, more attention as it did to Fukien which it hopes to convert into an American base. The league of nations takes a hand, too, by app. : pointing a technical commission of experts in order to bring the country under international control. Such are all brought about by the KMT's policy of surrender and betrayal.

Further Decay of KMT

The recent installation By Chen Minshu of another counterrevolutionary government in Fukien together with his declaration of deserting the

Auomintang and the decision of his government to punish manking by fighting, will of course precipitate a counterrevolutionary war. At the same time, Kwangtung and Kwangsi are mobilizing for war whole in the north the militarists are actively preparing for a fresh revolt. These events constitute further blows to the imperialist—NAT rule. The Kuomintang's hold is breaking down in another aspect: the widely developing mass struggles such as the strikes of workers, the fights of the peasants against taxes, rent, debts, etc, in har soil.

The oth Amiversary 1933

The Cth anniversal, of the Canton commune has taken place under conditions of sourp opposition of the ascending Soviet to the declining kall power, the oracle masses of China, in Soviet territ my as well as in Shanghai, Pelping, etc. have shown greater interest in and have enthusiase for the commemoration of the Canton commune by holding has meetings, desponstrations, by firing crackers, etc. While waiting for details a nearning the commemoration from Soviet districts, we have here in Shanghai mitnessed a series of mass meetings in celepration of the Canton commune. In the industrial areas of Shanghai, namely, in the west and east, memorial meetings were sugged in different places and on different days so as to make it nossible for the largest number of workers to attend the celebration. Those who attended the meetings range from 70 to 3-400 for each individual district, the particularly range from 70 to 3-400 for each individual district, the particularly, etc., heisted red flags, marched in demonstration, breaking from through the cordains of mattial law in Chinese territor, and foreign concessions. In some districts the masses first crackers, clapped hands in praise of the speeches made, converting at more the spot into an exceedingly noisy place. This shows that the Soviet movement has peace trated far deep into the ideology of the workers.

In fear of the mass struggles breaking out on this conscions protation and the authorities of the two concessions pro-

In fear of the was struggles breaking out on this preasion both the Min's verment and the authorities of the two concessions proclaimed martial law for three days from 12 to 14 bec, forbidding any meetings or assembly, searching the pedestrians, doubling the police putrols with drawn revolvers, thus creating the impression that a giant enemy is coming close, hearing later on that the comme pration of the Canton commune was postponed, the Chinese authorities declared

martial haw for another three days beginning from Dec. 17.

The YUFENG COTTON MILL STRIKE IN HOMAN

The cotton industry of China, the largest branch in mational industry, received this year a further blow from the Japanese invasion of L. China. The open surrender of the Eucemintang proved of little value in alleviating the crisis already assuming premend us propositions. It rather aided Japanese imperialism in its attempt to more police the China market. Suffering from this Japanese onshaught the mill papers of M. China resorted to more drastic attacks on the working masse. Replying to the capitalist offensive, the workers of the phole country have been waging a counter-attack. A case in point is the Yufeng cotton mill strike at Chenchow, Honan, which has ended with partial successiver a period of six months. The strike shows not only the struggling spirit of the workers but their stubbornness and stiffness as well. The struggles are assured success if guided correctly by an unwavering revolutionary leadership.

The predominating cause of the struggle is lock-up proclaimed by the management. Here it may not be out of scope to say a few words about the conditions under which the mill was locked up.

Last summer at Chenchow was perhaps the hottest for the past scores of years. With the temperature always around 119 degrees, lundreds of workers outworn by increased exploitation (lengthening of ricing hours) succumbed to heat every day and were carried to the mill adspital for first aid treatment. As soon as coming back to sense, the sick workers were hurried back to the mill to resume work. Out of 5,000 employed by the factory, about 200 or 300 workers must go through such a process every day. In the whole summer three died of heat while those struck by burning air numbered hundreds. As for the funeral service of the dead, the mill gave ten dollars with another additional ten dollars from the yellow union. It shows that a man is worth little more than dogs.

At the same time, the factory refused to grant any leave to the sick workers and discharged those who took 3 days leave. As to those going on furlough for less than 3 days, their wages were deducted by 500,

a day.

the rufeng Cotton will is a three million dollar enterprise with its board of directors heeded by the former vice-minister of industry (Manking), Orang Mo, in She chair bike the rest of Chinese c tron willout curtailed production by 25% last spring attempting to shift its losses to the workers. With the further deepening of the crisis the capitalists found it wiser to lock up the mill, ignoring the rights of the workers. In spite of the congeration of the management and jellow unions in he eping the lews from leaking out, the workers knew something that it be-

fore the formal announcement of the lock-up on July 28, 1944.

In a manneing the stoppage of mark the mill ascribed its action to business degreesion, dismissing all corpers on July 28, makes ling all corpers on July 28, makes contracts and agreements made with the workers, atoming all allowances

for hospitals and schools.

The amountement was posted at 2 All in the morning, followed by the arrival of many police and detectives ready to suppress are action on the part of the workers. The jellow union talked about draking action against the lock-up" and held several group meetings for that purpose but told the workers to be quiet and mait for "good" news at home.

the Struggle Regan

The workers were highly irritated by the amountement and manifested a bellicose mood for struggle, reeling itself unable to stem the tide of the milktant workers, the yellow unlen sought to ity the workers by such slopens as "beaud for aninventage for", "All contracts still valid", etc. i.e yell a bureaucrats led 3,000 workers to call on Liu Chi, militarist chairman of the provincial government of monan, and asked for his intervention but Liu, instead of andling the matter by himself, referred it to the garrison commander of Chenchov, resulting in the grant of 20 cents for maintenance (the same as provided for in the contract). The yellow bureaucrats magnified the result to their merit and, satisfied with it, shouted, Long Live Liu", "Down with the reactionaries", ecc.

The highest organ of the gellow union is the Group Loader Repre. — tative Conmittee composed of some 200 delegates from various shops. 36—sides, the gellow union organised 60 pickets mainst the "bearagers". It also commands the appropriate against the appropriate of a constant organisation dubbed the solidhung-bang comprising all the foremen, detectives from the general name mander and some 2/3 workers. Helping the caminalist ide degically, are yellow union set up a school with an astendance of about 1,200 conkers, educating the wrkers in such theories as "collaboration of labor and

capital"

tal", "more producti n during a national crisis", esc. Owing to oppression and cheatings of these organisations and the absence of a revolutionary leadership, the workers were easily led by the yellow union to reach a compromise at the very seart. The red cells were still weak and could not mobilize wide masses of workers for the struggle. Many of the peasant workers desired to go back to their own farms for one or two months, and actually more than half of the factory hands had left for home. These considerations racilitated the capitalist attack while severe white terror segregated the masses from the revolutionary union. The situation was then unravorable to the struggle.

#### Yellow Union Betrayed

The betrayal negotiations untiredly carried on by the yellow union resulted in the compromise of Aug. 15 with the capitalist signed under the supervision of the KMT officers. The compromise as it was provided for the grant of maintenace money for 6 months, the continuation of hospital and school, the dismisal of workers on a large scale, the recognition of the mill's right to hire workers with full freedem. As a matter of fact, the mill secured full liberty to dismiss and hire workers, to cut wages, etc, all recognised by the rellow union who yet shamelessly proclaimed the compromise as a victory.

With its position thus strengthened under the full support of the vellow union, the mill announced at the end of September the dismisal

yellow union, the mill announced at the end of September the dismisal of 1,200 workers, the lengthening of working hours to 12, the intensification of work (increase of 12 to 24 lines per worker in the fine

yarn shop, etc).

Angered by this action and beginning to doubt the reliability of th. yellow union, the workers gradually rallied to the slogan of the red union: "Not a single man to be fired, not a single munite to be added, not a single cent to be at, not a single bit of extra work to be accepted without extra pay". At small delegates meetings they accepted the slogan as a basis of their demand. They even openly scored the KAT mediators and refused to talk with them. But the revolutionary union still lagged behind without starting enough organisational work at once.

Sharpening of Struggle

In the mean time, the yellow union resorted to method of intimidation as a means to help the capitalist. It spread the rumour that Chiang Rai-shep prepared to shoot any who dared to persist in making troubles in the factory. It persuaded the workers to make more concessions to the capitalist: dismisal of 500 workers and lengthening of working day to 12 hours. With the aid of the yellow union assured, the mill was getting stiffer and stiffer, even threatening to stop the maintenance money. Finally the management promised to pay the money for maintenance up to Oct.12, the date set for paying cash.

At that day 4,000 workers gathered at the mill gate for cash, and waited patiently from morning till night without however receiving a

waited patiently from morning till night without however receiving a cent. The workers then turned to the KmT and obtained the promise that the money would be paid on Oct.14. Disappointed a second time, the workers were getting out of control and openly shouted "liars", 'to the NWT mediators who came upon the scene for explict in "cheaters" . vention. dere agin the yellow sureaucrats spread deliberately the runour that if the workers dared to wrest the bales of yarn from the mill as a means to force their demands the government would surely take drastic measures (shooting) for the protection of the mill motraged to the American Anderson & Myers Co, that the workers would have to pay with their own lives for \$20,000 taken from the mill.

Now definitely under the influence of the revolutionary union, the workers assumed a threatening attitude and gathered in front of the workers assumed a threatening attitude and gathered in front of the mill gate, arming themselves with a great variety of arms (stones, etc). They were ready to rush into the mill at noon. At 12 o'clock the situation was very grave with the coming of more workers. The revolutionary leadership immediately proposed to seize the bales of yarn, and many militant workers relied to the call and rushed to the mill gate. Not followed up by the mass of workers, they however came to a halt. At that time, one brigade of soldiers was stationed inside the mill in anticipation of the struggle.

anticipation of the struggle.

Later on the KmT officers called a mass meeting apparently with a view to effecting a conciliation with the angry, starving workers. At the said meeting the workers said, "We are struggling against the Yufeng whether it is owned by Chinese or foreigners; we shall not serve as the running dogs of imperialism if it does come to take over the mill". The speech, concise and right to the point, imparted a pathetical emotion to all present.

Failing to secure their demands, the workers became impatient and finally took positive action on Dec. 5, 1933. On that day they broke into the warhouse of the mill and carried away 369 bales of yarn valued at \$70,000. Incensed by the action of the workers, the capitalist associations of Shanghai, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Banking Association, the Chinese cotton mill association, etc, re-affirmed their class solidarity by telegraphing to the national government and Gen. class solidarity by telegraphing to the national government and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang for emergency aid in Schalf of the Yufeng Cotton Mill.

In face of the sharpening of the workers' struggle backed up by a considerable measure of solidarity, the management made a few concession on Dec. 20, promising to pay all the maintenance money as asked for, undertaking to make grants to the hospital and school as usual, raising the wages slightly in certain categories but cutting it in certain others, reducing the working force by 555 workers. Thus the Yufeng struggle ended in success for the workers on most of their demands described the deliberate betrayal of the yellow union.

County See a like of the Talkings of Total College of the (For the lack of space we are forced to resort to a system of substitution od words by Figures as, for instance, (1) standing for Deto--(1)Sept. meaning Deta Systember 250 ing Date. September. etc.) 1. Strikes Continued From Last confidence (1) Date (1) clace (3) Factory (4) Fo of Participants (5) Days in Strike (6) Work-Days in Strike (5) o of Petitions (6) Beadership (1) December and (6)Work-Days in Strike | Properding (10)Result Proceedings (10) Result

[1] July 1-Dec. 20 (2) Chen-chow (2) Yu-Feng Cotton Mill (1);

[1] July 1-Dec. 20 (2) Chen-chow (2) Yu-Feng Cotton Mill (1);

[2] (7) (1) hed (2) Against lock up, for relief fund. Felief find war issue Tactory promised to reopen on Jun 5, but a/575 workers to be on 1 your in roors lengthened from 10 to 12 (Detail see elsewhere of this large) Partial stacees (1) June to Dec. (2) Shanghai (3) Butterfield and Swire, Seamen ( Union 7) O (8) Yellow (9) The mid-dock seamen on board of the Steamship of Canghai degotiate with the Co. for the non-recognition of the unfavorable as recents fixed in Canton (10) In process
(1) Nov.-Dec.? (2) Shanghai (3) Dry Goods Trade (4) Union (7,1) Yellow (1) Against discharge and wage-cut (10 Recognitiation
Sub-tetal (1) 2 (3) 9 (7) 1 (1) 25-26 (2) Wushih (3) Ching-Weng Still Filature (4)75 (5) (6) 15 (1) 25-25 (2) Mushih (3) Ching-Feng Sill Filature (4) 75 (5) (5) 15 (6) (7) (8) (9) Staved at the Boss's residence at Changehow demanding dued parametric Dig (1) 26 (2) Shaphai (3) Telegram messenger (4) 63 (5) 1 (6) 63 (7) C (6) 51 (6) 67 (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (7) C (8) Sp. (9) Against interference if work by Bureau of Public Safety (10) Fictory

Sub-Total: (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) C (7) C (8) Sp. (3) Against interference if work by Bureau of Public Safety (10) Fictory

Sub-Total: (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7) C (8) C (7 Sub-Total: 12)13) (3)14 (4)8,485 (6)14,425 (7)0 (1)6-10 (2)

4. Petitions of This Month
(1)5-10 (2) Shanshai (3) Dreing Trade (4) Union (7)0 (8) Sp. (9) and the capital
1 sts against break of promise (10) Victory
(1)24 (2) Shanghai (3) Discharged of World Book Store (4)250 (7)0 (8) Sp. (9)
20 and for reinstallation (10) In process
(1031 (2) Shanghai (3) Mei-Feng Yuen-Feng Silk Weaving Factory (4)650 (7)0
(S) Sp. (9) Against Lock up (10) In process
20 at total: (2)3 (3)4 (4)900 (7)0
5. General Ledger for Markets' Struggles in December 1

No. of No. of Wrok-days Injured & of of Peti- Total stri- Peti-Clashes Total in 8988 31215 Arrested 9888 366.880 32548

|   |        | 6.Volum | e of Busine | . 39 |          |
|---|--------|---------|-------------|------|----------|
|   | 0=455  | 500-55  | 1000-45     | 5000 | - lote L |
| • | Dec.   | 2       | 4           | 2    |          |
|   | ov. 17 | 2       | 6           | 2    | 27       |

|   |      |       | ·     |     |      |     |       | .Class: |       |       |      |      |        |        |       |
|---|------|-------|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|---------|-------|-------|------|------|--------|--------|-------|
|   |      | C 72- | Silk  | Wea | Toba |     | Post. | Tran-   | ? uni | 1711- | 1 e- | Hand | Rick-  |        |       |
| , |      | ton   | Wils. | v-  |      | Gum | Tele  | g or-   | ci-   |       |      |      |        | Cthers | רפיחד |
|   |      | 111   | Duro  | ing | 000  |     | oram  | tation  | ral   | ne    | ine  | men  | Fulle. |        |       |
|   | Dec. |       | 3     | 1   | C    |     | 2     | 5       |       | -     | 1    | 4    | 1      | 1 2    | 1     |
|   | Vov. |       | 1     | C - | 1    | 1   | Ç     | 1       | 1.    | 1     | -    | 19   | 1      | 1      | 1.00  |

|          |      |         | 0.0       | auses of            | Struggle | 9    |          |        |       |
|----------|------|---------|-----------|---------------------|----------|------|----------|--------|-------|
| Dis-     | Wage | Against | Against   | Better<br>treatment | Wage in  | Dued | Poli-    | Others | Total |
| Dec.     | 2    | 3       | Torellell | creatment           | crease   | pay  | tical    | -      | - 00  |
| Nov . 16 | 9    | 1       | 2         | 6                   | 4        | 3    | <u> </u> | 2      | 72    |
|          |      |         | 9         | Pomenica            |          |      |          | , 0    |       |

1) Failing to receive information from south China, we have to compile up stastics more incomplete. Our stastics show that the struggles for the month under review are at a lower ebb than in the preceding, but this is far from being the case. In the first place, the struggle has somewhat sharpened as is evidenced by the fact that workers resorted to direct action much oftener than before. Secondly, more struggles will come up near end of the lunar year which still has a more ical hold on the working population.

2) As to the Yuf-ng cotton mill strike which lasted over six months, our readers are referred to the special article on page 5 which gives

details of the struggle.

3) At the end of last year a strike took place among the workers employed by the telegraph administration and the radio-station attacched to the ministry of communications. The strike resulted from the demand for higher wages usually granted once every year but recently the ministry changed the practice by promulgating new rules, creasing wages every three years in most cases. Dissatisfied with the new rules, the workers went on a strike. The struggle of the celegraph delivery coolies terminated in success as a result of complete solidarity while the radio caployees lacking unity suffered defeat.

4) According to information emanating from the yellow union near-Ly 50 silk filatures at Shanghai have of late closed down throwing out

60,000 workers on the street.

5) Quite a number of the 3,000 miners employed in the Wah-tung mine in Hsuchow were buried alive in the puits owing to the falling in f 30 square li of land from above. The capitalist paid only a ridiculous

sum of \$10.00 each piace to the victims as a compensation.

6) In the month under review the struggle of the workers employed by the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway ended Dec. 17 in the election of two foremen by the workers themselves and completely repulsed the attempt of the railway administration to revive the contract-labour system. The workers referred to are those engaged in the ware-house located in Markham Road Shanghai.

| CHINESE | WORKERS                          | COPPESPONDENCEVol.4, No.3Jan.16, 1934 |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Context | 1) THE<br>2) The<br>3) Gre<br>to | ANTI-JAPANESE PARTISAUS IN MANCHURIA  |

#### THE ANTI-JAPANEDE PARTISANS IN MARCHURLA

I. the 3rd Stage Under Japanese Occupation

Bleeding under Japanese bayonet, Manchuria has entered upon the so-called third stage characterised by frenzied military preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union as well as by increased oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses and the suppression of anti-Japanese revolutionary activities by disarming and butshering the armed reasants. Far from being coved, the workers, reasants and soldiers in Manchuria have continued their struggle and mainst the Japanese invader with increasing vigor and energy. This fight is assuming a sharper form in Mast Manchuria, rarticularly whom the lower Sungari.

To consolidate its position along the lower reach of the Sungari Japanese imperialism has stationed nore troops there, mending in addition a continuous stream of armed indigrants (reservists and mershants) to colonize the country. With the same end in view, Japanese imperialism organised the koreans association and Manchuria association as a tool to carry on the colonization campaign and to clear up the anti-

Japanese elements.

Japanese troops swarmed both banks of the Sungari apparently with a view to preparing for intervention against the Soviet Union. From Tungho to l'anguan near the Soviet border Japanese imperialism posts one or several detachments in each town or locality deemed of strategical importance, we see more Japanese proops when we come nearer to the Soviet border as, e.g. runnin, fungkiang, e.g. artiller, and calvary figure largely among the troops stationed in those places. Takking all in all, probably one full division is on duty there, at the same time, a considerable portion of the troops has been assigned to the task of keeping a watch on the workers in the industrial districts. According to the story of a worker (a refugee) Wutung Kiang Gold Mine has been placed under the protection of three detachments while the gold mine at Taipingu guarded by two.

At Chumoose and Fuchin the aerodrome has been enlarged and strong forts constructed. In Tungkiang and along the Helungkiang defence works against the Soviet Union have been built up, highways for military transport constructed, etc. A railway for military use has also been completed from Chmoose to Wah-chuan, Information emanating from fuchin talks about the enforcement of conscript labour (conscription) in that have been imperialism takes one boy or man from every family with two able-bodied men and forces him to build highways or airdromes, to compensation is paid to the workers so conscripted. The aerodrome is said to have been constructed entirely by conscript labour. The same method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

method of conscription was applied to other engineering works.

The armed Japanese immigrants play the role of assisting in enslaving the toiling masses of manchuria, Equipped almost in the same way, they are really Japanese troops, They perpetrate direct rubbery by selaing the fertile land and good f arms, robbing the peasant of his property, driving him away, In collaboration with the regular troops, armed reservists and merchants, they watch and suppress all ferms of the anti-Japanese movement.

II duting of danomulian Proops

In the districts around the lower Sungari about 10,000 Manchurian tarrops afflored by Chinese but the latter can not act with an autho-

rity of their own. As a matter of fact, All Chinese officers whether high or low are under strict vigilance and surveillance of Japanese imperialism. The round of duties from patroling to fighting is performed by Manchurian troops under direct order of Japanese superiors. The soldiers have been subjected to unbearable hardships such as bad food, lower pay, flogging, extra work, etc. The soldiers as well as if-ricers have shown a resentment against the Japanese. The influence of Chinese volunteers combined with Japanese oppression has brought about many mutinies, either partial or entire, among the shaken Manchurian troops stationed in the area around the lower Sungari. Such mutinies nave taken place by the tens in Shansen. Holikung, etc, during the past few months. As to the rest of manchurian troops who have not as yet gone over to our side, they usually reached an understanding with the volunteers and maintained an attitude of passive neutrality during the anti-volunteer campaign. Sometimes they even openly went over to the anti-Japanese camp.

Under such conditions Japanese imperialism decided to disarm the unreliable Marchurian troops in accordance with their strategy of the third stage in the occupation of Manchuria. This strategy caused considerable uneasiness and indignation among the Manchurian troops resulting in mutinies. Take, for example, the brigade commanded by Gen. Tu and stationed in Tangyuan, Tungho, etc. The soldiers there refused to answer the roll call of Japanese officers and moved, to the forests. The 4th battalion of the Wu regiment in Holibring turned back to the pursuasion of Japanese officers who desired to disband the "unruly" soldiers by inducing them to listen to admonition and then catch them in a trap with machine guns. Later on, the Japanese called their officers to a conference and formally discused the means of dissolution but before the conference ended, the soldiers rushed in and fire on Japanese and Chinese officers. Then street fighting ensued, terminating in the killing of 17 Japanese and the capture of 1 machine gun. More than 50 mutineers formed an anti-Japanese detachment under the leadership of a Captain called Wu Chunghu and went to the north in company of 20 others who deserted the main body of troops.

After the mutiny in nolikung the Japanese gave full vent to their rage by arresting the workers and others there, beating and torturing them. They required the populace to put up "dog license" (certificate for good people) on their doors. As a result, 6 policemen were buried alive, one of them with the heart taken out of the chest as a sacrificial offering to the dead Japanese officers.

Another regiment of the Manchurian troops, under the command of Major Mao, has mutinied and formed a partisan detachment, moving to Panian. The soldiers resisted roll-call and then flared up in a muting.

#### III. Peasartry Against Japan

Simultaneously with the disarming of regular troops, the Japanese proceeded along with the task of disarming the measants, obviously with a view to confiscating all arms and ammunitions which may be used for anti-Japanese purpose or turned over to anti-Japanese volunteers.

The Japanese attempted to register all the arms held by the people as the first step towards the realisation of the sinister scheme of disarning the armed units of the masses. In languan, lungho, etc, the Japanese however directly dissolved the militia of the merchants. They robbed the peasants in nolikung of their arms in the same way. The raging peasants and the landlord, too, immediately rose up against confiscation and employed various means for this purpose. Some said nothing about their rifles or made false declaration as to the actual number of rifles while the more militant revolted and organised anti-Japanese units. Nay, they have been fighting the Japanese fearlessly, Such peasants are numerous, operating over a vast territory. In Sipcigu 50 peasants, all armed, joined the anti-Japanese volunteers in Chingshan. The peasants in Menkakung fought hard against the massacre of the Japanese armed immigrants. In Tungho, Wufenglung, etc, the peasants demanded are to join or actually joined the volunteers. Dissatisfied with the Japanese confiscation of rifles, a postion of the landlords went over to the velunteers on a united front against Japanese imperialism.

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development

Such conditions are certainly very favorable to the wide development of the activities of the volunteers in conjunction with the development of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses. The influence of the communist party of China has steadily gained ground among the masses of Missburia, especially so with its upswerving leadership of the anti-Ja-

...

panese struggle. As an evidence of it; we may mention the West and North Manchurian Peasant Committee under the direct guidance of the party, which committee has staged an attack on Tangylan in conjunction with the volunteers who are more or less inclined towards the C.P.C.

### IV. Demagogy of Imperialism

In face of the growing anti-Japanese movement as carried on by workers, peasants and dissatisfied soldiers in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism has been compelled to use a little bit of demagogy as a means of mitigation of the movement. At the same time, it endeavored to buy over the landlerd-bourgeisie and military officers in order to facilitate its attack on the revolutionaries, particularly the communist party of China. It called a landlord conference composed of delegates from various hsiens but camouflaged it as a cereal parley. The conference was actuated primarily by the desire to stage an effective offensive against the volunteers and communists. Japanese imperialism promise ed to give back a portion of the confiscated riffles to the landlord for the formation of self-defence units or militia, to increase the salary and to raise the pay of soldiers to \$20.00 per month, to cut the taxes, to clear the greedy officers, to practise Wongtao (Frinciple of Saints), etc. Thus allured and gratified to a certain degree, the landlord has rallied to the call of Japanese imperialism in a common attempt to check the grow of the revolutionary and liberation movement. Consequently, in west and north Manchuria a campaign against the communists and anti-Japanese elements was launched, killing them by the saire, to say nothing of the headquarters which were of course smashed. In this drive the Chinese landlord fully supported Japanese imperialism.

### V. Union of Anti-Japs Volunteers

The counterrevolutionary actions of the landlord-bourgeisie and the non-resistence of the KMT generals. Li Tu, Ting Chao, Ma Tsan-san, etc, have enabled the masses to view then in their true light and more easily to accept the anti-imperialist programme of the communist party of China. The Japanese blows directed against the communists only enhanced the prestige of CP among the volunteers.

prestige of CP among the volunteers.

Such factors are responsible for the rapid spread of the volunteer's activities under the leadership of the communists. Red partisans have been very active in Tangho but received a serious setback owing to the

pursuance of a militarist adventurist policy.

Recovering from the blow since July last and swollen up by more mutinies from the Manchurian troops, the volunteers became active again. They are always operating in the lower reach of the Sungari. Our slogan of "uniting all anti-Japanese units in a war against Japanese imperiation" has been accepted by them. Now a manchurian volunteer army has been inaugurated out of the scattered units commanded by Chinsan and Ts. Chunhai, Tsan Chunhai, etc. It consists of three detachments with over 500 rifles in all. The commander's quarter serves as the highest organ, with the general staff, the secretariat and the political department to charge of the matters falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Manchurian volunteer army has a program of struggle, too. It has recognised and accepted the leadership of the proletariat in its struggle against Japanese imperialism. May this army, the sole anti-Japanese revolutionary army in Manchuria, grow larger and strogger in the course of fighting against Japanese imperialism and its ally, the Chinese land-lord-bourgeisie in the Three Eastern Provinces.

## THE NATIONAL CURRENCY CRISIS IN ITS ACUTE STAGE

In the few months just past large cities of the country have been, one after another, drawn into the wave of a currency crisis which, as the end of the lunar year approaches, is increasing in sharpness. Of course the crisis is bound to come anid the steady decline of the KMT economy, particularly of the village occases which is just being crushed between the two faces of a vise, namely, imperialism and feudalism. The crisis finds its clearest expression in the crumble of the Chuantwan (mency shorp), the Tinhao (silver stores) and commercial houses carrying on mometry transactions, in the freezing of credit, the runs an banks, the shortage of ready money, the rising of exchange, etc. Except Shanghai and Tientein, a majority of the commercial countries

4

from Suiyuan in the north to Swatow and Canton in the south have been adversely affected by the crisis. In spite of its accumulation of large stocks of silver money, Shanghai is facing a pure crisis, too, which is well reflected in the present tightening of the money market. All the banks here in Shanghai refused to grant dredit to the commercial houses including the large ones (for example, the Commercial Press, Lmt, which needs \$800,000 cash but can not obtain it, etc). Reliable forecasts have been made that when the new lunar year comes nearly 1,000 shops large and small will be unable to reopen their doors for business. The situation in Shanghai then is bad, too.

### Causes of the Crisis

Just like in other countries, the crisis in China is developing on a local scale, directing its blows to the local commercial centres through which the commodities of imperialism pass into the interior and native agricultural produce is shipped to the large ports (like Shanghai), thence to foreign lands. The native banks located in these centres usually finance the payments of the commodities exported or imported. They also issue notes for local circulation. But their reserve is as a rule quite insufficient. When cash flows out in large quantities to the blg ports to pay for the unfavorable balance of trade as is usually the case, the native banks not only face an empty rault but can not get enough credit to tide over the difficulty.

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries. He exchanges his products for these coming from outside market in practically the same

The Chinese farmer produces for the market in practically the same way as those in the other countries, he exchanges his products for those coming from outside, mostly imperialist goods. This process was greatly hampered to his detriment in 1932, and the more so in 1933. The reason lying at the bottom of it is that foreign wares such as the rice of Baigon, the wheat of Australia, Canade and USA, etc., have flooded the country driving native produce out of the market while native products like silk, tea, eggs, hides, etc., have been unable to find a market in foreign countries in consequence of the world crisis as well as of the raising of duties by foreign governments. The adverse balance of trade against the Chinese village is so heavy that the native banks in the local commercial centers have to pay out cash in large quantities, leaving very little in its own vaults. Needless to say, these native banks act as agencies for the payment of goods except the same the village and the imperialist merchants. The fact, as set above, is the fundamental reason behind the currency crisis now sweeping over the country.

The second cause lies in the fact that the different fractions of the KMT governments squeesed much harder than before in order to furchase arms and ammunitions from foreign countries. For this purpose, they need cash or bank notes of the foreign banks, refusing to accept as taxes the paper money issued by native banks or commercial houses. In our privious issues we repeatedly referred to the augmentation of the land tax in Kiangsu by 400% since the advent of the AMT power. This exceptions tax swallowed all the income of the farmer, along with the increase of the land tax the MAT raised in December last other levies such as the matches, tobacco, salt taxes, etc. The KMT militarists and politicians collected these increased taxes and shipped the proceeds to the treaty ports (so-called because opened to foreign trade by treaty) for the surchase of ammunitions (to be used for the way against the reds and goviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for last appeals that reds and goviets, or militarist wars) or luxuries or for the second speculation in the foreign consessions, thus causing an accute shortage of many in the village or the tewns and cities near-by. The tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to amount them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes is such by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency exists already developing at an accelerated page.

tax bureaus in Kwangtung frowned on the native bank-notes and refused to except them for the payment of taxes. They preferred the notes is much by the banks in Hong Kong. This fact added fuel to the currency exists already developing at an accelerated pass.

Another things. The steppage of large remittances from the every seas Chinese has also played a big part in the shurpening of the primate (in Swatow, Canton, Fukien). Relying on this source as a each remarks in the past, the compercial houses and banks have always been able to amough their difficulties to a considerable extent but now they can no larger do it. In the years preceding 1951 the remittances from the oversees Chinese amounted to 300 or 400 millions a year on the everage.

of course the recurring militarist wars constitute another factor

in bringing about the crisis. The civil car in Sinking caused the standstill in business in Suiyuan (and the monetrary crisis). The pendence of Fukier brought on its heels a run on the banks in Centon and threatened Wuhu with a crisis owing to the stoppage of imp tation of fice from this city.

The Leading Cities Hit

In the present article we mentioned but a few of the cities har ait

by the crisis. Phese cities are Swatow, Asuchow, haireng, f.c. Swatow is the most important port on the south China coast, probably second only to C on, provincial capital of awanguang. Beginning in 1952, the crisis where broke out in 1933 with considerable violence, before Fine, 1933, over 1,000 shops closed down in Swatow and the neighboring cities and towns. And a few of the legading horks and sommercial houses met with the fate. To grapple with the crisis, the native banks and shops issued the Pei-go-piao (a sort of inconvertible paper) as a medium of payment. The situation worsened considerably since June. Without any prospect of redemption, the Pei-go-piao gradually depreciated and thus lost its effect of palleviation. In September the biggest native bank in port, the Chen-ta-yuan Chuan-twun, collaysed and rocked the credit system to its very foundation. Then the Kwangtung Provincial Bank tame on the scene allegadly to provide relief to the Provincial Bank ame on the scene, allegedly to provide relief to the monetary situation. It circulated more than one million notes but exported \$500,000 cash out of the city. By this very act it rather aggravated the situation instead of improving it as had been anticipated. Following the outbreak of the Fukien rebellion in November 19 native banks together with a number of first rate commercial houses went into liquidation.

According to a correspondence published by the Snun Pan of Shanghal, dated Dec. 20, the chumber of commerce at swater net ned the Pacification Commander to force the acceptibility of accessed ted Peingo-piac by mil: ry orders, and to restrict the withdrawal of deposits, at action that is highly problematical in its attempt to relieve the crisis. The large circulation of the notes issued by the provincial bank that adong the populace. The revolt in Fukien carved as an occasion for this recurring to manifest itself in a run on the provincial bank. In Conton the sublic has little confidence in the provincial bank. In Canton the gublic has little confidence in the Lots of the provincial bank of Kwangtung and has been forced to accept them at the point of the bayenet. As soon as the news of the present tien revolt came to Canton, the people rushed for the bank had present for cash payment. The authorities got around the difficulty by another forcible means; borroing one month's house rest from the populace (this borrowing amounted in fact to additional terration people it

(this borrowing amounted, in fact, to additional texation because it will not be paid back).

Turning to North China, we have the same dismal picture. On Oct.

12 the Hain-chang native bank at Knifeng crumbled and apread the manic to Changhow, Tainan and other cities. The bank ras supposed to be sound in view of its long history, and the collapse came as a surprise. Influenced by the failure of the banks, the Chuan-twuns in Changhaw and Tainan suspended business for the time being. Had not the government and the bankers of Shanghai came to the reque, the crisis would have become more disasterous.

become more disasterous. In almost the same period we find another serious outburst of a monetary origin in Hauchow, Kiangau, where seven notes—issue houses closed down on Oct. 7, 1933. Inc note—issue houses referred to put out in circulation notes of various denominations worth 2,100,000,000 cash or 502,509 dollars, if converted at the present rate of exchange, aven down to the present, they are still unable to return specie payment. The peasants and petty merchants, being the bulk of the note helders, lost heavy consequently. Involved in the prisis, more than ten small shops that up as a matter of course.

the authorities at suchaw economical in establishing a joint office to each the notes outstanding, and limited specie payment to one faller for each more holder. On the proclaimed date of specie payment the office was thick with poor macrie for the county with poor macrie for the county was thick with poor macrie for the county was thick with poor macrie for the county was thick with poor macrie from the county was the macrie of the county was the process of the county was the poor macrie from the county was the poor macrie for the county was the process of the county was the poor macrie for the county was the cou was thick with poor paople from the country-side, Beaten and flugged by police and military who minded the office, the poor country people waited patiently but resulved nathing after a whole day's waiting. Some country the minter them tried to much to the office but were badly beaten by the police and military. Not a rew wore tatally injured, would woman, and gld much

The specie payment lasted one week, paying out about a hundred dollars, and only 2 or 3 hours were allowed to the big crowd—apparently designed only to fool them. Instead of abating, the run became more serious as more people came along for specie payment. Then the authorities unmasked themselves by issuing an order to stop payment outright and to advise the note holders "to wait quietly" for liquidation. A couple of months have passed without any concrete steps being taken towards resumption of specie payment. The toilers are undoubtedly the hardest hit: now a heap of worthless papers remain in their hands as the only tangible sign of a compensation for their blood and sweat.

### How About Shanghai?

On the surface the monetary situation in Shanghai seems much better than anywhere else in the country. But this is only a superficial observation. True, Shanghai is experiencing some trouble in handling the large stocks of idle funds coming from the interior. True, we do not witness any runs or signs of runs on the banks either Chinese or foreign. The inflationist policy of the Shanghai banks, together with Nanking's inflationist policy of public debts, have been causing much concern and worry among the populace. On the other hand, money is also tight. Seeing the approach of the crisis, the banks here are no longer liberal in making loans to their clients. Now even the first class firms in Shanghai are turned down in their proposal for a moderate loan. Slowly coming as it does, the crisis in Shanghai will nevertheless break out in the end. When it does come to the surface, it will be the most severe, perhaps similar to the ones which successively occurred in New York or Chicago.

# GREATER TASKS ASSIGNED TO AEROPLANES during the 5th campaign

In view of the breakdown of the four campaigns before the heroic resistence of the red armies in the past the counterrevolutionary regime at Nanking has come to realise the importance of the acroplanes as a more effective weapon in the 5th campaign against the Soviet and red armies in Kiangsi and other provinces. The theory lying back of it is that the air force possesses a far greater destructive power in fighting than the troops on land who have always gone over to the side of the red army when brought face to face with the latter while the airships will be more reliable under the direct guidance of imperialism.

Proceeding on this theory Chiang Kai-shek built a network of aero-dromes under the instruction of imperialist advisors in Kiengsi where Chiang's 5th campaign is in full swing at present. There 45 aerodromes have been constructed for the use of military planes, those at Nancheng, Nanchen and Nanfeng being said to be the largest, each covering 1,000 square metres, to be shortly enlarged to 10,000 square metres. Besides taking the land from the farmer forcibly, Chiang ordered the construction of the airdromes by conscript labour. All those forced to work for him must bring food and meals with themselves, always subject to the fire of red partisans, the aerodromes under construction were made unsafe for the engineers in charge who went in by planes.

### The Kar Air Force

accurate stastics are not available on the real strength of Nanking's air force but conservative estimates place it at 350-400 planes as against 150 in 1932. Nanking laid flown a plan to increase this number up to 700 in 1935, to be distributed among 23 squadrons for the army and navy. In addition there must be four squadrons of dirigibles.

As to the planes actually in the possession of other militarists, we have the following estimation more or less relible: 100-200 for Gen. Chen Chitons, warlord of Kwangtung, who has spent huge sums on the development of the air force, 40 for Kwangsi, 20 for the 19th route army, all these to be called out.

to fight the reds. Of course they are to be used occassionally for militarist wars, that is to say, for the expansion of territory as well as for the acquisition of the control of a counterrevolutionary government in order to find favor with imperialism and to bolster the tottering Tuhao-landlord-bourgeidie rule.

In selecting the candidates for the air force the KMT military authorities exercised more care than ever because they have found in the past that those chosen from among the workers and peasants are "unreliable". In face of the sharpening of the class struggle the workers and peasants are most easily aroused class consciousness, hence "unreliable". Admission to the central eviation school at Hangchow, for instance, is very strict, the candidates required to secure guaranty from 10 high officials or from capitalists of over 100,000 dollars in property besides taking the regular entrance examination. The students now numbering 600 are therefore sons of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeisie. Besides the technical instructions from the American instructors, the students must receive the regular fascist political training. They are not allowed to read other periodicals besides the fascist journals. Recently one student was expelled owing to his initiative in organising an Esperanto society. Suspecious elements among the students have been regularly cleared by a process which, as a matter of fact, permited only 50% of the students to be graduated and to participate in the drive against the workers and peasants. It en this has Tailed to prevent the graduating students from flying over to the red armies on two occasions in the past two years.

Rivalry among Imperialists

Imperialism not only takes a hand in the development of the KMT air force and civil aviation but sharpens the imperialist conflicts by tsriving to obtain a larger share in in the control of the KMT air force, to secure more aviation rights as well as to get large orders for the planes. No doubt America stands out first in the importation of planes to China but Italian imperialism does not wish to lag behind. Recently, with the arrival of Chang Hsueh-liang came the Italian aviator, Commendante Mario do Banardi, winner of the Schneider cup, accompanied by several other Italian aviators (6 in all), all ready to socure orders for Italy and to take a part in the training of Nanking's air force. In Kwangtung British and American imperialism are active in their attempts to develop and control Chen Chitong's air force. According to a Reuters message dated Sept.6 Chen Chitong was prepared to spend 330,000,000 on military aviation. On the part of England, she wants to form an air company in competition with the China National Aviation Corporation, American, which controls three major airways, one from Shanghai to Hankow, thence to Chunking and Chentu in Szechwan, another from Shanghai to Peiping and the third from Shanghai to Canton passing Chekiang and Fukien. Now this american concern is contemplating to insugrate a new line connecting Shanghai with manila and also another linking Shanghai with Yunnan. The German concern, Luft annsa, operates a line from Shanghai to Sinkiang. In 1913 China imported more planes valued at \$20,000,000 according to a conference estimate. Thus imperialism is not only making a large profit till equips and trains the KMT air force, to hold it in readings to attack the red army and the Soviet.

Finally, we may say a few words about lemagogical compaign of the and kMT "to save the nation by aviation". The campaign was carried on in cities and villages for no other purpose than to rob the people (worker and peasant) of their earnings. Consequently, large funds were raised from this source. But how much was actually obtained no body knows because those in custody of the money made no report on it. The aviation tax was levied here in Shanghai generally on the workers, deducting the tax from their wages. But the worker knew nothing about the use of the money he was forced to contribute. The five planes contributed by Shanghai to Nanking's air force have thrown bombs on the toilers in the Nanking-Tukien war, and will certainly throw more on the workers, peasages and red soldiers in Kiangsi and elsewhere.

# COMPENTS

| · ;        | FORE DESPENSIVE REFORMS TO FUSH WITH CREEKING.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | -  |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <b>-</b> , | The Apenals And St Ismire Passist Terrors in Coles 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | )  |
| ኝ ነ        | and Army Sound are Williamles                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | ř  |
| 1 %        | I withoute of CrC on Fr list dianopping of folders as for diminion                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | ٠  |
| 7          | The street of th | 7  |
| ) )        | A vow no Af at to bemand Eclass f Everys                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | _  |
| ŕ.         | andro mark Dosjonate Erforts to lash 5th Compaign                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ." |
|            | The state of the s |    |

# THE STOCKES OF FIR WISCTION LOVELING ON the total total

Of visal imports on the frame of five of five to character the 5th affective of the least the first that the character of the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first the first the first that the first the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first the first that the first the first that the first the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first the first that the first that the first the first that the first the first that the

in complete success.

In its declination of the control of the success of the control of the con

Ever since its inception the election movement has achieved more of lace a sitive results. First of all, the masses in the date regions nove, from their own class standpoint, clearly recognised the Soviet of Chine as their liberator and set great hones on it. In their view the saint-lived enti-Japanese government of Gen. Fong Yushiang in Charher and the recent abortive "people's givernment" in Fakien are nothing but an instrument of the landlord-bourgeoisie employed to fool the people, differing in nothing from the corrupt and trubulent counterrovolutionary government at Manking. It is of clurse the more so with the workers and peasents in Soviet districts.

From the incomplete stastics at hand it may be said that the election movement has succeeded in penetrating the wide masses throughout the country. Delegates have gone to the second congress from Manchuria in the north to Shanghai and Fukien and Kwangtung in the south, with others going there from the provinces in the interior. From this single fact we can not but draw the conclusion that the boviet has secured a stronghold among the toiling masses, wore and more workers and pendants are mobilized around the Soviet as time gons on. With its increasing prestige and authority among the masses, with more support coming from millions of workers and peasants, the Soviet is confident in its ability to shatter the 5th companies to pieces.

# Election of Delegates

Let us talk about Pukien first. Recalling that the revolutionary influence has been expending steadily in the province we can easily comprehend the factors involved in the suggest of the election in Pukien.

In 1933 the red armies carried out a brilliant campaign against the troops of the landlord-brurgeosic, namely, the 19th route army, dealing successively decisive blows arainst it and bringing most and north rukien under the demination of the Soviet. At the same time, the masses are unaged by the Soviet influence fought hard against the oppression and exploitation of the reactionary provincial regime backed up by the 19th route army. A multitude of the workers and peasants took part in the election there. The delegates elected in Foothew were chosen by a process of indirect election but they all enjoyed full confidence of the electrate (numbering are than a thousand). Interviewel, a worker-delegate says, "We must go to the second congress and take a look at unampowerment". Short but brisk, this statement election reveals

the despening of the Soviet among the working population. Anomer 1,000 workers and poor people in among elected their delegates by a similar process and carried several resolutions to be laid before the c.n-gress.

At the electron meeting south normal more than 100 persons ore prosent. They passed resolutions to did the red rmy by rublic subscription. Some of the persons proposed to collect 200 cash for the red army while others turned the proceeds from the release of finits wer to the red armies. A feature in the eletion there is the large number of communists chosen as delegates.

Besides, a number of delegates are chosen in Recharic, Honan (The Yuefeng Cotton Mill), Towhei (Awh.i), etc. But there we find a few defects in the process of viting. Pake, for instance, the election of the Yufong cotton mill which has symptoer of fact carried out within the narrow limits of the usual party ballating. In some cases election was substituted for by appointment as in Mancharia and Howhei. Added to these flaws is the lack of privariation for the draving up a resemblations due primarily to weak leadership on the party.

mass of workers, tollers and poor people who went to the polls gladly and enthusiastically, particularly among the youths. In the six industrial districts of Shanghai 716 young workers voted for 47 delagates in 323 mass meetings, here the result of the election, though satisfactory, is not free from criticism in one respect: the election narrowed limit to the mass sorganised in unions or other associations under the guidance of the party, not yet carried into the unorganised workers. The mass meetings unanimously bassed the fellowing resolutions:

1) The toilers of the country are glad to be mobilised around the

Soviet in their efforts to smash imperialism and MaT.

2) The youths of the country shall organise and arm their own self-defence corps.

3) dency shall be collected for the red army and the valuations.
4) Fight equinst the fascist demagagy to fool the youths as well as fascist terrors against the youths.

5) Fight against dismisal and maltreatment of young workers and working children,

6) Fight against reduction of work, intensification of work, wage-cut.

7) Relief for youths thrown out of work or from the school.
8) Confiscate all imported ammunitions for the red army and volunteers.

In addition, these young workers in Shanghai circulated a telegram, saying in the concluding part, "We young workers clearly understand that the Soviet alone can liberate China from the imperialist shackles, Only by rallying to the Soviet can we smash imperialism and Kaff, and achieve full freedom and happiness by ousting the landlord-bourgesisie who sucks our blood. We in the name of all young workers at Shanghai send the heartiest and most comradely greetings to y u, the second national Soviet congress, the telegram bearing the date of Nov. ...,

#### Preparation for Election in Soviet Districts

In the Soviet districts more claborate measures were drawn up in preparation for the election scheduled to take place at different dates. The central government sent out its instructions, setting Cot, 26-Nov.16, 1933, as the period for the district dongress, Nov, 11-30 for the Hsien

congress, Dec.1-15 for the provincial congress while the second Seviet eangress was to be convened Dec.12, the sixth anniversary of the Canton commune. Details of the congress will be divulged to our readers leter

For preparation of the eletion 15 days were set aside, beginning from Sept.20 to Oct.15. Luring this period demarcation of local administrative units shall be finished, election propaganda and agitation pushed ahead, ton and village S viets urged to make reports of work before the electorate, eletion committees organised, electors registered writing their names on red paper while the names of those deprived the right to vote to be written on white paper, all the names to be posted in public. The list of candidates approved after thorough discussion by mass organisations shall be made known to the public in a similar way, the same with the resolutions. Election units shall be small, taking as their basis the trade or productive organisation or the village or street as the case may be. The election committees shall make full preparation for the metters assigned them.

In the ten days intervening between Oct. 16-25 the elections to the town and village Soviets -hall be finished, with the election committees play-

ing the leading role.

The presidiums of the Boviets in the hierarchy shell set themselves the tasks of making preparation for their own reports of work, for the drafts of resolutions and the list of annihitates. The provincial Soviet shall make reports to the Hsion Seviet and direct its work through its delogates designated for the purpose. On the part of the previncial So-viet, at least 10 able telegates shall be sent but on the said mission, unch taking charge of 2 or 3 baiers out of a total of 21 bailes in King-

Acting in the same may, the haier Soviet shall make reports to the district Soviet and guide its work likewise.

Before the eletions to the Soviets, and higher Soviet shall map out plant of guidence and train leaders for directive work. Only the political statement of guidence and train leaders for directive work. only strong are qualified. Not until they are well trained in a series ganforded (discussion, debuting, oto) our they be sent out to take up

the gork alloated them.

Details concerning the eletions in the S viet districts will, we have, apperr in our next issues.

> TWO LAPORIANT APPENDED TO WRITERS AND ARTISTS OF THE WORLD FOR SUPPORT IN OUR FIGURE AGAINST HAGING & SCIET WARRONS Twind of whipers, rists, professors, bytthe estate to call a

To authors, writers, and all oultural groups working the betterent of the society and humanity, all over the wrld.

**@**emmad∂∂e:

Since Feb. 7, 1931 when the reactionary Knomintens atrociously murdosed and buried alive five Left-wing writers together with twenty the communitate, the more progressive cultural movements in China have had to go outirely underground. The more significant writers, drawwists, and pects, and other members of the intellectual class who have no sympath, with the reactionary policies of the Knonintang, are all the time under the threat of unlewful arrest and execution. These last two years, because of the hypern selling with the Chinage and the Chinage and the hypern selling with the Chinage are the Chinage and the hypern selling with the Chinage and the Chinage are the Chinage cause of the brazen selling out of the Chinese masses by Chiang Kai-shek and his government and their complete surrender to the imperialistic powers, the workers and peasants and the revolutionary intellectuals were aroused to even more determined and forceful struggles, tonsequently, fighting to keep their last political breath. Chiang hei-such and his gargesters are not hesitant to resort to the most infamous and underhand achtods to deal with their political enemies, by organizing the so-called Blue thirt boolety, by kidnappens and private assassinations. The well known cases of such popular left writers are also fing hing ar. Pan Te-nien, ar. Ting Shu-jen, and others have made blue Shirt pratice an open secret to all peoples, even the foreigners in China. Recently, as the Chinese Red army has made very rapid, powerful, and substantial gains, and as the people, in gomeral, have shown more marked anti-Enomintanc and anti-imperialistic in gomeral, have shown more marked anti-Ruomintang and anti-imperialistic feelings, the Blue Shirts even dare to come out in open and declare in their publications that the time is ripe to carry out once more the historical massacre of intellectuals and the burning of all books", and to make a "bandit suppression cameaign" among colleges and schools.

They have made good their threat! On the 21st of December, through the working together of the Blue Shirts gangsters and the police, eleven universities at Shanghai were raided in one night, and more than three hundred arrests were made. And in the same week, books of a literary nature or dearling with socialogical studies, if they should contain the least bit of advanced ideas, and Chinese made moving pietures, depicting actual conditions, were totally suppressed. Writers arrested without warrants; their homes freely searched; moving picture manufacturers, printers, and bookstores were visi-

ted at some uncanny moments to destroy goods, fixture and machineries.

China, at present, is in a more dark state than the Middle Age. The members of the Chinese Left Wing Cultural Movement Alliance, besides organizing the pressed asses to carry on unrelenting struggle with the atrocious ruling class, wish to report to you the actual consitions here and request you to broadcast the same information to all comrades. It is only through the an solidality of the totaling masses of all nations that such darkness may be ended. Use your pens. Use your strength, to help us put down this inhumans.

The Chinese Left Wing Cultural agreement and inhumans.

# The Chinese Left Wing Cultural Movement Alliance

To Writers, Artists and Poets of the World!

Under the Audmintang's boodunirsty rule, the toiling millions of China have no alternative to choose. The only one path they are traveling on is

revolution in the one direction and death in the other.
Revolution which is a matter of life and death to the oppres and masses is raging side by side with the going to pieces of the Kuomintang's rule. The deepened crisis in economic life in this country, the ever-increasing rise of huge masses of workers and peasants to revolution, and the diversion the left of intellectuals in thought and action have revealed the complet. bankruptcy of the Kuomintang in its truculent administration. A giant triamplis no doubt coming ahead to the revolutionary worker and peasent masses.

In its last hour of death, the reactionary Kuomintang is trying one; wrong its ear-old massacre policy to save itself out of fatal knocks. The world could not forget the death of Hu Yeh-ping and other young before the Chiral who are were buried alive by the White Terror of the Kuomintang in beamary 1931. The previous year the world was once more stirred to two bardburities that happened here: the kidnapping of Ting Ling, fire of the marketed by Yeh-ping, and of Pan Tze-pion and Ving Shu-tan, and the open murder Tyred bu Yeh-ping, and of Pan Tze-nien and Ying Shu-jen, and the open murder If Yang Chien. Now the world is called for the third time to a new ac drive

cognized by the Kuomintang, a drive which parallels itself with an encient despot of thing in time out of mind who set every book on fire and buried schoulars alive, a drive which Hitler has carried out in Germany.

On the night of December 21 1933, to handred citizens, proffessors and students, were kidnapped by the Shunghai Bureau of Public Safety for no reason whatever, and publications even of free thought were closed by force.

The terror is extending to every corner of this country and homes lives and The terror is extending to every corner of this country and homen lives and culture are teing set under the grip of brutality.

We call upon you for support in our fight. In the name of human civilization we call for your comradely support in our knock to the Kuomintang's rule hich is on its way to doom.

On to the struggle against gx the fascist Auomingang white terror and against the Facist terror throughout the world!

> China League of Left Writers January, 1934, Shanghai, China.

### RED ARMIES SCORED NEW VICTORIES in Crushing the 5th Campaign

Since its commencement the 5th campaign has passed through three menths under the personal direction of Chinag Kai-shek who acts on direct instruction from international imperialism. Chiang has thrown 500,000 troops into the drive besides more than 100 bombers. Equipped were the red armies, however, won many significant victories over the KMT armed bandits. Recently, they captured Chinkiang, a city not far from Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, and almost reached the cutskirts of Nanchang as we reported in our previous issues.

### German ..dviser wounded

on bec. 24 the red armies smashed the greater portion of the A.H. envelry regiment and took chinking while two days later the red army op rating in rengli, a neighboring haien, dereated two regiments belonging to the 18th and 19th divisions. In their march on manching the red armies occupied "ansukung (near Nanchang). Then the Tax Corps came to neet the Edvancing red armies but suffered reverses. .. red corporal put one company of the corpo to flight by throwing a hand grenade. In this confusion a German advises came forward to reconnecter but received a seri us wound in the arm. Further, a week before the red army in Lichtan dealt a crushing blow to the 5th, 6th, 96th regiments of the MFF bands, wounding dozens of captains.

Turning to Fukien, we have on hand a brilliant record of new victories for the red army. On Dec. 24 the red army fighting in Fukien reemptured Lianglo and Kyeihua from the FAT croops and won a minor engagement in Yinging. The Tavannao of Changhai reported on Jan. 21 the eapture of Changhai and Yochi, two beines adjoining Kianglo, where triumphs of the red armies extended the Soviet territory by 300 square li.

along the Riangsi-Cheking border the red armies also achieved some miner successes, the Soviet territory in Changson and Yusan has been onlarged by several hundred square li.

### the Brilliant Record

Workers and peasants in thing are proud to look back at the long reeard of victories of the red army, from the spring of 1932 to October, 1933, the red armies won a series of brilliant successes in fighting the family armed bandits on all sides. In april, 1932, the first corps of the red army smashed the 49th division of Chang (sen and the division of Changehow and Lungai hear amoy, sized planes and an arsenal besides of ligions of rifles. In July, 1932, the red armies crushed 13 regiments of the Ewangtung army in South Hiangsi and chased them out of the province. Now the Wangtung bandits operating in the Fiangsi-Kungtung borders dare not to swisege an expedition northwards against the reds.

In February, 1933, the 1st corps of the red army advanced on Esuchow (rear webow) and defeated three divisions of Chiang Kai-shek, the 90th, 14th and 27th, all crack units. Later in the mouth two more divisions of Chiang, the 59th and 52th, were practically annihilated.

The letth recover from these decisive blows, Chiang had to close his 4 tempaign and prepared for the 5th. During October the red armies shifted to rukien and captured Yuchi and Vangkow in a triumphant march on Fouchow. In the same month the red army met the white bandits at Shooshi, Rianger, ancihilated 4 regiments of the 5th and 6th divisions, and smashed the 96th, a victory that compelled Chiang Kai-shek to postpone the 5th caming by one month.

Thisn by one month.

In our stock-taking of the achievements of the red army we find that the heroic red armies fought on a battlefield extending from Manchan; to the north of Kwangtung several thousand li in length and width, met the enemy in 56 wars major and minor, annihilated 4 divisions, 3 brigades, 26 regiments, 3 battalions, crushed another 4 divisions, 1 brigade, 36 regiments, 20 battalions, captured 41,000 rifles, 250 machine guns, 95 light marnine guns, 240 automatic rifles, 12 wireless seuxs, 3 aeroplanes, 3 field guns, took 40,000 prisoners including 1 divisional commander, 5 aprigadier generals, 9 regimental commanders, 20 captains, shot dead 1 divisional commander, 4 brigadier generals, 14 regimental commanders, 30

In addition to these positive successes of the red armies we have also a bright record for the red partisans who, cooperating with the red army or fighting single-handed, have won many significant triumphs in the regions bordering on the red and white territory. In the course of fighting in seven month's time from Februrary to September, 1933, they fought in 113 engagements, seized 1,580 rifles; captured 500 rubao.

A MANIFESTO ON KIDNAPPING OF SHANGHAI STUDENTS BY FASCISTS issued by the Communist Party of China, January 11, 1934

(Following is a brief translation of the above menifesto issued by the central executive committees of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League of China on January 11, 1934, on the occasion of the kidnapping of over 100 students enrolled in seven universities at Shanghai, the kidnapping being carried out by the fascists with the aid of men from the public safety bureau and the garrison commander's office of Shanghai-Ed.).

The opposition of the democratic dictatorship of workers and peasants to the aictatorship of the Tuhao-landlord-bourgeiosie, combined with the struggle for the former, is a matter of death or life to the millions in

Besides feverish mobilization to attack the Soviet and red armies and the revolutionary vanguard (the communist party) the KM? is actively suppressing every minor struggle or resistence of the worker and peasant, and will not hesitate a single minute in shooting the struggling masses even though no traces of communist leadership are found in the struggles. High handed action is reserved for those students and youths who dare to expense any unifor against imparialism and slavery on to come out in the press any opinion against imperialism and slavery or to come out in the open with liberalist tendencies. Any anti-imperialist movement pent on the liberation or the nation will be ruthlessly put down.

The stadents at thunghai were kidnapped timply because they refused to act as slaves of imperialism. They were outspoken in their assitude against the Adr's polic, of enslaving the nation and selling is to imperialism. Realising that every syllable attered by the students may call forth a storm against the Kan's slavery system, the Auomintang must try everything in its power to wipe out the disgruntled elements, be they students or workers or peasants. It dreams of crushing the mass movement against the 5th campaign by this method of barbarity. It, too, dreams of checking the growing tide against imperialism and the revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasants led by the proletariat in the same barbarous way. But the victories of the red armies, the ceaseless striker and the mass struggles against taxes and rent throughout the country, the radicalisation and revolutionisation of the worths are restricted. the radicalisation and revolutionisation of the youths on a national scale, etc, can not be suppressed by bloody action. On the contrary, bloody action only means decay of the MF rule.

With revolutionary experiences of over 10 years and entrusted with low ership of the revolution against the exploiting system of impericlism and landlord-bourgeoisle, workers of China are absolutely in favor of the movement as carried on by the advanced and conscious, young intelligentsia. The Tuhau-landlord-bourgeoisic of China has long ago cast regress. What it needs is slaves for the landlord and bourgeoisie and imperialism. It will, to be sure, finish any unwilling slaves at once.

Workers of China are developing a prospect for the new social system, may truggling for this outlook. They place a great value on the ddvancel oultural forces and will enlist their sympathy and aid in pushing the new cultural development, they will rally the masses in a united front against the pelentless dark forces, at present they call on the masses, all of them, to immediately arise against the raging fascist white terrors.

Students, young intelligentsia, advanced members of the liberal profession!

You want a free and independent China in defiance of imperialism. You want democratic rights, free culture and cultured life, too. Just look at the arrest of 100 students at Shanghai, They are i mocent but shrown into prison, You must understand that words or actions, bodies a individuals are guilty if they aim to support advenged culture or denounce imperiulism,

On this ground alone, many papers were suppressed, book stores stormed, film companies attacked. Not long ago a lawyer speaking in behalf of the anti-Japanese volunteers was dragged into prison and beaten by bamboo poles. Worse still, a journalist at Chinkiang was shot for hading written articles depicting miseries and hardships of the people. Now the half has 200d its threat by arresting the students in Shanghai.

Now you must rise up and organise a wide protest movement. Unity is special importance of process as a receipt in particular force of

f special importance at present in a movement against the dark force of landlord-bourgeoisie. Unity assures success in the counter at ack gainst the onslaught of the lark forces. The present mighty revolutionary force emerges from structure as quite unarmed in the very beginning. On the large translation with the dark forces by sherwise you have but one alternative: submission to the dark forces as .ves.

Students! Rise at olde in a provent against the kidnapping, demand release of the arrested, ask for freedom of speech, assembly, publication. All advanced journalists, lawyers, artists, authors, scientists, etc, unite in a protest against the raging white terror of the ruling class, against the barbarities of the ruling class in violation of liberty, etc. Build up a genuine united front against imperialism and fascism.

You are faced with two roads: the path to colonization and slavery, the path to the Soviet revolution. The decisive victory of the Soviet is the only assurance against the imperialist attempts at division of the path or bringing China under international control. No doubt these joining the united front against imperialism and fascism will work for the success of the Soviet revertion.

# MOVEMENT AFOOT TO DEMAND RELEASE OF RUEGGS

Paul Rueggs, a leader of the worker movement in the councries adjoining the Pacific and an active supporter of the Chirese revolutionary movement, was taken into custody three years ago by British imperialist agents and then handed over to Chirese harmon for torture. His wife, Gertrude Rueggs, mot with the same fate, the harmon for torture. His wife, Gertrude Rueggs, mot with the same fate, the his pair languished three years in the filthy and incuman jail. Quite a number of savants and scientists in foreign countries as fell as in China made a strong plea for their liberation and, with this end in view, addressed many communications to the Mational government at manking. In face official pressure the Raff mandarians promised to release the pair now held in Araking tut never backed up their promise with actions, on the centrary, the haff officials recently tertured the pair so much that the latter were compelled to go on a hunger strike for nearly a month. During the strike madem but fat-sen wired banking twice asking for the immediate release of the Rueggs but received no answer hatsoever so far. Comrade Harold R. Ithaces, member of the committee organised to save the Rueggs, recently went in a trip to Nation and experienced considerable difficulty in securing the permissi of the take a personal look at the week ned mair. We mave a graphic account of what he saw in the China Forum, Jan.13, 1934. For MIT will not release the Rueggs unless forsed so to do by the tremendous pressure of the masses. Now a movement is on foot here in Shanghai among the workers as well as advanced intelligents in to demand the liberation of the Rueges together with other prisoners of Chinese nationality, all imprisoned in Nouking for no other readen than their identification with the worker movement in China—their leading role in that movement.

# MORE KMT'S DESPERATE EFFORTS to Puch the 5th Campaign

Juring the process of the 5th campaign, now feverishly pushed chead of the kaff, the heroic red armies have successively directed decisive bloss against the white bandits of the knomintang. Fresh victorial of the red armies in the past two weeks in minngs; and Fukien have certain? Opened a brighter perspective before the eyes of the wide masses of workers, peasants and other toilers but, on the other hand, have provided a powerful stimulus to the different fractions of the Chinese Tuhan-landlord-bourgeoisie in making new attempts to get together for the badly needed team work, that is, maintenance of the tottering imperialist-landlord-bourgeois rule.

Debacle of People's Government

Since its inauguration on Nov. 20, 1933, the people's government in Fukien has deluged the country with numbers of empty phrases against imperialism, against the betraving Nanking regime, for distribution of land among the population, for democratic rights to be granted to the people, etc. But On Jen. 13, 1934, leaders of the 19th route army and of the people's government sold and surrendered Foochow, seat of the government, to Chiang Kai-shek at a price of \$6,000,000. Another version puts the resistance of \$1,500,000. Nine days later four generals of the 19th route army issued a circular telegram councing their secression from the people's government and their support to Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek offered to buy while the 19th route army to sell, both for the realisation of a more united front in massacring workers and peasants in Kiangsi in the 5th crusade. The crumble of the people's government signifies nothing other than that a handful of swindlers will not be able to maintain themselves in position for a long time, that the people's government is but a farce designed by a fraction of the fuhac-landlord-bourgoisie to fool the people, that the face of the government have proved entirely correct.

As is known to all, the fall of the people's government will bring Chiang

Li-shek into a sharper conflict with the militarists in Kwangtung and Kwang-Certainly the latter will utilize the defeated 19th Route Army se the ers and men, is still hostile to Chiang. The 19th Route Army beat retreat in has been able to keep its force of 40,000 intact. Its leaders preferred outsight sale to fighting. Since Chiang's offensive began the 19th Route Armirered only weak resistence, everywhere yielding the ground without and army is just negotiating with Kwantung and anger for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against Okona Koi about 18 angeri for an ellipsee against the color of t angsi for an alliance against Chang Kai-shek. In view of Kwangtung's decision to send five divisions into Fukien the conversations may have probably resulted in some measure of success. The 19th Route Army, therefore, plays the role of a two faced diplomatics in regard to Nanking and Kwangtung. At the same time, the red armies advanced last week for into Pukien, defeating the white hardits as they went along. The hard predsed peasants also fought stubbornly against the 19th Route army and the hordes of the country as the being the fascist papers here, the breakdown of the People's Government claimed by the be interpreted as consolidation of Chiang's power in the south.

The 4th Planary Session of half opened Jan. 20 at the Lwangtung fraction of the members of CEC, as usual, by the the secsion but, in token of pheir wish for unity, appointed a representative is their bahals. The session will cost the toiling masses \$65,300 in cash. Each CEC member will receive \$1,000 as travelling expense, a usual pratice adopted

by Chiang-hai-shek to buy ever his opponents.

In delivering the opening speech, wang Chin-wei(Prime Minister) was quite in delivering the opening speech, wang Chin-wei(Prime Minister) was quite the line of the same of converting Manchuria in the amenarchy because this will be deemed as an unfriendly manifectation to impened a management of the submit! What this should not be submit! What this should not be submit! ing to submit! What this phrase means is well indicated in an editorial of he rase ist organ, the Morning Post, published in Shanghai. On January 21 the raid paper explained "willing to submit" in the following terms:-"At the very begining of the Manchurian cident we made a great blunder in fighting Japan thich is i mensely stronger than us. The Tangku aggreement is the natural re-Thus remarks the matter than us. The Tangku Aggreement is the matural result. We must not permit ourselves controlled by the spirit; glory even though dieated in a war. We must not run the risk of exposing our vast territory to Japanese bombing and firing. Thus viewed, the KMT's policy of surrender fulls entirely in line with the betrayal of national interests. Hence "willing to submit". Besides the KMT papers, other bourgeois journals such as: The fa Kung Pao, Shun Pao, etc, have shown considerable opitimism in their views on the probable success of the 5th campaign allegedly facilitated by the Fukien democie, but workers and peasants are confident that the red arxies will shatter the 5th crusade exactly in the same year as they did the previous four drives.

the 5th crusade exactly in the same way as they did the previous four drives.

Another 100 million Bends
The war against the Soviet and the purchase of the 19th Route army togen r with minor militarist wers have cost manking millions of dollars. Since Pukien coup the manking regime has spent almost & millions, \$15,000,000 d to awangtung and awangsi in exchange for their friendly neutrality, 10 lions given to the bandit chiefs in Fukien to attack the 19th Route Army the mear, then finally another 10 millionate buy over the remnants of the Route army. During the height of the campaign against Fukien many influent but vaciliating militarists and politicians demanded and obtained large of money from Chiang Kai-shek who always won the war by promhase. In the morning of Jamary 12 the Legislative Yuan passed i. a secret ses-the regulations governing the issue of the 100 million bonds which, as a r of fact, were long ago turned over to the Shanghai banks for 50 mil-cash. The remaining 50 millions accrued to the fat bankers as a profit. case. The remaining 50 millions accrued to the fat bankers as a profit. Inder the bankers are but too glad to underwrite the bonds, particularly because the greater portion of it will be used to push the 5th campaign, the picture has also its gloomy side. According to reliable information high banking circles Nanking will experience insurmountable difficulties wing to float another loan of the seed dissessions in Shanghai. In vivy esent circumstances Nanking must assue another from within two or the sent circumstances Nanking must assue another from within two or the sight of this prospect has depressed the fond market here consists. In reality, Shanghai is no longer in a position to absorb more huge

werd the currenter of the 19th Rants army to Chiang Kai-shek and the 100 million the sib plenery session of the Last and the 100 million that the sib plenery because of the false lendlord bourgeout to bloot it to the sheep rule on a nose or

# SUBJECT

- (25) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 14.10.33. C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 20.6.33 Addressed: Secy., W.B.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1.
- (25A) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 7.7.33.
  Addressed: Industrial Workers of the World,
  3333 Belmont St., New York.
- (25B) C.W.C., Vol.3, No.67, 7.7.33.
  Addressed: Editor, Y.W., 38 Gt. Ormond Street, London, C.W.1.
- (25C) C.W.C., Vol.3, No. 76, 6.9.33.
  Addressed: Mr. J. Wong, 1st Dormitory, Peiping University, Peiping.

October 30

My dear Steptoe,

I forward herewith four copies of extracts

from the Chinese Workers' Correspondence which may
be of interest to you. Copies of this paper dated

June 20, July 7 and September 6, 1933, were sent from

Shanghai to persons in London, New York and Peiping,
but were returned to the Post Office here. The

addresses of persons in London, to whom the envelopes

containing the Chinese Workers Correspondence were

addressed, are (1) "Secretary, W.B.A., 16 Harper Street,

London, W.G.1", and (2) "Editor, Y.W., 38 Great Ormond

Street, London, C.W.1".

Yours sincerely,

My

M.W. Steptoe, Esq.,
British Consulate-General.

Dear Hopkinson,

I forward herewith four comies of extracts from the Chinese Workers' Correspondence which may be of interest to you. Copies of this paper dated June 20, Kely 7 and September 6,1933, were sent from Shanghai to persons in London, New York and Peiping, but were returned to the Post Office here.

Yours sincerely,

THE

4 Lieut. Commander E.H. Hopkinson, R.H.,

Royal Naval Office.

British Consulate-General.

- 2 Lieut. McHugh
- 4 Mr. Koketsu

in it is the set

- 2 Mr. Van den Berg
- 2 Mr. Sarly
- 2 Capt. Dicker

# Memorandum.

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date October 14.

でき渡り

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers Correspondence contained in letters obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by and Forwarded by

I forward herewith four letters containing copies of the "CHIMESE JORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" printed in the English language thich were obtained by the undersigned from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on October 13. The letters, which were posted in Shanghai and addressed to persons in London, New York and Peiping, were in each case returned to Shanghai by the postal authorities concerned after attempts at delivery had failed. Particulars of the letters and contents are given hereunder:-Addressed to: "Secretary, W.M.A., 16 Harper Street, London, W.C.1." Containing one copy of the "CHINESE WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE" issue No. 67 dated June 20, 1933. The entire contents of this issue are devoted to an article entitled "TWO YEARS" FIGHTING RECORD OF THE RED ARLIES OF CHIMA, which gives elaborate details of the number of victories gained by the Red Armies and the number of government troops and armaments captured during the past two years. 2) Addressed to : "Industrial Workers of the World, 3333 Belmont Street, New York City, U.S.A. Containing one copy of the "CHIMASE NORKERS' CORRESPONDMICA" dated July 7, 1933. This issue contains tabulated details of Strikes and Sabotage, mostly in Shanghai, during the months of March and April 1933, under the title, "STRUGGLES OF WORKERS IN KUOMINTANG CHINA, and two articles entitled (1) MANKING UNDER THE SPELL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS and DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET MOVIMENT IN SZECHUEN.

Addressed to : "Editor, Y.V., 38 Great Ormond Street

#### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No ....

| London, C.W.l. "Containing on "OFFICER GOORESPOUNDERCH" dated (Contents identical with No. 2)  Addressed to : "Mr. J. Wang, "University, Peiping." Containing on "CHIMES FORESPONDE September 6, 1933, Contents entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCK APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2)  THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Date19                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| London, C.W.l." Containing or "ORLERS' CORRESPONDENCE" dated (Contents identical with No. 2)  Addressed to : "Mr. J. Wang, University, Peiping." Containing or "CHILLEST /CRILLES' CORRESPONDENCE September 6, 1933. Contents entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCT APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2)  THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                          |
| London, C.W.1." Containing of MORRERS' CORRESPONDENCE" dated (Contents identical with No. 2  4) Addressed to 1 "Mr. J. Wang, University, Peiping." Containing of Containing of Containing of Containing of Containing of Containing of Contents (CHILLEST MORRESPONDENCE (CORRESPONDENCE (CORRESPONDENCE (I) "PEASANTS' STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS' STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS' STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" STRUCT (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEASANTS" (I) "PEAS |                          |
| (Contents identical with No. 3  4) Addressed to : "Mr. J. Wang,  University, Peiping." Contai  "CHINESE MONKERS' CORRESPONDE  September 6, 1933, Contents  entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCT  APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2)  THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                          |
| (Contents identical with No. 3  4) Addressed to : "Mr. J. Wang, "  University, Peiping." Contain "CHILLEST //CRILLES' CORRESPONDET  September 6, 1933. Contents entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCT APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2)  The SOVIET DISTRICTS."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | e copy of the "CHIMESE   |
| 4) Addressed to : "Mr. J. Wang, :  University, Peiping." Contain  "CHINESE MORKERS' CORRESPONDE  September 6, 1933. Contents  entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCK  APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2)  THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | July 7, 1933.            |
| University, Peiping.* Contain "CHINGS WORKERS' CORRESPONDED September 6, 1933. Contents entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCK APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2) The SOVIET DISTRICTS.*                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2)                       |
| "CHINESE MORKERS' CORRESPONDED  September 6, 1933. Contents entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCK APRIL TO AUGUST 1933." and (2)  THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | st Dormitory, Peiping    |
| September 6, 1933. Contents entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCK APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2) THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | ning one copy of the     |
| entitled (1) "PEASANTS' STRUCK APRIL TO AUGUST 1933," and (2) THE SOVIET DISTRICTS."                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | CE" issue No. 76 dated   |
| APRIL TO AUGUST 1933, and (2) The Soviet Districts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Two lengthy articles     |
| TE SOVIET DISTRICTS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | LES IN KUOMINTANG CHINA, |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | "LATEST ACTIVITIES IN    |
| Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                          |
| Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                          |
| Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - 0 /                    |
| Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1000 June                |
| Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | D. S. I.                 |
| Officer 1/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                          |
| Officer 1/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                          |
| Officer 1/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                          |
| Officer i/c Special Branch.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                          |

TWO YEARS' FIGHTING RECORD OF THE RED ARMIES OF CHINA

In order to regain their rule of landlords and gentry class in the Sov et districts, KMT of China has incessantly directed its attack towards the Soviet districts of China, especially when the Japanese imperialists have taken Manchuria and are pressing towards North China. The two years and three months fight that the red armies have a juged against the KMT in defending and developing Soviet districts has set in the History of Chinese Revolution the following splendid record:

- 1. 283,000 white soldiers dissolved.
- 2. 157,000 white soldiers captured.
- 3. 129,000 Riflen seized.
- 4. 7 division commanders. 2 vice division commanders, 9 Brigadier general, & 17 Regimental colonels were captured.

The yearly records are as follows:

- 1931 1. 7 divisions, 5 brigades, 15 regiments (about 50,000) were dissolved.
  - 2. 52,000 white soldiers were seized.
  - 3. 44,000 machine guns, rifles, mortars, etc.
- 4. 3 divisional commanders, 2 brigatier generals, 2 regimental colonels and one vice divisional commander were
  captured.
- 1932 1. 6 divisions, 12 brigades, 6 regiments (about 16,000) were dissolved.
  - 2. 71,000 were captured.
  - 3. 54,600 guns, two airplanes, 290 cannons & 5 radio stations were seized.
  - 4. 2 divisional commanders, 1 vice divisional commander, 6 hr gauder generals, 1vice brigadier general, 14 regimental colonels, 2 Battalion majors & 1 Staff officer were captured.
- 1933 1. 4 divisions. 3 brigades, 13 regiments(about 63,000) (Jan. were captured.
  - to 2. 31,000 were captured.
- March) 3. 30,000 guns were seized.

officer & regimental colonel were captured.

The total strength of KMT governmental force is 90 divisions, (not counting Fenguien, Spechuan, Kwantung, Kwangsi, Kweichew and Tunnan forcer which are rather independent from Manking) out of high 60 have been sent for the enti-red campaign, now here is a chail tabulation of what these 60 devisions has not during their issuement with the red assiss:

| Chang then                                             | - 7                    | trigadier general &                                                                                      | i ratio sta., 2<br>airplanes, 15 con-<br>ment à 3.000 rif. |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Yao Wei chun                                           | sion                   | cers and soldiers                                                                                        |                                                            |
| Force Indep-<br>endent 3rd.<br>Brigade<br>Fan Teh-hsin | wasie niviz            |                                                                                                          | rifles and m/c guns                                        |
| 52 tr. Han T h-jin                                     | whole D.               | Han himself, Chang<br>Tsu-yi(1, 1, 1 and<br>10,000 strong others                                         | 1 radio sta. 10,000 guns                                   |
| Chiang Fing-                                           | l birgade              | 5,000 and Wang Ming, (24) a reginental colonel                                                           |                                                            |
| Shile of the won ( & was)                              | I brigade              | 3,000                                                                                                    | 1 radio te.<br>2,000 guns                                  |
| alda sitt                                              | "Seven regin           | ents 7,000                                                                                               | guns 1 radio station 6,000 rifles and guns                 |
| (15)物量的                                                | Four regime            | nts 3,000                                                                                                | One redic station<br>2,000 rifles and                      |
| Keo din shun                                           | One brigade            | 3,000                                                                                                    | One radio station<br>2,000 rifles                          |
| (% (% (% ))  45 Ch.  Kuc Ilve-                         | One brigade            | 3,000                                                                                                    | 2,000 rifles                                               |
| (Wang King-<br>yu)                                     | Four regiments         | 3,000                                                                                                    | 3,000 rifles and guns, 2 mountain camnous.                 |
| 28 th.<br>(Kung Ping-<br>Fan)                          | Whole division.        | Kung, the comment rouse vice commender, one regimental colonel and 4,000 soldiers.                       | l radio station.<br>3,000 rifles and<br>guns.              |
| 列 th。<br>(Tan Dao-)、<br>yyan)<br>(資本:第)                | One brigade demolished | de 3,000 officials & soldiers                                                                            | l radio station,<br>2,000 fifles, ma-<br>chine guas, etc.  |
| 18 th. D. (Chart Whei-chuan)                           | Whole D. demolished.   | Chang, the division commender, Wang Tsitsun(Zijik), a brigadier general, & 10,000 soldiers and officals. | 9,000 rifles, ma-                                          |
| White Army                                             | Demolished:            | Captives                                                                                                 | Seizure                                                    |
| Division                                               | Manner                 |                                                                                                          | Munition                                                   |

|                           |                                                                 |                             | <b>pa</b> ge 2                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ate                       | Place .                                                         | lictorious<br>Rēd<br>Armies | Remark s                                                                                                                 |
| 31<br>an.1                | Lung Kong, Yung-Fen<br>Kiangsi<br>(沙島水羊色筒                       | €, 1st Side<br>Army         | ized with the released captives under the Yuo-                                                                           |
| Jan. 4<br>1931            | lung-Shao, King-<br>Tu, Kiangsi<br>· 江西军兼東心)                    | de.                         | Hua( as the new com-                                                                                                     |
| <b>h</b> y 16<br>1931     | Tsung-Tung(中河) near Tung-Kuo(東旬) Kiangsi                        | do                          | Kung disguised himself as a commen captive and was colleased. The d. was reorganized with related of soldiers under Wang |
| May: 6,<br>17,18<br>1931  | Fu-tien(東京)<br>Sui-Nan(東京)<br>Kiu Taun Ling(知義)<br>Tung Koo(東南) | do                          | Mang dismissed, recreated sed under Shou Even Yuin Shian ( > 2 278)                                                      |
| May 19<br>1931            | Ki Smi(* * )<br>Ly Su(by))<br>Kiangsi                           | do                          | Kuo dismissed Recv; anised<br>under Liu Shao-Kwang(京)海東                                                                  |
| May 22                    | Yung Feng( * * )<br>Kianggi                                     | do                          |                                                                                                                          |
| June1                     | Kien-Ning(125),<br>Fukien                                       | đo                          | The uniform and sign of Liu, the commander, were seized.                                                                 |
| Aug.7<br>1931             | Near Hsin-Kou(#8)<br>Kiangsi                                    | do                          | The vice-commander of 47thd., Wei Wo-Wei(************************************                                            |
| Aug.11<br>1931            | Ning Tu( ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **                 | đo                          | Freng Ji-Yuen( 1), the briggdier commander was seized but released as the disguised among soldiers                       |
| Sept.7<br>1931            | near<br>Hsin Kuo                                                | đo                          |                                                                                                                          |
| Sept.15                   | near Tung-<br>Ku 集(到 )                                          | do                          | Han escaped disguised as a common captive, Division reorganised under Li Min(3 3) with the b brigades out of 11th and    |
| Feb.                      | King-chon ( May                                                 |                             | 14th D.                                                                                                                  |
| 1932                      | Hein Chen(2500)                                                 | đo                          |                                                                                                                          |
| Feb.                      | Kwang-Sui(+7K) Hupei(+64K)                                      | Fouth<br>Green              | reoganised with released captives under Chang                                                                            |
| April<br>11,21,<br>20,614 | near Chang-                                                     | fet side<br>Red             | The uniform and sign of<br>Yang Feng-Nien( ) the<br>object Front Con Milesoid                                            |

|                            |             |                        | Page Ja           |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Division                   | Manner      | . :                    | more from         |
| angof . In                 | •           | Captives               | •                 |
| White Army                 | Demolished  | ,                      | Seizure           |
| 75 th.                     | 1 brigade   | 2,000 captives with 1  | 2,000 guns        |
| Soong Tien-<br>tsai(*****) |             | brigadier general &    |                   |
| tsai(xxx)                  |             | 1 regimental colonel.  |                   |
| New 20 th.                 | Whole D.    | 4,000 with 1 vice d.   | 4,000 guns        |
| Kao Sze-chu                |             | commender, l brigadier |                   |
| (柳子拳)                      |             | general, 3 regimental  |                   |
| • )                        |             | colonels               |                   |
| 76 th.                     | 2 brigades  | 3,000 with 1 brigadier | 3,000 guns        |
| Chang Feng                 |             | general & 3 regiment-  |                   |
| ( 程                        |             | al colonels            |                   |
| 35 rd.                     | Whole D.    | 7,000 ranging from Keh | 6,000 guns        |
| Keh Yuin-                  |             | himself to the common  |                   |
| lung(第文 心)                 |             | soldiers               |                   |
| 7th Lu. Shih-              | Whole D.    | 20,000 including 2     | 15,000 rifles     |
| Tin(馬式縣)                   |             | brigadier generals &   | 180 machine guns, |
| 55 th. Yuan                |             | 6 regimental colonel   | 30 trench mortar  |
| Chap-chang                 |             | 0 2082202042 002020    | and 1 radio sta-  |
| (防衛馬)                      |             | •                      | tion              |
| zechuan                    | Whole D.    | l regimental colonel   | 3,000 rifles, 80  |
| Force 3rd D.               |             | and 4,000captives      | machine guns and  |
| Fen Shao-                  |             | ,                      | 50 trench mortars |
| Fen Shao-<br>tseng(克·考考)   |             |                        |                   |
| 44 th.                     | l brigade   | 2,000 ranging down     | 1,000 guns strong |
| Shiao Tze-                 |             | from Hang Chang-tsung  | ,                 |
| ts u(蓋之卷)                  |             | (異常之), the brigadier   |                   |
| 71                         |             | general.               |                   |
| 31 da.                     | 2 brigades  | 2,000                  | 1,000 rirles , 5  |
| Chang Ying-                |             | •                      | cannous and 30    |
| Shiung (35 TO A)           |             |                        | m/c guns          |
| 82 nd.                     | 2 regiments | 1,000 including 2 re-  | 600 mifles, 3 m/c |
| Yung Ching-                |             | gimental colonels      | guns, 20 manual   |
| feng(容易等)                  |             |                        | machine grus & 30 |
|                            |             |                        | trench morters    |
| 4th Asu Ting               | 2 brigades  | 3,000                  | 10 automatic rif. |
| Yeu (格達稿)                  |             | -                      | 2,000 riales      |
| Chiene                     | •           |                        | -                 |
| Fu-son(A以集)                |             |                        |                   |
| 17 Ch.                     | 2 brigades  | 4,000                  | 3 radio stations, |
| Kao_Su-shun                |             |                        | 30 machine guns.  |
| (高档))                      |             |                        | 3,000 rifles and  |
|                            |             |                        | 10 trench mortars |

| New 4th Brig.l regiment<br>Chow Szeehun          | 800                                                                                        | 500 guns                        |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Indep. 24 th 1 regiment Brigade Lo Chichiang     | 2,000<br>Loo wounded                                                                       | 2,000 grrs                      |
| Hau Kehhsian                                     | 1,000                                                                                      | 10 machine guns<br>1,000 rifles |
| 5 th. 3 reg.<br>Chow Amon-<br>yuan( <b>克莱丸</b> ) | 2,000 including 1 re-<br>gimental commander, 1<br>staff officer & 1 Bri-<br>gadier general | l radio station<br>1,000 guns   |
| 90 th 2 reg.                                     | 2,000                                                                                      | 2,000 guns                      |

|                |                                    |                                              | . pa <sub>0</sub> . >0                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date           | _lacc                              | Army                                         | lomarke                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| April /        | Hwang-Chuan() H)                   | Fouth Croup Army                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| mpril 2        | đ.c                                | do                                           | Residents short Middle - AT Middle reside Providence Landschool, August Is Assessed State                                                                                                                            |
| April :        | đ.o                                | đo                                           | an der der verten menten menten seine der der der verten der menten bestehn der menten menden menten der der de                                                                                                      |
| April          | Ge-Sui(***)<br>Hupei               | Red 75th D. indpendent Division at Yin-Shank | Feorganised with released captives under Feng Main-                                                                                                                                                                  |
| lay            | Lovan(+, *) Su Ka Fu(**) Anwhai    | Fouth<br>Group<br>Army                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| June13<br>1932 | Chien-kiang()                      | Red 2nd<br>Group Army                        | Fan was severely hurted                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| June           | Kian-Yan(55 H)                     | do                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| July 6         | Hupei                              | Fouth<br>Group Army                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| July           | Yien-Ming( )                       | Red 6th<br>Army                              | Later, another regiment demolished, another re-volted & Joined Redarmy                                                                                                                                               |
| Aug.11.        | To-An<br>Anhwei                    | 4th Group<br>Army                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| nug.<br>17-21  | LOO-An(***) I-Whang(***) Fichgsi   | Red 1st<br>side Army                         | The 25th Foute Army of Sheng Linen-Tsung(Mark) lost one of its Brigades in the war at ChungChen (Fit); while snother revoluted at Ming Tu(Mark) the 2tth and 2uth D. wer combined an airplan was that down during ar |
| Det.<br>19-21  | Chien-Ning(1) Shao-Wu(4, 4) Fukien | đo                                           | Two Regimental commander Hu-Ting(All) Yang Chia-Tan                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Cot.           | Sui-Hsien( )                       | 4th group                                    | 10th44th83rd Bivisions<br>partiwinated the war and                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1932           | near Fan ohen                      | 1st side<br>Red Army                         | One Battalion of the                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| n. 5           | King-Chi()                         | đo                                           | The former division Com-<br>mender Hu Tsu-Yu( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )                                                                                                                                  |
| Jan. 9         | King-Chi                           | do                                           | Regiments 1 Conerch Chen<br>Yung-chi (Allegariously<br>wounded. Arother 2 Reg.<br>of 27th D. demolished                                                                                                              |

|                     |                               |                       | 1 480 48                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division            | Manner                        |                       | Munition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| of                  |                               | Captives              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Thite Army          | Demolished                    |                       | Seizure                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 14 th.              | I regiment                    | 1,000                 | 1,000                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| how Chu-roo         | _                             | ·                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| (周至素)               |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 53 rd.              | 1 regiment                    | 800                   | 700                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| i Yuin-yien         |                               |                       | •                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| (穿髮料)               |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| zechuanForce        | 1 regiment                    | 1,000                 | 2,000                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| lim Tsungyiao       |                               | ·                     | •                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| (田出壳更)              |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Szechuanforce       |                               | 1,000                 | 1,000                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Tion's Treep        | )                             | •                     | •                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| iang mingChan       |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| wangChenkwei        |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 王明寺)(黄星寺)           |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 2th Lee Mine        | ,                             | 8,000 ranging from    | l radio sta.,100                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| (李明)                | Whole D.                      | Lee Ming himself      | Auto guns 8000rif                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 59 th.              | Whole D.                      | 8,000 ranging down    | 100 machineguns &                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Freng Shihchi       |                               | from Chen             | automatics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                               |                       | 7,000 rifles                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1 th. ( 12)         | 5 regiments                   | 7,000                 | l radio sta., 100                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| chico Chich         |                               |                       | auto., 6,000 rif.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| th.(多捷多)            | 1 regiment                    | 1,000                 | Scores of automa-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| e lien-nien         |                               | •                     | tics & 1,000 rif.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| ?7 th.(景度)          | 1 brigade                     |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Roo Lin             |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 6th (30 H 19)       | Tholo D.                      |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| no Juni-turne       |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 46th ( <b>答 注</b> ) | maole D.                      |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Co Shenhsien        |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                     |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| FD 1                |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| whit                | e Armies Cras                 | shed and Dissolved by | Red Armien                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                     |                               |                       | and the second s |
| Division            | of White Arm                  | y kanne               | r Crushed                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 60 th 96/10         | g Kwang-han(                  | 2 000 2000            | ed and Rilled                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 67 h Mag            | Koi-shiu( e 1                 | The land              | retreated from Hsin                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| O.LL. MEDIO         | HOT-SHIME A                   | Who to troop          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|                     | ı.                            | Auo (美国)              | Kung Chon ( 🏄 🤟 )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Arrangtung I        | prees:                        | 1 800 wound           | ed and killed                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Lud-sper dent       | 3rd. D., 2nd                  | Rotreated to          | Non-Yung and Lung                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| dear Musicatoria    | 4th. D. 5th                   | . D. Nan (2. 1)       | went-time wing Tonik                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Knaugtung F         | Orces:                        |                       | ed and wounded                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| minute and L        |                               |                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 700 7 30            | Chung-nan (                   | necreated to          | Ta-Yu-Chen                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 2nd D The           | me Chi (# 1                   | Pot most of the       | and wounded                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Reth h Ve           | ng Chi (養 & )<br>Chi-shih (稅) | Adi                   | Mwang-Pee (# 14)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1 45 1              | WALL DITTO                    | 43)                   | Contractor of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| with D T            | 44th.D.,                      | NAMES                 | and wounded                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

page 4b

| Dat                        |                     |                                 | 707 -                                |                        | Vi                                           | ctori                            |                         | ~        | -            |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------|-------|------|--------------|-----------|-------|----------|--------------|
| 2504                       | ,e                  |                                 | Place                                |                        |                                              | Red                              |                         | R        | 6            | m     | ۵    | r            | k         | : 8   | 3        |              |
| Jan.                       | 8                   | d                               | 0                                    |                        |                                              | do<br>do                         |                         |          |              | 13    |      |              |           |       |          |              |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        |                                              | 20                               | ,i1                     | SIS      | ded.         | KG    | Fili | ien.         | tal       | : '∵e | $n_{i}$  | al wa        |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        |                                              |                                  | **                      | C CLAI   | ucu          |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
| Jan.                       |                     | Werl                            | Mien()                               | 万百                     | ) R                                          | ed. 10                           | th                      |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
|                            |                     | Kie                             | uesi                                 |                        | A                                            | rny                              |                         |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
|                            |                     | Do -1                           | ( a                                  |                        |                                              |                                  |                         |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
| Jam.                       | 20                  | OBC:                            | hun <sub>e</sub> ( <u>p</u><br>chush |                        | 4 th                                         | 1 Gro                            | $\mathbf{u}_{T} = 0$    | ie '     | bri:         | ad:   | ier  | _ 5,6        | ne        | ral   | , We     | n(7          |
|                            |                     | 025                             | CITUCIL                              | ,                      | vec.                                         | l Arm                            | y co                    | UT       | 6 1 <b>(</b> | , 11  | ner  | ita]         | C         | omn   | and      | er           |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        |                                              |                                  | - 17                    | <u>e</u> | kt.          | Tec   | 1    |              |           |       |          |              |
| $_{\rm c}$ E.11 $_{\rm c}$ | 22                  | ė.                              | 0                                    |                        | đ                                            | io                               |                         |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        |                                              |                                  |                         |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        |                                              |                                  |                         |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
|                            |                     | V1                              | (100 m)                              | Chia                   | - 12-4                                       | 77.                              | 4 34                    |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
| Feb.                       | 28                  | Hu I                            | iwans,                               | CHI                    | Den ol                                       | rire                             | St L                    | 96 (     | a pt         | ur    | ď.   | ing          | _d1       | led   | oft      | e ver        |
| Feb.                       | 28                  | Yi-I                            | e.ke(                                | hias                   |                                              | e Am                             | W.                      | NO.      | EGA          | 0.74  | DI.  | 4            | 146       | n.    | +1       | led          |
|                            |                     | Hu. I                           | eke 🛓                                | Æi'                    |                                              |                                  | Ř.                      |          | in           | TOP   | T    | ti<br>Frenci | er<br>One | r).   | TTG      | יוניר ו      |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      | X.                     |                                              |                                  |                         |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
| yer.                       | 21                  | Yi-E                            | Wan:                                 |                        | đ                                            | O                                | Tv                      | 70 I     | eg.          | of    | 5    | 9th          | D.        | W     | ere      | de-          |
| it ,                       | 21                  |                                 | 0                                    |                        | -                                            |                                  | mo                      | lis      | thed         | to    | 0    |              |           |       |          |              |
| 1 0                        | 2.4                 | i.                              | .o                                   |                        | Q.                                           | .0                               | 11                      | ivo:     | .510         | n s   | uy   | pli          | ed        | & I   | :wni     | tion<br>tons |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        |                                              |                                  |                         |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          | TANG         |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        | Red                                          | 16+1                             |                         |          | 60           | FIFE  |      | 100          | 11.       | 31    | 24       | MULLA        |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        | Red                                          | . 16th                           |                         | -        | 40           | MAG   |      | 400          | 44        | 31    | 24       | шиль         |
|                            | <del></del>         |                                 | Magaziff Marrad et a 15-suit (Sp.).  |                        | Arm                                          |                                  |                         |          |              | mid   |      | 400          |           | .31   |          |              |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        | Arm<br>d                                     | .0                               |                         |          |              | mrá   |      |              |           | 31    | 20       |              |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        | Arm<br>d<br>Red                              | 0<br>4+h                         |                         |          |              | mid   |      | 4(*14)       |           | 31    |          |              |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        | Arm<br>d<br>Red                              | .0                               |                         |          |              | mid   |      | m(o)0        |           | 31    |          |              |
|                            |                     |                                 |                                      |                        | Red<br>Gro                                   | 4+h<br>up Ar                     | 71 <b>V</b>             |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
|                            | Wh                  | iite ^                          | rnies                                | Crus                   | Red<br>Gro                                   | 4+h<br>up Ar                     | 71 <b>V</b>             |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
| 210                        | Wh                  |                                 | rnies                                |                        | Arm d Red Gro                                | 4th up Ar                        | 71 <b>V</b>             |          |              |       |      |              |           |       |          |              |
| ate                        | Wh                  | lite A                          |                                      | Vi                     | Red Gro                                      | 4 th<br>up Ar                    | 71 <b>V</b>             |          |              | Re    |      |              | les       |       |          |              |
|                            | Wh                  |                                 |                                      | Vi                     | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori                      | 4th un Ar und Di cus             | saol                    | red      | . by         | Re    | a A  | Arm          | ies       | k     | 8        |              |
| ıg.                        | **********          | Plac                            | C                                    | Vi<br>Re-              | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fir          | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st     | ssol<br>R               | e ang    | by m         | Re    | d i  | r<br>r       | ies       | k     | S        |              |
| 15.                        | **********          | Plac                            |                                      | Vi<br>Re-              | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori                      | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st     | ssol<br>R               | e ang    | by<br>m      | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |
| 15.                        | **********          | Plac                            | C                                    | Vi<br>Re-              | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fir          | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st     | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin |              |
| ug.<br>931                 | lis                 | Plac                            | c<br>o( <b>奧 ①</b> )                 | Vi<br>Re-              | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fir          | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st     | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |
| 15.<br>731                 | lis                 | Plac                            | C                                    | Vi<br>Re-<br>Re-<br>Si | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fir          | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st     | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |
| ug.<br>931                 | lis<br>2 No.        | Plac<br>in-Ku<br>n-Yun          | o(奧包)                                | Vi<br>Rec<br>Si        | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fir          | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st     | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |
| ug.<br>931                 | lis<br>2 No.        | Plac                            | o(奧包)                                | Vi<br>Rec<br>Si        | Arm d  Red Gro  hed ctori d Arm d Fir de Arm | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st     | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |
| ug.<br>931<br>uly!3        | lis<br>2 Na<br>2 Ta | Plac<br>in-Ku<br>n-Yun          | c<br>( <b>( )</b> ( )<br>( )         | Vi<br>Re<br>Re         | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fire de Arm  | o 4th up Ar und Di ous ies st my | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |
| ug.<br>931<br>(1y)3        | Hs 2 Na 2 Ta        | Plac<br>in-Ku<br>n-Yun          | o(奧包)                                | Vi<br>Rec<br>Rec       | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fir de Arm   | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st my  | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |
| 131<br>131<br>131<br>132   | Hs 2 Na 2 Ta        | Plac<br>in-Ku<br>n-Yun<br>-Yu(1 | c<br>( <b>( )</b> ( )<br>( )         | Vi<br>Rec<br>Rec       | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fire de Arm  | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st my  | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |
|                            | His<br>2 Na<br>2 Ta | Plac<br>in-Ku<br>n-Yun<br>-Yu(1 | c<br>( <b>( )</b> ( )<br>( )         | Vi<br>Rec<br>Rec<br>Si | Arm d Red Gro hed ctori d Arm d Fir de Arm   | o 4th up Ar nd Di ous ies st my  | ssol<br>R<br>Chi<br>sta | e ang    | by m         | Re th | d .  | r            | ies       | k     | s<br>Tin | -Kal         |

north insufficient owniliability of informations, this well as expansions

--END--

CHINESE W. PER'S CORRESPONDENCE VOLIII NO76 EEPT . 6. (1) Peasants Struggles in Ausmintang China, from April to Aug., 1933

(2) Latest Activities in the Soviet Districts

### PRABANTS' STRIPOLES IN EURISTAND CHIMA, APRIL TO AUG. 1933

I. Rural Conditions

Except that portion, about log000,000, in the Soviet-contralled areas the persont population of China, amounting not less than 759000,000 and forming 85% of the whole Chinese population, under the rule of the Eucomint tang-Emperialists alliance, suffers more and save every year. Early ruptoy, calamities, famines, constic taxes, Imperialists and Eucomintary's exploitations, civil wars and military services have driven them onto the road of hunger and death.

The first that the Chinese rural economy is worsening with a centerated speed out be shown by statistics of decrease in land possession in the part of peasants and increase in the number of tenants. The statistics recently published by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Nanting University, illustrates very vicaly the loss of land in the part of midale peacents, and the tendency of a rapid increase in the number of tenants (mostly poor

peasants);

Percentage of Different Strata of Chinese Peasants in Vanious Yeara

| Kind of peasants                     | Tell | 1931 | 1932 | 1073 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Tenants                              | 28%  | 31.5 | 31,% | 32%  |
| Framents cultivating their own lands | 49%  | 46%  | 46%  |      |

Nanking daiversity as an organ run by American Legerialists, and the shows statistics can only be partially enable, not still it shows how repidly the Universe presentation that lands. The number of tenants(i.e. pearidly the universe presentation of tenants. sants who have lost their lands) increased only 3% in the twenty years from 1911 to 1914, but recently it increased on fast that in the period of only one year, 1932-1953, the number of thenants has gained 1% more, being seven times faster than before.

Again, according to China Year Book, Japanese edition, Chinese tenants increased from 26% to 32% from 1918-1919. The number of tenant farmers despetibly must be much greater now.

Meditable, Chinese presents are always attacked by floods, insect calculties and formers. The extention of such calculties are as and the number of suffering passants grow publically day by day, The official report of of the Relief Committee of Kuomintang has announced the following figures:

| Year                | no.of calami-<br>tous districts | lo. of muffering   |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1988                | 20)                             | <b>307456799</b> 8 |
| 1929                | 841                             | 3,975              |
| 1930                | 830                             | 4: 500.48          |
| 1931 (The big 100d) | U 10 Y 1                        | 4200 980           |
| 1931 (Total)        | RIE                             | 44 573 365         |

In the report, it stated that many districts had not submitted their exceptance lighter for the hig flood of 1931 can only represent those few districts where the satuation was most serious and where Kur intang has sent its men for investigation. In reality, the situation is much worse than what he the above statistics has illustrated.

As to the contexts of the calculties, according to the same process. --- wate Mintions, More-

As to the contents of the calculties, according to the same report, there were 605 cases of floods, froughts, and insect pasts out of the 725 cases of 1929, and out of the 1462 cases in the year 1930, 569 cases were floods, droughts and locust calculties, while 488 cases were civil war as benditry calculties. All of them was caused directly or indirectly, by the

mediary calenities. All of them as meanduct of the Eugeniziang Severa 1932 was a year Engineery has mittee still deventated seven pro-mittee, Manei, Evelpher and other pol, and the drought after a fine a proud of its good harveste to cook such as fleode in Firth. l serve province.
W and other province of the time tollar and the drought of ook, 1933). While to

mena gave rise to the contradict followy term of "good-harvest-calcuity" the sufferers of which in 1932 were serveral times as great in humber as that of 1931.

This year, according to the reports of the above-said Relief Committee, floods have been reported in 151 districts covering seven provinces (Aug. 8 Sin Wen Pao) not including the hig flood of Hunan that has done harm to eighteen districts. Presently, due to the overflowing of the Yellow River, and the collapse of dykes in Shensi, Honan, and Shangtung, an area covering several provinces has been devastated by the flood. There is still no affected by the flood. official statistics about the damages done, . But Sun Pao calculates that

there are 2,000,000 refugees in the single province of Shensi, and in those districts in West Shangtung where the Yellow River has bursted the dykes, there are about 2,000,000 people on the edge of being drowned.

Such calamities are of course the result of Kuomintang regime, because the revenues that should be spent in calamity-presenting have been shifted for the use of attacking red armies and sleughtering workers and peasants, and moreover, the bancruptcy of the rural economy-a result of KMT regime too-incapacitates the peasants from doing any preventive work themselves.

In the minds of the peasants, calamities are not as dreafful as the exploitations of the Knomintag Government. In June this year, the peasant of the Tse District(Tit.) of Hepei Province tared not report the existence of a locust calamity in that district, fearing that the Government were would utilize the occasion to lay new taxes or other forms of explocitations. "Locusts are terrible, but the mandarins are more so." is a senten

tions. "Locusts are terrible, but the mandarins are more so." is a sentent tence in a popular folk song of the district. (Takunpao, July 11)

Not mentioned about the 'illegal' exploitations, the regular field tax raised by the Kuomintang Government increased year by year. In Kiangsu, this year, it doubles that of 1925, and the condition worse in other provinces. In Smechmen, a year's tax has to be paid every menth in time of civil war, and in some districts, as Shang Lou(\*2.7%) the field tax has been pre-collected up to the five that before the coming to power of KMT. Parallel to this regular field tax, there are usually some supplementary taxes collected under the hammafof irrigation development, education promotion, locusts prevention, dyke construction, self administration and other equally holy terms.

All other kinds of taxes have been highly raised. Salt is six times as dear as it was ten years ago because of the tax. Likin has been abolished in name, but in its place, have been installed the Special Tax and Trade Tax which are more annoying than ever, while in Smechmen, the collection of Linkin still continues on, and taxes equal to the goods own value will be collected by the half a hundred likin offices, distributed along the 290 miles between Chungting(\*\*18\*\*) and Chengtu(\*\*18\*\*\*).

The Kuomintang militarists spent a portion of their exploitations from the pecaants for campaigns against the red armies and the Chinese revolution, while the other portion is to be embezzled and deposited in foreign banks, through which it is transfermed again into capitals to exploitate

tion, while the other portion is to be embezzled and deposited in foreign banks, through which it is transformed again into capitals to exploitate and squeese the toiling Chinese massed.

The brutality of landlords! exploitations on peasants can be viewed # even through Rhomintang's own confessions. A report on peasants financial conditions, issued by an Inquiry Committee under the Committee of Economic Construction of the Enomintang Sui Tuen Government, after investigating the construction of the Enomintang Sui Tuen Government, after investigating the Committee of Suippen, gives the following suippen of the Committee of Suippen of Suippen of the Committee of Suippen

For a peasant family cultivating 100 Mows of fields, Their yearly income is \$ 60.00 (50 piculs of grain) But their outlays consist of the following: Cost of production-Irrigation tax --

as a result of being over-mail

500 tenents in Soochow and 300 in them. Bu( 1) have been put to prison by landlords and Kuomintang Jovernments because of inability to pay.

Besides, where is the Interpliats' exploitations.

The aggression of foreign imperialism has given to the rural economy

or Chine a fatal blow. The former subsidiary business of the peasants, mainly home weaving, can no longer pay since the flowing in of the foreign goods and the trice for agricultural products is wholly manipulated by compradores who act for the imperialists. The result has been more miserable in ree cent years when the bir economic crisis that has struck the imperialists so severly has caused them to dump their overproduced rice, wheat, and cotton in the Chinese market, resulting a big drop in the price of the Chinese agricultural products, e. g. the price for rice, the main food of the Chinese people, aropped more then 50% in the latter half of last year. At present, the price of rice is about 35.00 per picul, which is only one third the p price of rice is about 35.00 per picul, which is only one third the p price price for the same period of last year, but price for rice imported f from Indo-China is as low as 33.00 per picul in the minima, therefore a still lower price will be expected after the Autumn harvest.

And the "relief" Thomasintag is giving to the Chinese peasants is the big 6.550,000,000 Wheat and Cotton loan from U. S. A. which practically makes &

impossible any production of wheat and oution in Chinese fields.

The result of bankrutcy in rural economy under the rule of Kuomintnag-Imperialists is a great decrease in wages of raral workers. The wages of mansons, carpenters, tailors and agricultural laborers in WuRih(24%) has decreased 20% in June, and the wages of agriculty e laborers in Arng Tang District (1712) of Hopei has dropped from ten to three cents a day.

Besides all the above exploitations, the Chinese peasants have to sufferme the destructions caused by civil wars and ware on China by Imperia-

lists (e.g. Japan) and also the marden of military services required dur-

ing civil wars.

It is on the basis of benomptcy an rural economy that the peasants struggles of China have been extensively developed.

#### II Peasants! Strumples

In the begining of April, c.w.c. has worked out some statistics of peasents struggles up to March shouling that the peasures have arisen to strugg the against landlords and the ruling class in the form of retition(soldem) division of landlords' stored crops, antitax movement, guerilla wars, riots etc., In the following table, the struggles of peasants from April to Aug. were summarized: (minor struggles expluded)

| Were        | SUMMILIEC                                                  | : (Minor      | struggles                                                     | expinded)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|             | Location                                                   | No of partic. | Struggle                                                      | Renarks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 26,<br>Feb. | Cheng<br>Woo(長達)<br>Hopei。                                 | 1,500         | Armed re-<br>volt agn-<br>inst tux-<br>ation                  | The peasents surrounded the city well for 4 days, opposing the laying of new taxes by KKT magistrate under the name of fighting against japanese invansion, and succeeded finally.                                                                                                                 |
| leb         | North of<br>Ewangai<br>Province                            | 55,000        | Armed re- wit aga- inst har and its taxation by the rece(fe,) | Together with the Yiao race in the districts Chan, Hein An(44.%), Koon Ying(4%), Yi Niug(4%), Lin Chan(2 M), and Ling Ling(4%) in Suman-Kweie clow border, the Yiao race of North Exemplification the oppressions of RMT. Hans(24A) also participated. The district city of Hein An was once occur |
| Mer.<br>30  | Yu licological district Cheking Province                   | 2,500         | Anons-<br>tration                                             | desonstrate against the laying of wine tax and to demand for release of the                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Lar         | iau ikan<br>& Wanthes<br>(Spu, 2 %),<br>Resmon             | 10,000        | Riot by                                                       | mot commenced in beginning of March in<br>Two Shan emong the Miso race. Their sle-<br>gen being: "No rent nor any kind of Text"                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 915         | In line,<br>Lin An,<br>Hanchow,<br>a Shin She<br>Chakings. | 20,000<br>m;  | 20068                                                         | seconds rioted 5-0 times against six seconds accounts account over the occasion mester, and the compulsory contemption of becomes elliceory eggs. Over 10.00 accounts allowers.                                                                                                                    |

rearing houses were destrived. Peasants and their families in Lin an, Yu Yizo and Hanchow gathered to surround the District Government three times; collided with police and troops force; several times. Over ten peasants were wounded and some killed Peasant a armed to fight against AMT ex-

April District 10,000 ChiSui(5) Riot Luisien( ) LinChi (Liny Chu An(清爽)

ploitstions, battled with knomintary troops in Changhung for two monthly more than two hundred peasants killed.

May 15 Cangerna erody, and remain revugees and bear rice by 225 force. Triven by and dissolved by police forms, general a Child and in and. chty to Anul-uax

Just 1 Trans Laien (未集)[wang-2,000 novement is it and some moving, surrounded the magiagrave in the resting, and finally succosted in conselling the sugar case tax.

The collector of the part of the product
and I tow-collector the part of the product
tax of the collector of the part of the product
tax of the collector of the part of th

June 4 Two later 100 June 14 Two later 120,000 & other 8

inst taxa Kuominiana explaination.

tion. Led by an feridalistic and superstitutions

2.000 Anti-tax organization. Many peasants foints.

1,500 Anti-TAT, Venuelus organization an'Arti-Called Anti-Imp. Salvation Army". Fought against Eul'sald movement have once surjounded the district city.

200 Fighting Peasants cattled with his saldies is a peasants. Dis. Szechnen.
June kwei Jec
(h) hupei 2
June Pak Shang 1 Dis. (1934) Hopei.

June ChingHo (1) against hours. The latter bombarded the villages will troopswith cannons. 79 houses destroyed and ly squeesing people wound and deed hours. The latter bombarded the villinger

Peasants namuck, stopped transporting va-getables to citied, or memores from the Jude Nan Tung 1,500 Strike & (的)向) Kianggu Revolt against cities; Held meeting, destroyed the Bureause of an of Public Enfry, forced head of the new weigh-Bureau to sololish the use of new weigh-ing beams, and conficulted and burnt more than 1,000 new weighing beams collected

from the memebants kill a soldiers were driven away, Details June Jan Chang Hevelt Ma) Brechnen of the Yi race(\*) not available. AND STREET Mare Chingku &

Peacents organized their revolutionary Aug. Yang Ching organizations to fight against HAR rule. Movement (城团洋城), Beveral tax collectors have been killed when they were sent by RAT to willness. Icasanus struck and ceased nathering be-Shens: June In King (1,500)Anti-tax cause the Eureau of PUblic Scity limited strike

the business hours and the times for transportern verstables of business tex. One Peacents rioted locause tax increases to eng. Bu Chin 1,500 Armed re-

(君迁) volt aga- three times suddenly. Tex collector beat-inst tax en, and revenue coffices destroyed. Kiangau en, and revenue offices destroyed, Aug. Pak Ma Hu Fishermen drove away the faculty of a mo-Against Shin Shan monopoly nopolizing fishery company. (青山台島)

The period from April to September is the time when the Chineco peasants The perios from April to September is the time when the Chinece peasants have to be busy in plowing and harvesting, yet it did not show any decreace in their struggles. This means that the Chinese peasants, on the basin of rural bankruptch, have generally got up to gight against the oppressions and exploitations of the ruling class, these struggles, participted by the cusandaind thousands of peasants as well as by the minor races were in a great part carried on with good organisations and plans, aiming at the overthrowing of the ruling power—KMT, although in a few cases, they were guide ed by feudalistic, religious or superstitus leaders with wrong and imma-

## Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

193. .

*To*...

Pablealani Publicalani Everglish Betitled Consespondence, Vol II, No. 76, September 6, 1938.

Being the manor and comparatively backward races, the Miaos and Yiaos ingo always been theated more hushly and emploited more severely by the IMT malary. The recent revolts of these two races in Kwangs; and Tuannan which have emploided the two Provincial Governments, were doubliessly revolutionary among against the oppressions and emploitations of the AMT militaries. and the racial independence and freedom. Although they have been defected because of last of good loadership and being superstitious, their struggles to had great influence over the miner races, thus the Yi race of Jen Chan, anchors followed them to mint in June.

Tao - 大月

)

The state of the persones in Chang Woo, Kung Haida and Tradition of the state of the persones in Chang Woo, Kung Haida and Tradition of the persones in Chang Woo, Kung Haida and Tradition of the persones in Chang Woo, Kung Haida and the state of the persones illustrated vivided that the persones and the state of independence.

I sides there is represent a state of independence.

I sides there is represent the present of the principles in character, there exists in the state of the state of the discount of the persons in the State of the state of

other place; where the struggles have been more apple, grapilla consist on curried on, as that of Koon Yen and other districts in large Rich Dt, ... I that of Nan Tung and Ehu Yeo (MTPS), all of which are still in about W culture of development.

Figure of development.

Figure a big curfigure a big curfigure a big curmust find a comments of the Chinese mances. It will join the strong of or
we show in the cities and the revolutionary was carried on programs the
figure.

Figure 13. In the soviet distincts, to bring the revolution of the ter than ever.

#### LATECT ACTIVIES IN THE SOVIET DISTRICTS

L The Red Army Enlargement Compaign Fir the cyrushing of Kellin fighth offensive and the realization of a First a chrushing of Kers fighth offcusive and the realization of a christal viscory in the or many provinces, the Central Sovies Government of the life and arrive up to a villian mer, and for the accommission of the hattility white, all the Government radines have been multipled. This accords of the Sovernment radines have been multipled. This accords of the Sovernment was quickly responded by Community corries must expense and peasants in the Contral Soviet Liettict. The roll guards of many districts have joined the Community red armice, and mass a chilated out usignstically everywhere.

Over 20,000 men have chilated in the red armice within one north as Grer 25,000 men have enlisted in the rod erates within one nonth of word districts of Kicagod. DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF Red Guerds mas.es 4,505 Division" un or the propour 1,0/5 (元团) ATTY Dar (t**er**) Constant See Contage 7,895 134 3,029 900 for mized looks that 5003 (本地)) Regiment, and to maken with the above two, organized in-to a Division, under the 5th Group Army. 1-21-21 55.011 وننارج 4.) organized into a division 1,960 Of anised whor who 2 and Ar-

my which has thus been store

#### Other / Districts

1,000

Besides the above, the trade unions of agricultural laborers, shop employees, and handisvariants under the direction of the Emerative Eurem of the All China Labor Poteration in the Central Severit Direction have summed amongh men to expendes the divisions. The Musican of Agricultural Labelevers and the Musican of Employees and Residerations. The formation of those two Strinians has been formally amonanced on Angest let, the International Anti-war Bay, the aminement of the Seminanced on Angest let, the International Anti-war Bay, the aminement of Chinase Bai Amonang Riot as well as the indiversery for the formation of Chinase Bai Amonang Riot as well as the indiversery for the france Bai Amonang Riot as well as the Previncial C. T. of Klangrid also expected for the execution of C. T. International Musican, and to its appeals for the execution of a single c.y. branch of Emp Int., and several hundred in Seven Tregions' of Pah Sun. Other districts have equal cohievements.

In this companies the masses, the masses districts have equal cohievements. In this companies the planned manner have emission in the East Tax region (E. 3) of the Pakiss-Chinase Manner have emission in the East Tax region (E. 3) of the Pakiss-Chinase Manner have emission in the East Tax region in the British Chinase Manner Health and Chinase Tax Internation of the second in the Tax Formation of the second in the Tax Formation of the second in the East Tax Formation of the Second Tax Formation of the second the real say after an agitating special second track to the formation of the masses enlisted very voluntarily only the real second to the second to the second to the second to the real say after an agitating special second track to the East Tax Burger of the Manner track to Join the real second to the masses in the British of the Tax Formation of the masses in the China Tax Burger of the Second to the second to the Tax Tax Burger of Tax Burger of Tax Burger of Tax Burger of Tax Burger of Tax Burger of Tax Burger of Tax Burger of Tax Burger of

As to the class composition of leady enlisted revolutionary fighters, only partial stabilities is evaluable. In Lai Genen, it was: youths 50%, workers 25%, against west labours, poor and cooling 20%. In one shang of the Jan Hen District, it was: workers and against tural laborers encount.

In this never ment, the success is not only in & hading obtained a big enlargement, but also in the crueking of the backward and right ideas toward the expansion of the red armies. Under the influence of this compaign, the masses in the Broist district will early be more positive and enabystic than ever in their participation of the revolutionary war, and thus will comme the opening of the fifth effentive of the INT and guarantee the first total victory of the Broist power in one or more 2004 POOR

IL. The Carrent of Britaining Covernment Bonds by Masses PULL revolutionary wast, the started appealed to be and saving \$50,000 out of the public expenditure: tract appealed to the to engrish the w

the Control Seriet District responded to its appeal in-this two months, a bond value of 2010,677 was returned to 1 322,596.97 was served from the public expanditure, limy a specific to the Government besides returning the bonds, as f the faculties of the Seriet voluntarily demanded a re-The masses in medictely, and within to the Government on people contributed assisting a particular of the while a partion of the facture duction in their salaries.

III. Struggles for Increased Production and the fiving of Production and the A devenuent for a 20% increase in production and the saving of foodstaff is now being organized among the masses in the Central Seviet District un-

the leader of the communical party, in order to make futile the economic blockade of the enemies. First attention is given to the cultivation of the moultivated lands. In this, the teiling masses of Pol Em Distirct has had surprising achievements. In that district, 6025 picule of fields(i.e. fields producing 6025 picule of grains) have been cultivated within ten days and in the Sai Shu Hang(x days) of Ming Ini where there are only 1,200 inhabitants a field cros of over 5,300 kms have been cultivated. The juminen of Tutac District voluntarily commond the Bureau of Polastaff Regulation to reduce their wages, so that the price for rice could be chaper because of smaller cost in transpertation. The peasant wence of Main Euro organises the melves into Production Brigades, to help and supervise production in a the district. Students of the Red Army Academy assist the peasants to plow their fields whenever they can Stad time, and "not a Single minute of time nor a single for of land is allowed to be wasted" is their chogan. Everywhere, the days are foodstaffs so that be at the field of the the red arms. The days foodstaffs so that be armined to the fields, the receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last are foodstaffs and the Boxrower garing were riways returned to the last are receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last are receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last are receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last are receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last receipts for the boxrower garing were riways returned to the last receipts for the last receipts for the last receipts for the last receipts for the last receipts for the last receipts for the receipts for the last receipts for the receipts for the last rece to the first of some the Tung Fung region of the Hein End Listrict has reto the first of grains in three days, the Lok Cal Chang in the Wa
Yen my some Sui Jin Distince of the Police Law has no made 162 picula, and
the Maria of the region (40) 0 of the Police Law hastrice of picula.

#### IV. Recent Victories of the Row Armies

The Base Admies of the Central Boylet Districts set out for an Eschera The New Admices of the Central Boylet Eistracts set out for an Eartern campaign as the end of July, and disarred a great part of the army under the Kuchintnag General IV Shin Pong(A 17) in the first battle, capturing the distincts Chuchtheadh Chin Ini(F(>, )), Krei Fac(\*\*\*/\*/\*/\*) and Tai Ning (A 1/\*/\*/\*/\*) in north Fukien. A second battle in the boung of August annightated a great portuon of the Au Shiu Nion's (E 7/\*/\*) Division of the INI 19th Route Army, recapturing the districts Fang Now(AB \*\*), Lien Chang(A 1/\*), Hair Chuch (A 1/\*/\*), and Fak Sha (\*\*\*/\*) where it has once been red areas and forcing the Fact of the Ref 19th Route Army to retreat to the district city of Lung Yen And Fak Sha (\*\*\*/\*). An area of 5-600 equate 11 was ableed to the regime of the Boylet Government of Fukien in this battle, Following is a list of capture:

ing is a list of centure:

(a) Munitions: Rifles 4,600, Machine guns 50, Light machine guns 50, Other guns 500, Rullets 400,000, Ehalls 5,000, Wirls transmitters 3, Military rice 2,500 picles, Healets 6

transmitters 3, Military rice 2,500 picles, Manages ever 2,000.

(b) Capiteer: Soldiers 3,500, Ericadier Gen. 1, Fagiment Col. 3, Bet-lies Lieut. 3, Company captains munerous.

(c) Districts captured, as mentioned above.

Again, at the end of Manuet, the red armies captured the distinct Hen ling(5000), 120 miles from Prophow, and have this, I the INF outhor these in the port. Fighting for their common boundity, battle-ships of the agrees. American, British and Irone : Imperial ists headed for the civile of the red armies still continues on at present.

In the above heatles, the exponent is find an outhor is he also army, the library of the heaten have invasion on the library of the time below to the find the distinct of the time below to the find the find of the commander was to the find the find the find of the find the find of the find

the front. Ster on, brief an implie the soldiers to Fullen to strack the free arming, nother wholesale slaughter of revolutionary soldiers was practised by the refer officers of this Army when the soldiers expressed their unvillings:

I tack their can brother the red armies have consed Brief seldiers and the capability of the red armies have consed Brief defect in every bettle.

At the constine, the red armies in Forth Riam is are always threatening the cities of Refer to Armies in Forth Riam is are always threatening the cities of Refer to Reaching along the front of Charg Ten in the south part of Blanch, a recent bettle against thing the Reaching at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exemption in Riams Kow Ping( 1; p. 24)) of he Town Riams at the end of July (Exem

Thile in the Hapei-These shired-border, the 54th Division of the force have her surrounded by the red arrives, and two regiments of the Division completely discussed. A part of the hong Euch Ving(153.2.) Detain but heren surrendered to the med a nice.

As to the development of the red armies in Secomen, still greater success has been gained recently. Only le regiments have been left out the 46 regiments of Tien Chang Yiao's force (State) and 6,000 rifles, 100 cannons and machine guns, 8 brigadier Gen. and regimental col., 2 5,000 lower officers and soldiers were captured by the red armiws, excluding the 10,000 killed and wounded in battle. Seeing Tien's great loss, the troops of Lui Shang(1112) and Yang Lu Chang(1112) dared not advance a step into the Soviet Districts, which has now covered 14 districts in the Seechman-Shensi Border—Tung Kiang(1112). Wan Liang(1112). Pa Chang(1112), Kwang Yuan(1112), Jan Tuan(1112), Suan Fan(1112), Long Chang (1112), Cheng Kow(1112), Suan Fan(1112), Long Chang(1112), the first three being the most well organized districts. In this area, ten thousand people have energetically colisted in the red sumies: division of land has been completed; and fovieted in the red sumies: division of land has been completed; and fovieted in the red sumies: division of land has been completed; and fovieted of the marks have been established. The sentiments of the masses in the heldering districts, between the red and white areas, are so high, that they contains to send delegates to connect with the red are against, hoping that their own districts will soon become a part of the Boviet erea.

In front of the victories of the red armies, and under the condition of revolutionisation among the woldiers and their support to the Soviet Governments and red armies, there is only one way left for the Kumintang militarists, the way leading to its corruption and their

death.

# V. Other Tidings From the Control Seviet District

Subscription to Dela The Valuateurs in Manchuria and Jehol A movement is now being started in the Central Moviet District to help the volunteers in Manchuria and Jahol by subscripting among the masses. The Political Department of the sed arether in Chies Ming(271), the Military Hospital of Sak Ching, the workers in the post offices, and the mass of other suganizations and places are corrying on this novement with great seconds.

Masses Demand Government to Issue \$3,000,000 Bond For Momenta Construction Purposes, For the purpose of stranguening and Movement of enemies' scondario blockade, the mass organizations, as well as the mass organizations, as well as the mass armed forces in the Soviet districts unanimously demanded the Government to issue \$3,000,000 of bonds to carry on big scale constructions

ment to issue \$3,000,000 of bonds to carry on big scale constructions of cooperative societies, factories and other productive enterprices. More than ten such demanding letters have been received by the Center tral Government every day. The masses in the Yuan Chap region (TIKE) of the Sui Jin district have even prepared a sum of \$40,000 to purchase the bonds.

Good Harvest Expected Frerwhere In the Beviet District This An-Constally to the Monincing areas, where ilcode, moughes, civil word and other calamities rule, good harvest as expected everywhere in the Control Seviet District this Autumn. The Land Department has now manuferi void and the second of lained respectation to help one

After reading, please send it to semebody who may be interested in informations about China.

# C. & S. B. Registry

File No.

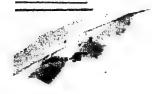
# SUBJECT

(23) C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 67, 7.7.33.

Addressed: Mr. V. Rover,

King Albert Apts.,

Rue du Albert, Local.



# SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 7

REPORT

10 33. Date\_

Subject (in full) Copy of "Chinese Worker's Correspondence" delivered through the post addressed to V. Rover, former Tass Agent in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Tcheremahansky

Forwarded by

I forward herewith an incomplete copy of a communist publication entitled "Chinese Workers' Correspondence", issue No. 67, dated July 7, 1933, which was delivered through the post addressed to Mr. V. Rover, King Albert Apartments, Avenue du Roi Albert. The letter, which had been opened and later torn up and discarded by some unknown person, was obtained by an informer.

The publication in question, which is typewritten in English, contains a list of strikes and disturbances which took place in Shanghai and other parts of China during April. 1933. and an article entitled "Manking under the Spell of the League of Mations." In this article it is said that Sommervell. former labour member of the British Government, will soon come to China to act as advisor to the Manking Government in order to reform the executive system and that You Seeckt, prominent German staff officer, will assist the Manking Government in reorganizing the military system and in guiding the Pascist movement in China. In conclusion the writer alleges that the league of Mations is an organization of the imperialistic robbers formed for the purpose of exploiting weak nations and that the cooperation between the League and the Knomintang aims at the eppression of the Chinese people the slaughtering of the red armies of workers and peasants and all revolutionary

Officer i/c Special Branch

CHINESE WORKER'S CORRESTONDENCE VOLITY PORT

7.July,1933

ing inorea

(1) truggles of Workers in Knomintang Getha, wareh-April, 1935 (2) Nathing Union the Spelf of the League of Nations (3) Development of Sprint Leaguent in Specimen

# STRUGGLES OF WORKERS IN KUCHINPARS CHINA

# (1) Strikes and Sabotages

| ate           |           |                               | NO ofper- | do. g emil Do- Result                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| L-5           | Chengchow | hadang Parking<br>Factory     |           | ne. manathe of Success-<br>w 100 victors ful<br>c 100 victors                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 3 =           | Wusih     | Liverdisging<br>worker        | 800       | obs the comment bes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|               | <b>%</b>  |                               |           | for the existes of won the first off and Faregu                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 3             | Shanghai  | Fashin Workers8               | 45        | Cypy such as the ordinate of the manual control to large                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 2-6           | Shanghai  | Umbrella Wor-<br>kers         | all       | Operation and Subject Children is the subject to abtration                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 2-3           | Shangaai  | Riusin Book                   | 350       | not have of un                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| +             | Shanghor. | Talalia Alven<br>Edingson     | 55        | for severa of for all dis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|               | wii +2    | Thentog disc                  | 35        | or to a southern workers workers hought with mana arreste                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| -7            | Kiasir.   | Rood buildrag                 | 700       | Demanling high Partiel Success                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|               | Shanghai  | TsinWoh Cloth werving Fac.    |           | Opposition of in toutsting the wor 13 Arrelege enting su- 1 cd                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| .,            | '         |                               |           | grande by mana go until collination go until collin |
| 13            | Ihing     | "Narson                       |           | Formant of accep Unkown the count to a says                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|               | Shanghai  | Tung-Pia Wharf<br>Trasporters | 450       | Demonstry pay                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| -12           |           | Yiyuen Rubber<br>Factory      | 400       | forestiming of re                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>:0-2</b> ] | Shanghai  | Fau-fung Flour<br>Mill        | 850       | Demanding increasing 20% in wages. Workers throw stones at the Police who cause to oppress during meeting                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| • | - 74 |
|---|------|

(2) Demands and Petitions

| Dr.so | Locasta    | terprise                                   | lo of<br>Portion-<br>pents | organ-cp-l<br>pelled to   | Ocneeds - Reside                                                                                             |
|-------|------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4     |            | Families of<br>victims of<br>Tsing-Tci Fac | Represen<br>tivos          | lumicipal<br>Government   | Lemanding Unkown salatium                                                                                    |
| 6     | Shaughai   | We Teing Silk Weeving Fac.                 | N                          |                           | Opposition Subject of dischar- to abiging worker cration                                                     |
| 7     | Chico Tso  | Coal Mines of Peking Syndi                 |                            | Co.                       | Increasing Fail in water                                                                                     |
| 8     | Sinnghoi - | Young You Mill                             |                            | Kuomintang                | Demoniting re No re openning of sult the factory                                                             |
| 15    | Bhurgh:    | Distanced Grand of And boot                | ricop                      | Kuomin ene                | Demending Unkown alloweness                                                                                  |
| 24    | Sherghei   | Hue sun Rubbe<br>Factory                   | er<br>v                    | Municipal<br>governationt | Donanding re Subject opening of to abstract tracting                                                         |
| 24    | Snanghai   | TienWi Silk<br>Weaving Pacts               | ory                        |                           | Opposition of<br>20% deduction<br>in wages &cen<br>collation of<br>extra pay for<br>overtime or<br>good work |

| Dete       | Location            |                                    | No. of<br>Partici<br>pants | Causes and<br>Domands                                                                | Result                         |
|------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7th .      | Thunghai.           | Blue Funnel<br>Line wharfs         |                            | Opposition of becting workers by police. Collision with police                       | Managed 1                      |
| 7-9        | Chico Cho,<br>Honun | of the Fu Co.                      | 300                        | Opposition of deducting wages by contractions                                        | Suppose.                       |
| CO-24      | Tientsin            | Pelying mat-                       | 850                        | Opposition of closing factory                                                        | ful                            |
| [2-]4<br>√ | Sachghai            | Menghei<br>New Mills,<br>No.I Mill | 8 <b>,500</b>              | Opposition of searching workers and wounding workers by guards                       | Prrtial-<br>ly suc-<br>cessful |
| 7          | Shanghai.           | Normagien<br>ships                 | 40                         | Refusing to transport<br>assumitions for Japan<br>for the use of attack<br>ing China | left 1                         |
|            | A CONTRACTOR        |                                    | 2, 900                     | Opposition of opposite to                                                            | - Unit 10-                     |

a former Lobour Depart officer of the British Government named Sommer vell is also introduced by the League will soon come to China.

Seect, being the Chief Hilliams almiser for Germany during the war was particulty noted after this work in reorganizing German troops after the war. He is a close follower or Hither, and his position in Germany corresponds to that of finds in Jupan, His function for Nanking is to reorganizing the military cycler, to golde the Fascist movement and to be not of the highest additions advisor for Chiang Kaishek. They are not the first ones in the spinois of League's advisors and experts for Chian, these were Dr. March, silk expert of Italy: Dr. Dragoni, secretary of International Agriculture Society Langium, a Trench Professor, Falski, Dimentional Agriculture Society Langium, a Trench Professor, Falski, Dimentional Ministry of Poland; Prof. Takes of Landon School of McChomics; and many others.

All of them were requested by the National Economical Committee presided by Chiang Kai-cheh, according to a plan for cooperation between China and League passed by the League's Executive on May 19,195; and were recommended by the League's Chief Secretary.

Some 10 of such experts and advisors have been introduced into the China seince these times years, covering fields ranging from Finance, Irrigation, Agricultume, Education, Executive, Law, Hyghene and C interval ports to Military operation, etc.

At She Jui, League keeps its own special office for the carrying out of this "ecoperative enterpries".

"For the liberablen with your gwernment of how to carry out constructive work in executation with the League; for the investigation of the ringuodal problem of your distry with an eye for reconstruction tion with the declares Charren, new League's representative to China, in a talk with the Chinada pages non.

periodict returns for the exploitable of the week nations. It is there for Mark job scarring on the her nations of the week nations. It is there are not job scarring on their accurate on, to request the "cooperation" of such advances and unparts for the epimossion of Chinese people, as always to our manifestable per cooperation, and revolutionary nesses.

Before the continuous victory of the revolutionary workers' and peasants' red-arrives and the ever rising upsquie of the Chinese Soviet downers, Knomintang will display ever clearer its function of the chinese state and more such executioners will be medded!

20.385 (Shanghai Evening Post, 24th Harch) That means, there will be about 20.000 rickthan gullers; the lickshaw pullers have to pay a rent as high as \$1.30, small missy a day and besides, they are lined frequently. The taking way of their licences of seat outhiens by the policemen is a common scene in the streets of Shanghai. Hanchow has 4,800 rickshaws, Shu-Chreng, of Honan Province, has 1,000, with at least 2,000 pullers, each of whom carms about 1,500-2,000 cashes a day, with a pent burden of 800 camphes. The total number of rickshap pullers in China can be consecutedly estimated as 200,000. This big number of people, living under a condition so horrible, and unberralbe will of course struggle for better living and more human conditions.

. Then, from the above data, there is the quistion of the unemployed. Now means of production and communication, that have come to China White Toposicity aggression, have driven gillionstof Chinese handicraft workers out of work, to be wanderers on the streets. For example as shown in the table the pening of the Manking-Pukow steam erries which is expected in August thes year, will deprive of the Diving of some 3,000 shanpan men and luggage transporters. Again, the transportation of salt by steamboats instead of by make, as the result of a suggestion by the foreign advisors of the Bureau of Salt Devenue, will to lese their means of living. (SunPao, 17th March) In fact much more can be said about these with victims of Imperialist m ression and traiterous Kuomintang rule. Now they are arising to de and the right of living, the right of having work from Kuomintang rulers! Unfortunately, they have not had the right guidence correct leadership, thus they are cheated and sold by the gentry class. This 18. why the struggles have not developed to higher stages than that of petitioning.

The reason why there are so for struggles in North and South China as indicated the above tables is because of the bandicer in sathering datafrom these places. The toiling masses in China are suffering and struggling everywhere.

## NAME ING UNDER THE SPELL OF THE LEAGUE OF RAPROMS

Advisors and Specialists Introduced by the League

Von Boscht, Mangle General and Joniche
Diez-governor of Frustie Kickele Cist
On the State last month the limit of Von Secot, General's frame
the time staff general, to not as the addisor of Michigan provinces
as attempted the attention of the public, and aroun look instances
the attention of the public, and aroun look instances

| Date | Toget on     |                                       | 2 -                       | Creanan            | Demands and Dub-                                         |                              |
|------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 200  |              | antena par los                        | Part :-                   | pealled            | jact or Petition                                         | Result                       |
| 7    | Shanghai     | Natao Tran<br>way                     | Repro-<br>senta-<br>tives |                    | Op cition of using Public solatium for otherp            | -                            |
| 7    | Snenghai     | Tsunglai<br>Silk Wes-<br>ving Fact.   | 30                        | 11                 | Opposition of closing factory                            | fail                         |
| 7    | S'anghei     | Ricksha<br>Puller                     | Repre-                    | n<br>L <b>ve</b> s | Reduction of ricksha rent                                | fail                         |
| 12   | lienking     | Shakwan<br>Shampun der                | a 3,000                   | Gov't              | Demanding relies after steam fer ries are ideas          |                              |
|      | honghei<br># | Solai Printing and<br>Dying Co.       | worker                    | ed "               | Demanding reins                                          | - Subject to abi-<br>tration |
| 18 ~ | Shanghai     | yu of C.M.                            | 5. K.                     | The Co.            | Deminding resumption of sailing                          |                              |
| 1.6  | Yangchow     | , Selt Trans-<br>porter Boat<br>men   | tives                     | - Qov't            | Opposition of steamship transportation. Demanding relief | nd result                    |
| 50   | Shahghai     | The GreatCouralGum Fac                | t.loyed                   |                    | Reinstallation                                           | Successful                   |
| 28   | Shanghai     | Discharged<br>Reployer,<br>N-S-H Liro | Represe                   | en-<br>; "         | Reinstellation                                           | Ab                           |
| 29   | Shonghai     | Yi Wo Mills                           | 3 "                       | 13                 | Opposition of storming work                              | Spectto abitration           |
| 10   | Stonghood    | What boat                             | 140                       | 11 '               | Demanding reduc-<br>ing working hr.                      |                              |
| 50 × | Henkow       | Sun-sin Mil                           | BARET                     | Ives Co.           | Relif after dest                                         |                              |

From the above tables, some particular phenimena are worthy of our attention.

Relif after desta truction by fire

Pirst, we can see that struggles of rickshaw pullers prectically occurred every month, altho these struggles have not yet developed into higher stages (general strike etc.). Rickshaws are the prevailing means of communication in China, in big cities, like Shanghai, s well as small towns and rural districts. The exploitation exerts by the rickshaw comersupon the pullers is extremely cruel. From the investigations of the Lingman University, there are 5,500 rich shows in Canton, with a mumber of 15,000 of mullers. Each puller can carn \$1,30 a day, Centen currency, which abov couts \$.60. 2000 Tally to the tree with state, 1930", the are 2,100 richmbars in that city, and calculating on the basis th one rinkshow is pulled by three sen, there are about 7,00 puller In the british Settlement of Manghai, the number

ROVER, V.

Former Tass agent in Shanghai.
Resides at King Albert Apts., Avenue du Roi Albert.

SMP: No. D 1791/6 1 August 1933

## SUBJECT

- (22) Document in Chinese bearing on the Tsang Tai Rubber Factory
  Explosion dated 1.3.33.
  Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,
  Mullerstr., 97 F., Berlin No. 65, Germany.
- (22A)Document in Chinese bearing on the situation in Peiping and Tientsin dated 21.3.33. (Addressed as above).
- (22B)C.W.C., Vol.3, No.64, 14.4.33.

  Addressed: Mr. T. Watanabe,
  825 Shimo Kitagawa Setagawa, Tokio Prefecture, Japan.
- (22C)C.W.C., Vol.3, No.60, 11.3.33. (2 copies). No.61, 15.3.33(2 copies). Addressed: Mr. O. S. Spedding, Brine St., Sydney, Australia.
- (22D)C.W.C., Vol.3, No. 62, 30.3.33; No. 63, 3.4.33.

  Addressed: Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr. 97F, Berlin, No.65.
- (22E)C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 61, 15.3.33; No. 60, 11.3.33. (Address as above.)
- (22F)C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 56, 11.2.33; 57, 18.2.33; No.58, 26.2.33; No.59, 1.3.33. (Address as above)

## REPORT

Special Branch

Subject (in full) "Chinese Workers" Correspondence" contained in letters

obtained from the Chinese Post Office.

Made by D.S.I. Everest. Forwarded by

Date

I forward herewith seven letters containing communist propaganda in the English and Chinese languages which were obtained from the Dead Letter Office of the Chinese Post Office on July 4. The letters, which were posted in Shanghai to persons in Australia, Germany and Japan, were in each case returned to Shanghai by the Postal authorities concerned marked "Addressee unknown." Particulars of the various letters

| and      | d their contents are gi                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | ven hereunder 1-                      |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>f</i> | Addressee                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Contents                              |
| 1.       | Frau Dr. Elsa Meier,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | "Chinese Workers' Correspondence" -   |
|          | Mullerstr, 97, F.,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 2 copies Vol.3, No.56, dated 11.2.33. |
|          | Berlin N.65,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 2 :: 1 : 57, 1 18.2.33.               |
|          | Germany.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 2 :: : : : 58, : 26.2.33.             |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 4 11 1 1 59, 1 1.3.33.                |
| 2.       | ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | *Chinese Workers Correspondence -     |
|          | to the control of the | 2 copies Vol.3, No.60, dated 11.3.33. |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2 11 1 1 161, 1 15.3.33.              |
| 3.       | ditto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | "Chinese Workers Correspondence" -    |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2 copies Vol.3, No.62, dated 30.3.33, |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2 11 1 1 63, 1 3.4.33.                |
| 4.       | Mr. 0.S. Spedding,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | "Chinese Workers Correspondence" -    |
|          | Brine St., Sydney,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 1 copy Vol.3, No.60, dated 11.3.33.   |
|          | Australia.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 1 :: : : : 61, : 15.3.33.             |
| 5.       | Mr. T. Watanabe,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | "Chinese Workers" and Peasants"       |
|          | 825, Shimokitagawa,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Correspondence -                      |

|     | _ |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|
| FM. | 3 |   |   |
| -   | - | _ | _ |

Subject (in full)

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

| File | No |  |  |
|------|----|--|--|
|------|----|--|--|

| - | - | - | _ |   | _ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - |   | • | • |   |   |
| - | _ |   | _ | • |   |

Stateon,

- 2 -

Date\_\_\_\_\_19

Made by\_\_\_ Forwarded by Setagaya, Tokyo - 2 cories Vol.3, No.64, dated 14.4.33.

Prefecture, Japan.

Frau Dr. Elsa Meier. 12 sheets of thin paper containing Mullerstr, 97 F., four articles of a communist nature Berlin, N.65, written in the Chinese language, a Germany. summarized translation of which is attached marked appendix "A".

ditto. 7. 4 sheets of paper containing an erticle of a communist nature and a letter addressed to one "Vee Zuh" (维美) in the Chinese language. Summarized translation of the erticle and full translation of letter are attached marked "B" & "C" respectively.

The covies of the "Chinese Torkers' Correspondence" contained in letters numbered 1 to 4 appear to have been printed on the same typewriter as previous copies of the same paper which came into our possession during the past twelve months. Copies of the "Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Correspondence" contained in letter numbered 5 were elso printed on the same typewriter, and, in so much that the numbers of the issues ere e continuation of the last numbers of the "Chinese Workers" Correspondence", it is surmised that it is one and the same paper.

Letter numbered (1) addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Keier bears the address of the sender - "I. James, 125 Nanking Road, Shanghai. on the top left hand corner. The only "I. James"

|   | _   |  |
|---|-----|--|
|   | T-m |  |
|   | FB. |  |
| ۰ | -   |  |

Ī

1

| <b>19.</b> 2 | SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.                                                                                   |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|              | REPORT Date 19                                                                                               |
|              | - 3 -                                                                                                        |
|              | Forwarded by                                                                                                 |
| -            | in Shanghei is a member of the Municipal olice Force, while                                                  |
| TR -         | enquiries at the S.M.C. Revenue Office reveal that No.125  Nanking Ro d does not exist.                      |
|              | BB f                                                                                                         |
|              | D. S. I.                                                                                                     |
| 7            | Note: None of the names mentioned in this report are on O sicer i/o Special Branch. "Isaacs mailing list pol |
|              | O ficer i/a Stecial Branch. "Isaac" mailing list pol                                                         |
|              | Mag. These papers have been blesse                                                                           |
|              | fle. It                                                                                                      |
| -            | OP4                                                                                                          |
| -            |                                                                                                              |
|              |                                                                                                              |
| _            |                                                                                                              |
| -            |                                                                                                              |
| -            |                                                                                                              |
|              |                                                                                                              |
|              |                                                                                                              |

.

Summarized translation of four documents contained in letter addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr, 97 F., Berlin, N. 65, Germany, bearing Shanghai postmark 12/4/33.

- 1) Document dated 1.3.33 bearing on the explosion in the Tsung Tai (\*\*\*) Vulcanizing Works, corner of Tongshan and Dalny Roads, on 21.2.33 and in the Vulcanizing Department of the Yoong Woo (\*\*\*\*) Industrial Company, Chapei, on 27.2.33, and urging workers to inspect factories on their own initiative and to demand the enforcement of labour insurance.
- 2) Document dated 25.3.33 bearing on the anniversary of the death of Karl Marx which fell on March 14, 1933. It states that owing to the strict precautions taken by the authorities no demonstrations could be held on the anniversary and that only the writers in Shanghai held a memorial meeting in the French Concession in honour of Karl Marx.
- 3) Document dated 9.4.33 entitled "Red Armies Besiege Nanchang", dealing with the victories alleged to have been won by Red Armies in Kiangsi.
- 4) Document dated 11.4.33 telling of the opposition of farmers in Chekiang province to outrageous taxation.

Summarized translation of document contained in letter addressed to Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr 97 F., Berlin, N. 65, bearing Shanghai postmark 21/3/33.

Document dated March 21, 1933, entitled "Peiping and Tientsin will fall into the hands of the Japanese troops and the Powers are preparing a war on the Pacific". This document tells about (1) the advance of the Japanese troops on Peiping and Tientsin after taking Jehol, (2) alleged danger of Japan launching an offensive on the Soviet Union, (3) alleged possibility of a conflict between America and Japan on the Pacific as a result of the situation in North China, (4) alleged intention of other imperialist nations to partition China, and (5) the suppression of the Chinese revolutionary Soviet movement.

#### APPENDIX C.

Translation of a letter posted in Shanghai on March 21, 1933, addressed to : Frau Dr. Elsa Meier, Mullerstr 97, F., Berlin N.65.

## Vee Zuh (维笑) :

Your letter by air mail dated February 26 reached me yesterday. I have not yet seen a copy of "Inprecor" as the local bookstore has closed down. A letter has already been sent to Peiping asking them to act accordingly, but delivery by air mail may not be put into effect owing to lack of funds.

Have you distributed the drafts throughout Europe? Commencing from the 1st (since the receipt of your last letter) I have sent drafts in English to the various parts of Europe. If you cannot distribute them please give us another address as we understand that many former addresses are now unsuitable and require revision. There will be a change in the contents of the drafts in future, that is, in connection with current affairs, social life, strapples and correspondence on internal affairs. Have you any opinion to offer? Owing to shortage of staff the quantity of drafts may be reduced somewhat.

There is a person by the name of Kong Jing Un (1992), who according to a report of a class mate of his, assists the "Right Clique" during ordinary and anti-Li San (1992) times, but has not yet clearly committed acts of destruction. Nothing further is known about him but it is advisable that you pay attention to him.

The anti-Imperialist letter has been passed on and your address made known to them.

With regard to the last problem (the returning of students), I cannot understand and shall inform you when I have discussed the matter with my friends.

Can our drafts produce any effect? We cannot see the result of our work as we do not receive the publications from the various places. Should we change our policy if we cannot obtain results after expending labour and money? Please let us have a satisfactory reply regarding this matter.

(Signed in English) Robert. March 26.

### CHINDSE LORKERS! CORRECPONDENCE VOLS . YE 11 mms. 19 3

- 1) Priummant Papert of Red Army From Porce Exectuer
- 2) Japanese Boldiers in Memoburi. Parerce to First for Description
- 3) Rerkers in Faviot Distric. Augment a Carilles Atland Tist Estaggle -- Constal Soviet District Les er.

Printeriors Remark of Pe Anar & on tone Erection of Structure as The Control work of distance in the Control of

Treespans crimphens reporte of red and reach Language mily in to a language paper a "serious shreats", especially of a of the body, motory in north Excoluen.

136 alles From Provincial Comital The victory of red army in bacchman has so much credited the sympathy of the peasants masses. "c have reported the capture of some ten deiene so to of Fe-Churc in the previous correspon now Pa-Chang has fallen to the red army, another excellant example of coorperation between military force and the en-Unusiastic peasant masses. Sin-won Pao of Feb. 3rd States: "The communication of the states of the s munise bandita occupy Pa-Chung by first inciting a big anti-caretion riot in which the magistrate of the Burean of Public Safety was killed by the masses." And when the Szechuan militarist Fier Chung-Yao(東級事) engaged a resistance against the red arm; at Fa-Chung, - whole bridge under Major Shueh Tuen Chi ) was lost (jioin the red arm; ) and Shueh found Killed." (Feb. 3rd Same Taper) Under this condition, to the west of Fa-Chung "an important ofto of Pacing(成文) has been occu ied by an army of 60,000 reds, under the leadership of a man named Awang, and "the distance between Chength and Taoning is 130 miles by map and this manues the capital" (Feb. 3, per China Hews) "The regular troops in Chengty are believed to contain an apprecuable wember of sympathizors with the communist creed.... Residents in The or the comforting thems I.e with the 'precaise of a month or more of peace'. "(Feb. 4) not only the capital is clarated, Chungking ( ), the coondated conter of Executan 18 alaken with terror," Communist Sandit are active at Chu asicn(安美),100 miles noth of Chungking, Christian commissioners at Chu asicn(and )和 1860 6.41) (10 miles cast of Chu Lsien) escape to unundring" (Nob. 2 Rougers Pointing Wire)

In north Honan, reports appeared on Caking Fac of Bub, 2nd to the effect that 5000 red armyare attacking many Chang (100) and in Thanges and

What the Rad Army of workers and persents can not be suppressed but would dow lop with the development of workers' and persents' revolution is emphatically proved here, (Feb. 4, 1933)

Workers In Bovier District, and I to Lircot Leadership of The Lovier Government And Fed Trade Union, Arg er The Capitalists Attack With Struggles.

Central Soviet Dinario. Conversord - ce:

"Under the direct organization will inche obtain of the imperialists, the INT force is commencing a higher ordered the central content district accommand with intensified, economic clockeds. The content content of said ship owner in the soviet district who the characters, it is done to so arrange positive attack against the workers, who show he is done to so the factories, insertionall with time she known have all and or their contracts, the various workers of the content, who have a direct in leadship of city and provincial frade become, they will a business of the content of the con

challenge with struggles.

"One is for the paper industry. Into so the nabete of the paper picalists in him Chow, their not to isome paper products to the life same, many coolies, wood boatson, paper work is and their contributions." made jpbless. The workers, in order to answer the expirationed att ex. have gathered and have their representatives of each, so that or this

struggl s under the leadership of the trade . ions, "I extile workers are staging their fount, struggle against the make "I extile workers are staging their found. Struggle against the make schotage of shop-owners, who close the factry and ran away, radial to fifth of the textile workers in 70 factors sof who-check see. The spice of the blockade, there are possibilities of obtaining who we will through organized purchase, but the capitalists refuse to do so, large their more they threaten the workers that is they strike, the decoming to PingChow which will not only, compel the workers to may exceed in increased wages but also with interest. However, such the section of the first and the point of the content of the following conditions as the content of the content of the factor of the following conditions which the content of the conte

and should not stop the work when your.

E) Wages during the unapployed periods of these months should be paid to the workers.

6) Immediately pay the year and bones agr ad on the contract.
D) Immediately pay the four-Yar fees so the contract of the E) Immediately carry out all conditions on the contract.

And the struggle comittee has decided to seard so the leas word in

of the oppitalists' refusal to admit such conditions.

"Tailor work re have organized a sailors producing coor, rative and they raise a struggle to restose their rend-payment from the compitalists on their machines during the past two months. And with economics of the tailors adopts a strong stand and annally succeeds in the gradientists to giald.

The workers of all Ting-Chow ar. pr paring to assist the sorulof the wood boatsmen, basket workers paper workers and the endure for a complete triumph."

JAMANET SOLDS AF IN A CONRIG REPORTS TO SIGN YOU IMPERIALISM 200 Rehols Shot

angi-i up. Sloguns bufore ax cusion

(Jan. 22 Peiping Leaver) Revelution rabellions have been repeatedly outwisd out since Eeps. 18, 1911, b. Japanese Soldiers in Mane unit and the nghai for opposition of the invesion of China and alleged offense egainst Soviet Union.

Recently due to the lengthening of military service posied so as to makeh the increasing need of China invasion and hoviet attack, the

Jop nose soldiers have raised fresh opposition in struggles.

In the logining of Jan, 200 soldiers of the local divisional group at anthir and manchabit demanded sending—back for the expiration of the chair service year; being rejected, the soldiers went one a revolution—any rebellion by dismissing themselves. The devisional meadquarter, alterned, sent air forms and army soldiers to encircle the escaping group. Tailing to persuade the resolute rebels with sweet chartings, the commander shot the 200 home—s sking birds right ever, who, before noticing rifles should slowers to the apposition of agreession to an army soldiers to apposition of agreession to an army soldiers at the apposition of agreession to a pointing rifles should slowers to the apposition of agreession to an army soldiers. pointing rifles, should slopene to the opposition of regression to- ... word Chine and attack of Soviet Union. (End)

- 1) Tocitive intervention of Chines Revolution by Japan so Imperiolism
  - ) Eleve-life of the Worlers in Flansi
- )) Independence Flow of Turngion Lilliam is is armiversary of Jan. 2 in Feiring

----

POST IVE INCASCENSION OF CONTRACT VOLUCION SY JARRARA SHIPPITALIA. bridis's I perialisa in come Parcicia, of Lanchinia sugar loss to store detail, is how, and whiten

more chicious is an onelook of an injuriality are for paraltion of thing, we have alread, rejereed the privian pures played in a clasauck of case of hing-sa miver (重频海 og the fibes arm, , and the expedivion started by away on animorrist those distance, (see the 3rd article of this isoup) the ough military paon of depends. Importalism in think is near its norfection. Appression or times both in Lord's and foutb line.

The arrival of Miles Lampson, the Pritish minister to China, at Elianghai last month in telieved by most of the Chinese press to be involved in a plot of imperialist pertition of China and is said suggest "internatio alist covening of Lancheria" to Banking. " it is proved by the (roument wire from london of Meb. 2; "hotte, member of pritish light Geographis Lociet, suggests that a temporar theoreathough projecting system established under the wintaines of the magne of nations." End a fillernational povernings space, can nothing here that the ... I of a strong dilicary base to the international imperialisa for the sumed intervention of o.b.b..., only with the leading control rivisa mads.

but the dampenose imperialism has diread, positivel, completed its plot of accack of Chinese Revolution and C.S.S.R.

The Jam nede Liet has passed a suge budget for 1/33, the "war time Estimation." Among the 2, 249 million yers of er ences, 819 million million are directly for worfere or 3/,57% of tourl. Two million for army (20%) 372 million for Newy (11, 6%), while in the censual execusive expenses and other items, 200 million of " odical excenses" for militar military equipment are involved. Pherefore, for 1933, the total expense ior militar, purmose of dependse Imperialism will not be less than 1915 million yams, or (1) of the total expenses:

mritian Besides & e Type budget placed, & e Lout Landwrie Railway haishe has doubled its empired to ECO million years for constructing new realreads, high ways and gerodio es for milit: convinience. the ministry of war has decided to strengthen the tank troop and meomminal troops, and double the strength of its present force. (leb. 6 (him. simes) all these are obviously for the apparation of the military Intervention of U.S.S.h.

the "nited Frees of Paris issued an clarming news that "big quantity or emniations and explosives sufficient for a kig war have been shipped to the Fer Mest. "-- Japan. And meanwhile, conspicuou class are seen and by Japanese in north and central China for the ottack of Chinese revolution as well as the U.E.E.P.

the passenger and commodity communication this week for the transportation of supanese army. The Cth, Eth lyth, and 30th battelions of 50,000 departed army have gathered around Chao-Yang(1) in and mailoo(1). The reserved units of the 6th, 10th and 14th division, together with the 30,000 news recruited soldiers have been dipatched from more to much manchuric front at the beginning of the month, the 16th division and the second fleet ere now the main reserve force.

meanwhile, the third expeditions fleet of Japanese Imperialism makes an elaborate military arrangement intending to stage a direct attack of Chinese Revolution, to fight the workers and peasants red army which has declared war on her. One month ago, the commander of the fleet, when reviewed the fleet between mankow and Ichang. On the 2th inst the same (aking) called a secred military meeting at mankow. The 5 Japanese battle ships at mankow are now haring their guns pointing the bank of mankow, we and on the border of apanese smallement, guns as hig as 20c. a dignoter are placed, electric barbed wires are installed with anti-circumft and system of apanese residents are armed up and are being arrained for headily around a farmese residents are armed up and are being arrained that the morning, should be afternoon. A cartain Japanese resident at mankow declars that the or mous of Japanese fleet in Vangtae River are against d with shalls sufficient for 800 of continuous shooting.

finil: r errangement, are made at Pientsin and Psimmang sec.

in so north. Formose, an air station of 5000 metric crosses and a constructed, obviously meed to state the has a whatenst, and analy to were applied. Impended in the rise mough to predict out on fund on appropriation, the toiling or some area which to rise we to overstined a impedant rule and fig a under the ballion of soviet Chine, as she was presering in every detail towards a war with Chinese posity.

the murden in Jenol has alread scarced. 350 people in Addoo( ); were killed by 300 repanese shells within a single day, seb. ye. In the morning of 10th., appenese planes being to bomb the city, 300 extent casualities and resulted. It does not stop up to moon time" (seb. 10, hestern fines) The wer for particion of thing, for intervention of this Phinapy for intervention of this Phinapy for intervention of the Revolution and for reach of U. 11. C. B. is developing along the path of imperialistic is plot.

Thild Chinng Kni-Shek is busying in directing 300 thousand whit.

rray to attack the central seviet destrict, so as to prove his logality
as the forward of imperialist butchery. "long-Period Resistance" or
charting the enti-dama masses. But the toil masses of China hav
long recognized the intrigue of imperialists and the subservience of the

#### Slave-Life Of Mine Workers In Mannai

Outside of Chiyuan city, in the Cungshan and sishen mountains, there are about 50 to 60 coal mines all operated with manual process. The mine

workers, andwe as "Yeo-Hoi-Pso" (mine-blackies), mostly bank rupt pensanes or refugees from the exploitation of landlords and usarers on-proped by the sine foresen, hive a life worse than those of howses and

cows.

Most the blackies are decoyed or kidnapped from the idle persents, usually they are contracted to start work from the mid-cutumn festival until the way festival of next year, during which period they lase their liberty completely and work as cattles.

The mine formen are to be responsible for the worker recruiting. Ik They askully entripe the referee formers who run name from their home cither for run having comitted crime or being unable to pay the debtspeople's sking some place where the law is not reaching. Or they dispatch run to the small highway towerns or imms where they cheat the passing idle persones by offering them "job" or berrouing them monly. Once the peasents are entraped, they could hardly get rid of the resumble to the wax now work r, the foremen could get about one or two hundred dellars fr from the disc casinalists.

the work in the sine are divided into enopping, carrying and dragging. west of the mind are of the open-mine type, but the two mines called Erdo(- g ) and must-Oni. (() 等) in fungsher.(重点 ) are laving their hole one things. Li(shout 2160 ft.) deep, while the 6 mines at Chishon are all d I courth n four Chinese Li.

Her "her fourt on hours the "blackies" work a day, by night and day in turn. The formula superist the work with a leather whim. The elegateark is writelarly dangerous, the marrow noths in the mine are really of 11 supported, plas the suffection coal ans, socidents, are very frequenc beginnings in the mine by which many lives are buried wither as a result of explosion or some collaps s. Those who do the corrying work have to commy handred cratics (About 7 O Par) or some each time, to will sucoped At four hills of dangurer, the ses, dark public will oil loop in south and a short club in hand. The on times carrying or the required amount of work wo do every day, herer less.

There is one here time collection corrying of "Obligation cool." use who should be assall so fairfill the required number of times dut w to sickness or paysical examustion are to be waipped hereil saly, have may wges or provisions cut. Similar tractment for those the could not carry the required teight of coll. Frequently, Jone workers, due to exhaustion, Fril to fullfill the requirements, tempe to the innermosation without to 6 ou to the ins cond out until store & to donth.

turn blocki in the Puncehon is paid 60 cents a day, but this amount abl them to live without going into debt mader the addisional exploisation of the foremen, who supply shair deally provisions at r cost 50% higher than it really worths. In the shished dines, no acres tgo is paid, every worker is given, instead, amenty or thirty dollars before he enters the mine, and then during his work, he is prid daily two cauties of flour, half a casey of milles, two lians of oil and a small quentily of other necessities from the mine office. When they leave the Line Every may festivel, each of them is given a suit of summer dress and t pair of old shoes. Thee's all they got after a year of hardship and risk of life. They live in small dirty stone houses by the pountains. Bared wires and looched doors are equippes in the night to gard them from Getting into concerted with the outside world.

Such derk conditions are not only prevailing at Taiyuan, the Capital of Chansi, but in all mines of Chansi and Suiyuan, for several hundred thouse sand of enslaved laborers.

The ET of DCG FLOS OF COTALIST C TWA the prother of the Cf Imperialist Invesion ble to land in Cf tor-tesis times for relapen tig drive transfer fourth lings; and appear

With the development of "openese Importalist agreesion in wort" thin, the conton dilitarists, under the hims of priting Importalism, is revealing a tendency of charging making with inchility or at least those go in their supern and red-suppression chaptigns, and directing a drive worthward to mishesi and aupei. Cancohece testies jient in of seven provides in the southwest chine.

telegram on Jan. 17 denouncing the loss of Shanhaikaan by Chang asuch— Lives and the preside policy maintained by Panking. It ends with the training that "if Nonking remains to be preside in opposing Japanese of fifters at provinces to simple the the community that the provinces to simple the the community of a province of fifters at provinces to simpler the off in sitious the arming pack overment." Commission anti-China as i-shek sonding to it expressed.

demolile, o'd note's ent solivies I cinecil remolven to merlike the : lli: nee of who heven provinces: sukien, and lunder, who noung, who ngoi, luannan, amaichea and Lauchean. (Sur ma of Jan. 16) and a southmost medianed defense conjugate is so be arremized with them Cli-sny of we neture as the chairman (性意意). Li bane-sen(生活火) of we nest and is in diagrand of rucion as the vice-chairmen, willies a unification is sought fifter, the pritica imperialisa is to support sirplenes and finence the ection, of which that ten willion load with the joining of Gravon-wooloon reilary to the Genton-warkow reilary as the condition t is one of the ficus, 200 simplenes are being built to enforce the same strongth. (van. 31 fain Pao) One "joint decision" made by the strongth militarists Cheng Chi-teng(成成学), Li Chung-Jon(音字 a ), Fei Chung-Chi( (京教, ) and Tari Fing-Ari(長夏 1g) was that 60 regiments are to be dispate of with mart of them entering Kiantai himon in which and a mangtung and the other part directly to maden. "(Cline evening rose of reb. 7) muides, 10 million of bonds will be issued. A big scale "worth-expedition" is being propared.

por some or two diliterists as their puppets, as a result of two years of the support of manking government, the import trade of U.S.A. toward thing has jumped from the third position to first now. In 1991, the import crede of thing has had U.S.A. 220, Japan 200 and british South while for 1992 U.S.A. is 250, Japan 140, pritish 110, The british insperielism, inorder to protect its invasion in thing, has clusys been the active background of the south China militarists, with Conton protections of the south China militarists, with Conton protections of the south China militarists, with Conton protections and the south China militarists, with Conton protections of the south China militarists.

This also constitute one important step toward the Imperialist partition of China. With Japan extending in orth China, The British Imperialism has utilized her puppet, Dalei Lama in Tibet to seize a most rejor part of Sibang(\*\*) last read and is not again propering to

drive ensured. (Neb. y Sin won rec) Chehr to i-tempts were in court whit China appropriate one fore or seek to an by the Amperialistic topard particion of Clina.

Pho woiling manner of white, however, understand quite charly such a civil war would mean bedvier adjustion and some impoveriend annihilate lade, they are figurial and would figure against cuch importalist rule, every more than importalist and to be and establish their own free and independent power of tovict.

we should be a few therether a few parts of the forest the

Anniversary Of Jan. 28 In Peiping

mass meeting at Tien Chino market

Arrest Of 16 Girls and Boys brundents

Jan. 30 Teiping letter Jan. 28th, the sorrowful anniversary of these bloody resistance of Japanese Imperialism at Changhai, is also significant at the first voluntary coorporation in anti-Imperialism movement of coldiers, students and petry civilians, led by the Chinese proletariats. The LIF povernment, on such occasions, as a rule, declares mertial law in the major cities.

The peoples anti-Japanese are restor association of Pelpis, decides to hold a mass receiver on Jam. 28 at Pienebias market to discussing the peoples' armed guard of Scipian and Pienesin, the opposition of military reservism, policy, the many of sell-one, and other in outside problems.

not far from Pienchiao, the Hsin Shib-obiet, a district of soldiers and famine refugees, some 30 students holds there a short meeting. First a brief speech is made, about one hundred poor people gather up. Then the group marches along the street shouting slogans as "Dawn with Japanese imperialism" "Down with nation-seller had" and "arm up people to guard Extelping and Tientsin," the toiling masses along the street are very anxious to read the bills distributed, some even shout spontaneously "Down with hall Japan!" Then a troop of police and soldiers rushes to the growd and great seven students. The total arrest is 18 students, amony which 5 are girls and most of them are middle school cadets around fifteen or sixteen years of age. (End.)

- Cm The Working + Commencer will Col Di. Lai -- 200. 26, 1953
- 1) Adress to Freternal Party of France for the 62nd Anniversary of Paris Commune
- 2) Isiang Lai-Shek at Manchang

## ADDRESS FOR THE FRANCE FOR THE 62 TO ANNIVERSARY OF PARIS COLUMNE

the c.e.c.of c.p. of China and the Provisional Government of Soviet Republic of China, have, on heb. 19, send address to c.p. of France for the 62nd anniversary of raris Commune which reeds:

Lear comrade of Communist rarcy of France:

On this occasion of the 62nd annivsersary of the heroic Faris Commune, we, representing all the comrades of the c.p. of China, the Chinese proletariat and toiling masses, beg to extend to you our hear ty revolutionary salutation.

Eixty two years before, on March 18, 1871, the precedents of French Prolecariat which you represent -- the heroic Paris Communeworkers, raised up the banner of armid riot, overthrew the bourgeois "national defence" government and established the first Proletariats! own government in histrory -- t'e Paris Commune. The great Paris Commune scroke a new centry for the Prolessriat Tevolution, wrote the most glorious page on the history of International Workers' movement and with its own blood experience, told the prolecariats of the whole world just what is prolecariat dictatorship. Despite its many mistakes reactionary French bourgeois and the beast-like Prussian millicary force, thegreat Paris commune had left iss most precious experience and lessons to the world proletariats to live forever in the hearts of revolutionary workers and the toiling masses. Its historic al merit towards the strunggling for liberation of Proleteriat as a class is always existing.

The Sixty Second Anniversary of Paris Commune is marked with the terrific intensification and sharrening of the world crisis of Capip talism, with the commencing of the Second Five Year Plan with which Soviet Union, the successor of Paris Commune is so gloriously construct ing the Proletariat Socialism, with the ever-rising upsurge of preletariat struggles in the capital stic countries and national liberation struggles in the colonial lands, with the briumph of the Soviet power of China over one hundred million of people and with the growing deve Lopment of the imperialist war to attack Chinese Revolution and inter vene Uns. E.R. /excited by Japanese Imperialisa With all there, the anniversary of Paris Commune is particularly significant. In this anniversary, the international Proleturiat is to learn the revolutionary lesson and experience of the Paris Commune, to learn the great trittephant experience of the prolecariat of U.S.S.h., to unite its own strengh, to oppose thecapitalistic formee, political reaction and Fasoism, to oppose the Imperialist was and the military intervention of U.S. E.R. and to gig t for the Proletariat Righer Dictatorship.

On the 62nd anniversar, of Faris Commune, we are, particularly, to concentrate our effort and direct our strength to mobilize under the leadership of proletarist, the vest masses in the Loviet Districts and the white districts of China for the farm opposition of International Imperialism and its puppet, A.M.F., for the struggle for the liberation of the matter action and people, and for the complete victor, of Loviet China.

Lear Conrades of grance! Our common energy is the International Inperiolism, particularly the French Imperialism and its running dog. Chinere Muonintang! The French Boutgeois, the executioner of Paris Course, embadied now in French Imperialism is the organized and vatguard of the imperialist campaign against foviet Union, the fatherland of world proleteriet. The French Imperialism, under the direct assisttrace of its logal servent focial Tascist, har not only unified all of the turopean anti-Soviet forces, led and organized Follant, humanic Szec oslovelia, Balkan seases ent ballic fieles co cerry of the lunes vie direct preparation for the military intervention of the field, and also relidence direct bely to the I morialist mendar at of her Marc, the Japanes Experialism, which, seguether with the considerne posicy of subservience of a e Chinese har. poverament, les already completed in Lanchuria the base for attack of Lovice Inion, or united the benefit troop of white russic and cardied out various chancless oftense. The mitte Russians in Paris, under the direct instruction of French and colon, and against contract one various affol-boylor addition is alid challenges. The war of anti-Soviet has never been so pressing and dungerous i

The expensioner of Paris Commune, the French In emiclise, is also the inema of Chines workers and measants mess s, the direct stromestsor of forist Fevolution of China and the service of the blood and of KriT. The Franch Imperialism, with her money exploited fiot Fig. Irunch prol cariet and of er shane tering instrinent as adminute, der wome and had Jackips, has afforded affective help to the macrifortry and, so supress see First Soviet Revolution in the ger and -- " a tenson commune! With its ermy, navy, air force and artill ag so work? to suprest the mational solvation structed in Indo-Chine, the arthor impositalism has boulded down the Soviet gover that in hange of, directmy killhod numberless Soviet citizens and restored the reactioner. rule of Imperialist-mut as Lungenows Since one ocupation of manchunia on Lept. 18, 1931, one Japanese Laperialish has not the o on assis -tence and sopport of grench Imperialism on its job of wholecal, sleeghter of Chinese people, cruel suppression of Chinese Revolution, bonbing and occupation of Shanghai, Shanhaikwan, Johol and North China, and every other imperialist doods. The military industry of France is working on double rate for the 'tlp of JapanesImperialist. The diplong ts of France are making open speech at Coneva surpmorting Japanese Importalism, sective fro the plot of marcition of China, attack of this Chinese Soviet and argod intervention of U.S.S.R. Utilizing to a inperialist praviliges and concercions at Stangtai, dientsin, annhow

and Cancon, the broken Indrialists are admitteding all their analy. new\_, police, spius and accement so super as and desercy the sirikes. demonstrations, desensing and their material and name strateles of the Chinese workers and tolking neason. One, and no, corrido, and killy revolutionary masses and leadure, conscious or ors of to enuise Park of . French Imp. inline, organize and look the Chiber . . . to corry out

lugacie plot arainst Chincer Levict and Jameia work rad and one recr Indiana. In the Computer cottoler set, 1943, The teach or eller ಆರ್ಥದ ರಾಜಕ ಭೇಜಾರಿ ಕೂಡುತ್⊸ನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಕಂಟುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇತ್ತಿದೆ ಬೆಂದು ಕಟ್ಟು ಕೂಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ is the import I gent elies, while rope refers to it. I shall be all I does that

which or dependence orders on a cross on stand to met.

Gorra o, we completely relieve that without the configuration was to be and International Imperialis . It mislist was no well to be are of incorrection of U.L.E.A. will not be apopted. Without the bost therefor an order and inversational important in any condition i Trench and Chinese peo le will not be secured, the crite photocolor for out Chine till not be perfecult gained, but, withcome of an inalonout jour nelp of reciliationary sampage against the tree to a busislish, we she workers and peasenss of this will be at the electronic in combating the Imperialish and may, and will the same about the befiget

Command of Every strike you or which, so my merely licerary her july every anti-Imperialist for demonstration and resistance to the elemilitarism, every or constant of is a direct, limbet boly to the Children Cottonal Front thouse war, to the development of Colinge forth and The amient who Chinese white s and peasance are read, to send on feet ordinates and appared to response gam every printed jon dis in form rewoods long of the los. chery cell and action on lead to oppose the imperiating was the wear pore the U.S.R., every campaign for gir t within or will ad a c parliament and every emlargement and strongetening of our modern to wink file. Comrade! Unite the more! Fight sloser of worker else . . . Total their economical and political struggles: borugals for a position of Experialist war, support of Soviet Union and signific movies, Chinas Chly through you that the Problematian of latter of a herit and develop the great undertakings of the Paris to . herei the establishment of Soviet France: Comrades, rise begans as a contract of the of Liminism! Fight barder to realize the revolutionary and an you! Victory will belong to us, the preletarises and the bedding and resi We shout:

Selebrate the Great Paris Commune!
Support the Fatherland of Torld Projeterial—U.S.B.:
Oppose the law. awr and the great inservention of Soviet Union!
Down with French Inn., International Top. and sheir running
dog-Kromintang of China!
Long the International Union of Projections.

Long live the Norld Revolutions | Prolecarias!
Long live the World Revolutions
Long live the c.p. of France, Long live the c.m. of China! Long live the c.p. of Franciscal! Long live the Communist International!

C.E.C. of Communia: Party of China. The Government of the R. of Soviet China. Feb. 19, 1933 United attack of Hoviet deverations by and Imperialists
Stop surrender to Red Army by "Filling"
But New Friumph to Fed Army

With danger of Imperialist partition of China more pressing on fall of Shankaikwan, he soviet coordinant of China, in order to effect a general anti-Japanese Imperialism Hovement among the toiling masses, issued a manifesto on Jan. In the the offect that under the following three conditions, the soviet power is willing to coorderate with any force to resist the Capanese Imperialisate Invasion:

- (a) Inmediate cosmation of the advance against the soviet districts
- (b) lamediace granding of democratic rights to the people (right of assembly, organization, freespaces, press, etc.)
- (c) Immediate arming of the people, the creation of armed volunteer detended, and opendence and unity of China.

but the muchingtang's answer to this manifesto is a more avery attack against the workers' and peasants' red army. Because "if the amount sort a large number of troops to the Borth after a compromise with the Chinese Red troops, they might loss the sympathy of the foreign powers who have a great interest in the provinces along the Yangtze' therefore "the leading members of Nanking government for eided to decline the proposal (by p.c. of Soviet Government) on account of the present situation) (the Sevelopment of Red Army—c.w.c.), when the foreign parameter department of the present situation (the Sevelopment of Red Army—c.w.c.), when the first department the Red Army, for the common benefit of Imperialists and ami.

Half worth as been clapsed since Chang kag-shek's armival at manchang. He shouled in a mass meeting on Jan. 30. "He are inconsistent with the red bandies, either they or we should perish." An "anci-Communist Year" movement is being staged in kiangsi. Chiang's answer to the call of China Soviet Government and the Revalutionary military Council of the workers' and peasants' red armies for the united from against Imperialism is only a doubled effort in attacting soviet China, especially the central soviet district, with all the landlers, battle ships of Imperialists, and 300 thousand soldiers mobilized,——to full-fill his function as the way-clearer for the suppression of Chinase Revolution and martition of China by the Imperialists.

another reactionar, asbFlization is that the Last ministry of times has decided to issue from ward 20,000,000 dollars of loctery ticked; for simplane and highwa, and starting from Februar, a movement is being carried out to raise 1,500 simple as for military use. Recently, selling the Canton-Lankow and the Changsha-nungle (19,12) railways, the made national government gains 20,050,000 and 50,000,000 for communistration besides, seven economic blockade is being enforced stringently, particularly on salt, against the soviet district, aven people in non-soviet descricts are limited in everyday material sapply, "the rukien people beside the changeon (12,12) soviet district are allowed to buy one eastly gabout 13 lb.) of selt each time, other thing are also restricted." (Sun Pao Reb. 11) This is due to the frequent supply of

provisions to the formet Mistrick by reseats on the border line.

Recording to Marting Two of this IC, Origing sai-Sher in sanching; has not exclude mapped a landlowle conclude from the reviet district, to form a consider colled the national consider to the exemption of the overmover every city or villaged consported.

to flight. A conel "versical and conizontal system" has been worked out to drive the soldiers so fill the machine can rotate. The workedout system sees that syddiers and units of the same flighting rank should be no related as so advance and retreat simulan roughly, atherwise all of the sorizontal rank has so be most. The various system requires the tailforming in action in every fighting unit, death is the only penalty.

tuch oppression only arouses rebellion of the bigger scale, soldie as are often found to revola by whole regiments or bellations. On the beginning of last worth, a complete regiment under Tien count. Two (a tit) of freehum surred to the 1th Red army when they found in the Chang(24) (the beginnental chief was shot) "At Cosheng Stiso(5515), the Li cast of many'm labe) to complete regiments of which are the histon recolted, according to estimate for the free the times) imposed to estimate of the fine should be at a base of the times) imposed to prevent the first time for the first of th

direct assistance of Imperialism, to attack the Chimase Revolution, to fight against the workers, casants and soldiers masses of the whole nation. But half sones an aisangst, through an thek has won nothing but only to see awangusch (1994) and sungpu(1994) of north sukien fallen into the hands of heroic ked Armies. (reb. 12 China svening Fost) show foor the final triangle belongs to, them?

Big Gum Factory Diesaster in Manghai

#### BERUARD STATIS VESTE FO CHUIA

Turn welcome has she poorle and revolutionary jonus. Cold reproved from the deep rializate and thedre masses that do not

"O' have meable ghould choose for a pin makers not to secure or a feedul haron" cars Shaw.

Dr. . . Shin an greate bleaving Shaw to himself".

Aversard blaw in his world tour passed Shanghet on let. 17. The workers masses and revolutionary writers playwrite to propured a ward wellooms for him, but, as he passed noncont, he made the following address to the Chinese students of non-kong:

"If you are not a red revolutionary ist on your year of 20, you will be most types. This tossil on your as use of 50. If y users a red revolutionist on your age of 20, you will have a physical of this terms of the on your age of forey."

To this, All the hear once o in Chaptel of era med in bold benefice PRogramma Shar Territor best Corestal ant. I strong I go the fibrithat confuir a Council ( Importantely with province of a set to the part also E d dos-The interior confirmation of the management of the analysis of the confirmation of the december were errored, In the talking of the soft, they been ally or promoned him fooding of a mary color in a case of conse her marged ; so any my man open stead of a second of the letter of the mest and to a Biggs Way-per Laws are a first up out to be a compared to be per called from a final bad. ·leis writerer kid litt. kry the fir a mikraed wiet bidt, who it eesd out the valuationer, written - the was also promess, -- only thus a at his are ari ou jou la la chimaca apli e and immedenci. Is le verglandic occió e wich here, by one way, where the expresse of white corror in Onine and Team so inversified and the riving class arranges kidness and assection or revolutionary tempers even justicity on occassions such as the wiledain of borns of them, a robount example bould be sited is the arm and of two revolutionary students who were just welking out from the eye in the formed forme word to "ife". Thus than h as almost lost his on we by exercing or whis land of savage.

France addressed is were nowhere made in the midhout derects only afond on ever dim a discontain of the analysis of the strangular of a company of the strangular of the stran

Love of elest, interior of the new stread that a imperialisation, the rises of revolutionary at 1 researchs rise a fraction on the ocean sion of the arrivel of horovery chair and of a collectional interior, perialism that o, a, because the collection of the chargeon fiver, andbills of various colors were distributed among the revolutionary and es waiting for them, slogans were printed with in English and Cyta Chinese; "selecte them, slogans were printed with in English and Cyta Chinese; "selecte them, slogans and albertain; belone them the sempethiser of thinese Indopendence and albertain; belone them the Anti-Imperialism forward; how with imperialism to welcome them the Anti-Imperialism forward; how with imperialism to welcome them the Anti-Imperialism forward; how with imperialism to welcome them the anti-Imperialism to welcome them.

thing baily hers tests flaw-as a "Ps aw" to do intends to get in place of the fact wording that is most duraged a columbar appeal by the "his United Press to one officer that the Chine, a journallies as a wight was disapproving the ansingure that ", as an added the same paper to be put that is a position of supporting one lanking the rates of well-triances so with a position of supporting one lanking the rates of well-triances so with a good rates is never popular with the paoper" and the princes their news balls a story of new last soolds the led train and convenients as buildies.

lafortunately, there only serve to prove that danking will vey a perpopular with the mospl and that the imperialism and IIP are always approximation in operator the poviet Pistries and the Soviet Covers, a rest orangination and independence more ment of which.

Them left fremeded for Ferming on the same day: Information course from I did a tropost that the Ginese miling class and its manday down to class." are a will income still, the Reasons wire on who also "brown the ball has es on the ese of Shaw's arrived at Pointing that he thinks the best scheme to such a distinguished genet being to leave him to idriself an less in the court of the likes to. The Peisian force—timal field as resolved how so whose is the first expelsive and is belocal, originated from the distance of the first expelsive that the belocal, originated from the distance of the first englished, where the from what they had been and the kill in the kery and the phase, thus they could not be unside and to be a decoration as for in white there exists and to be a decoration as for in white there of the court of them. And note, assum, a story is involved.

That the corliderance for an this less lon, the fore record to long a

\*T scholer of Imperializating Chinose Jandlords in a 13 down from the or a milit. To have advenued a dopod con abspriba i 1999 in 1990 i distribui 1997. "Young Jarshel", Be sontly, the Chira Tengre for Civil 7: 1 at 7 Landa of the Milliam of the land complete and something complete in the land of the ray, gran girt dir. The Bride are 118 of Operator is the magnetic description in the Color of Colors and Colors Therefore, the projection to the majority of the first of the first of the first ను తాయాంగ్ ఎం. క్రేం బహ్యం కే.ఆ ఆంగ్రంలో ఇంది ఉంది. ఈ ఉంది. ఈ క్రేమిక్స్ కాట్ చేశాలు ఉంది. ఈ క్రేమిక్స్ కెట్ట్ tit, kan bere de de je italije in 1995. Die en 1995 in die engeen dit gebruik bestellig daar bil Gebruit red in torm the compression of the entropy of open in the coordinate prisons, When it and look that and its woll and a prince visit to Gene programment? ರಾಣಿಕರ್ಯ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕಟ್ಟರಣಕ್ಕಾರಿತ, 12 ತಿರ್ಣಕ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ೧೮ ಅದರ್ ರಾಣಕ್ಕಾರ್ ತಿರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಣಕ figure, respective section of the local configuration of the section F tind one slightupe sign of maleronement in the prisons" and "The T hat are the a to dilliber, kederatory was upderly formed? In the oran liver, metad, and the sursul was accorded as a commerciation, and no ai-· Hy, informule. The to a looked out the state size political prisoner and wrote blue on the form electify as one deline's in the world-ferous Dr. an-fire, a remarkly has suffered a share switch from blone " policy thely out of Pearing I at their could say enthine unfavorable to "his now prome not ? and be wasted on d to dress give able might be bold by diadiane Sum all about life dirty tricks.

who European and American workers might have heard much of this lr. a Ehib of China. Here is a stance of knowing him more closely!

chirallely acressed to the assessment of a insure a trace to the side of a second section of a second section of a second section of a second section of a second section of a second section of a secti

The little of the state of the

The first of the first of the foliation of the case day. Information on the first of the strong of the strong of the first of the strong of th

And the second of the second control of the

Litter to the control of the control

the property of the property of the property of the property of the prisons and "in The prisons" and "in The prisons" and "in The prisons" and "in The prisons" and the prisons of the prisons and the prisons of the pr

to European and American markers mists have been deman of with  $1r_{\star}$  at this of time. Here is a state of theorems him more closely.

\_ = big Gun balt by bibastikt in Simighal Caritalians save grods before northers Death and woulded road over 200 corners demend server as equion of factories

rwo successive rig , as-remory discussions thank as torkers of taxabwit on lob. That dury, with norm when his dond, her save a worthdad. The dead the transled the lot feet raid they touried the continued

LE Blue reinlight today the drugine number of Trateur. Given, Who are responsible simular to an a high bigs. The improved when any is about the second of the boat bigs. prompt of regaless fixed me so which in the still not a fixed into the reor I duty on a transfer on the constituence of some of the contract of ్రా ప్రభాశ్వారం స్థాని కోట్లు స్వార్ణు కార్యకుడుతో పార్చారు. మార్జున్ని మండ్రి స్వాత్స్ కార్డు కుట్టి కార్డు కుట్టి - Indi of the or inerrors of garnired to us see this dishesor.

the girms needless barrened in the Characte Contractory to the Court of to the leader of compating opens of broaderens. For a total newer book is g ster da fod "secure i specifor."

all states of the second control of the second reduced as a folia distriction Tencory that consequence of the constains a course to contribution, the high the for the and help the account to allow, it is there exists to built a marrier professional realization communication of the order of the communication ex exists core provides.

As shows yed, so, let ware the same been aread to the of well and another than the decidence of the standard of the same series of the standard of the same series of the same series of the same series of the same series of the same series of the same series of the same series of the same of the same of the same series of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same series of the same of the same series of the same of the same series of the same same of the same same series of the same of the s

After to didest the control of the control of the control shows about the control of the control impection to the a language.

inspection to the silventhes.

10.5, within one sale indicatly work, thether discussor of the silitar of the last silventhes and the last silventhes and in a statistic fore in discussive begans at the last flatter of the silventhesis and the last flatter would be and building college d. 17 dead and 32 would be the oppose, builded by the Yung so expitalist, shortly after the accession, uneniously adomed the unrescould a recurration of the shortgeing court in the noise rooms the main cause of the barring of gesoline in the wants areas, hence the life session.

This explosion as well applied accide any page is list-lift-depicted.

list of arting mast --- are in the most applied aminamous for labors in Chinai

For the Che. One incident, of the original forces overment of Chine issued a manifer to relation out the erroller of the Imperialist-kiff explaintain of the toiling mass as, the improvement for the workers in the forth bistrict and call for the structle for the security of the lived of the workers, labor insurance, etc., especially, those workers as in minos or relivant, where there are more risks;

the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers are the families of the dead workers are the families of the dead workers have organized up and are demanding the families of the dead workers are the families of the dead workers are the families of the dead workers are the families of the dead workers are the dead workers are the families of the dead workers are the dead workers are the dead workers are the dead workers are the dead workers are the dead workers are the dead workers are the dead workers are the dead workers are the dead workers are t

11,000 for every feed, and, a workers again rectory Inspection movement is being lambhed, calling all the rescory workers in Shanging as well as corkers in whole nation to stryight for this security of workers life and labor insurance. ( District )

JAPAN CATTURES JEHOL; FALSE RESIDENCE OF REP TOTALIN EAT HED Thile the Soviet Government Intensities the leading and Development of National Revolutionary War

(1) Poual carature of JebelFrovince, betterding to Gnarbar, Feiping and Pienssin in Resion

The capure of Jelol, sweeping of worth Crima and attack of mongolin are apparently only prearranged place of Japanese in arialist's plan of dismemberment of China, armed interesce of China e Revolution and military offensive towards U.S.S.R. It is therefore which hexpectation that after months of preparations and a few weeks of air tombing, Johol, following Shanbaikwan, will eventually fall into the hands of Japanese Imperialism. Although the and courseois papers are still selling the stody of resistance at a recin points, the actual fight is now held by none but only those volunters and people resising Japanese with partized and irregular struggles. All major fortress and cities are occided by spanese at the early retreat of the half forces.

the Japanese military, on occupying Jehol, besides its routine so whing and shoughtering of Chinese people, does not lose the for the arradgement of in astrock of Charbar, to which the Shun Pao reports on march Joh. "The Japanese ihis my of far declares on the day of occupation of Charbar the chart of Charbar the chart state of the Manchakue for negotiation of a baise the which should be clearly the Japanese ambition is by no means limited by the gate of "chol." Similar news appear also in other foreign and Chin se papers indicating that operation in Charbar is only a mather of time.

Peiping and diensin are even in kine Consion, The Shan Fao wire stater on ear. 4th. "Massa, a from Chingschangtes cells that newly movement of apanese army is soon at Shanhaikwa; utmost tension feet at Shihno-ricer front; Japanese recurrencements are unde at ar--ong-mino(-原身)Chao-Shun(3 4) and muthrang(情報) villages; one Capthese boutleship at lives Chingwhangtao." And on the same day, thun kee reports: "As a result of repeated secret military meeting the Supanese military authority has divided reitsin into seweral districts .... Seme three or four thousand of plain clothes men have been hired and ordered as careage disturbance at any time by first threwing fixing bombs in Chinese street; and fire to the Japanese settlement so as to offer the Japanese an excuse of starting an offensive." Shun Pao states on March 5th. "The situation et than halkwan has been much intensified since the fall of Achol; some 600 Japanese soldiers reached the station in the might of Mar. 4th. with one ar pered train; four airplanes are seen detesting the city in the, moon time of 5th. " Reuvers reports on 6th. "Situation is grave to Shauhaikwan, Japanese croops are arriving in big numbers, while Japanese detective planes are very motiv. over the Chinese front." The Eastern fines wires on 6th, "The Jam nose planes at dientsin is preparing defeuse...houses adjoining the Chinese streets and the Japanese settlement are occupied at random, machine gun station and strougholds are being build in these houses. Shun Pao states on Mar. 5th,: highe Japanese military at Pientsin declares emergency prepartions from 5th, to 10th, It is widely believed that the Japanese force is planning to boat the croops recreating from Jehol at the west of shanhaikwan." And again on March 8 Foreign information states to the effect that the Japanese authority has or-

Α

sibly be only some sort of smokeseroom promptands as the positive action on the capanese part is clearly soon from its repeated protest to the dientsin authority regarding the increase of Chinese troops around these, the plot of blockade of nowthern ports by the stood fleet unit of Japanese havy and the secont bombing of Lambo (A.J.). Sifens (6.7) Chien An (7.7) and Jushan (7.44). All these news serve to explain the conspicators Laplacese desire of taking Pieping and Fientsin in the new future.

willitary preparations are also being made along the Yautze river.

(1) Fall of schol Exposes the sew sell-cut Trick of har Government.

but the quick success and realization of the Japanese plot can only be taked with the help of the UNT government and mil arists, as the forfeit of Jahol is one part of the RMT plot too. Every fact comes to prove that in the ast onths, there are only the bombing and killing of peoples by the laban s in Jahol and that the troops of Tang Yu-Ling Chang Tso-Hsieng and Wan Fu-Ling I'd not do the least fighting. Tang Yu-ling evacuated Changtob on her. and with 200 trucks following him full of his pricate property; while Chang Iso-dising retreated on the same day. Phat the KMT's hand is behind the Pang's retreat has also been openly known. The Chin se people that nonce again the dirtarick of Imp.-I.:

Since the loss of Manchuria through its mon-resistance policy, the KMT government has so much been disapproved by the masses that it has to employ the mask of agression—resisting to cover up its real subs-creience nature. That's why a shower of "arened resistance" "self salvation" has been hailed after the fall of Shanhaikwan and during the addangering of Johol and north China. Militarists, ranging from chiang hai-Shek down to Tang Wu-Lin, all proclaim their firm determination to "fight to the last."

But the giving up of Jehol has long been anticipated by TOP government which, while assuring the people not to lose any more inch of land, arranges to transport all these antique of old palace to the South, winds up universities in Peiping for removing to safer parts and even prepares to relate the rovernment to Changsha (Shun Pao) where is further: North China than either Loyang or Nanking.

Sun Fo, minister of Legistilative Yuan of Nanking, when interviewed by newportment just after the fall of Jehol, stated that "the central government has long anticipated the defeat at Jehol" (Mar. 5th. conversation of Sun Pao appeared on all boss papers) Thus, the forfeit of Jehol is a prearranged plot of LLF government and the "resistance" is nothing but a false play!

Such dirty tricks of har, however, could not escape the detection of the revolutionary masses and the soviet government which points out the major functions of such a trick as:

- 1) to Cover up its persistent policy of submission and sell-out, to smooth down the masses' anti-KMF struggles,
- 2) To place itself under a bether name for fresh exploitation, (".V. Econg, the minister of Manking Finance, has decared the twenty million dollars of "salvation bond"), to cheat for more "salvation contribution" and to raise hip scale imperialist loan for the milimary expense against the workers rand peasants! red army,
- 3) Especially to cover units real intention of suppressing the only

and the state of t

anti-ing. force---the workers and measures' red armies (300,000 croops were mobilized against the Kiangsi red arm oulg next day of Chiang mai-Shek's announcement of "going morth to resist Japan."), as Chiang's arrival at hiangsi were tarked with the Central Loviet Governments' setting forth of the military compromise with all armed forces for the unified front against Japan, the red armies' intensified struggle to echo the morth-eastern volunters and develop the national revolutionary war, and the unations call throughout the nation of "opposing the red-suppression" and "80% of nation's soldiers to restore lost territory"!

4) Although due to the Japanese invasion of Jehol and worth China, the Japanese-American conflict over the Pacific is intensified and the U.S. A is looking forward to aKM? resistance as the vangurard fight of a Japanese-U.S.A. clash, that the false resistance of and might serve to soothe the anti-KMT and anti-imp. Sentiment of the Chinese masses and to act as the way-clearer for the imperialist rotation of China is well understood and supported by all inperialists. Such an imp-KMT intrigue, however, is more conspicuous learned by the vast masses of Chinese soiling people on the occassion of the full of Jehol.

And what' more, situation becomes nore grave after the full of Jehol:

KMT continees on to play its part of false resistance although Nanking manages to issue the arrest of dang Yu-wing, the former governer of Jehol, and Chang msuch-Liang adds one more resignation telegram to his frequent resigning record. Even Chiang Mai-Shek, after being depeated badly by the Red Army at Miangsi goes north, issues balk of self reproach regards the Jehol affein and vows that "as long as the lost territory is not recovered, the Japan-opposing action will not be stopped." (Mar. 8, central News agency, Chenghhow wire) But the vast Chinese people only sneers on such cheatings, Muowing that Tang Yu-ling is safe and sound in the imperialist concessions of dientsin and that Chiang's coming north is only for the solving of domestic problems among the North China warlords and the plotting of suppression of the revolutionary movements in North China.

Other branches of EMT militanists such as the Southwest government at Canton, the 19th Route Army at Fukieu, etc., are only busying in competing the play of false resistance with Chiang Mai-Shek and Chang Msuch-Liang. Inspite of their high sounding telegrams issued daily, their action has been nothing more than cheating for more peoples' contribution for the strengthening of their own forces and sending more troops against the Red Armass under the inperialist hint.

(3) Upsurge of peoples' anti-papan, anti-imp. movement amid increasing while terrosism

Soviet Government's firm lesdership in the development of National Revolutionary war

The fall of Jehol and the expenses of KMT's false resistance only bring higher upsurge of the anti-Japan, anti-imp. movement. The North-eastern volunteers, although isolated from any external help and being constandtly in the danger of being dissolved by the KMT forces, are fighting desperately and militartly; the students and workers at Tientsin and Peiping are furiously waging anti-imp. movements; while the markers, peasants and revolutionary

water to the trace of the contract the trace of the contract o

or of the open who has componented while which is the conditionary access that the condition of the componented while who expects translationary access that repeat the first one canges of while analog to "of the people is gaining will populately, while especially the accidency, while their elevations, with their elevation of under spragates for their own incomest, have their unta-ing. Enti-Laft struggles elevated too, the Shanghai messes are now enganized whier the "anti-lag." Tongord "Condition for Postoration of heat feathery" theeple's self salvation afthe world enti-lap. —was League". The anti-lap, league is leading a wind struggle against the File giving up of Jehol and now if their and is planting to hold a nation wide composes of the in the coming May.

Reversheless, the wille serror of Miff incre is with the rise of cutiimp-kint revenuest Chary Hs on Lang of Rientsin and samping pure on absolute
car newards and anti-Japanese meetings, expressions and is enstwations, and
a and kill of revolutionary fighters have become cornorphase in the derivMills the long suppressed puople of Naching he exhain theodole even to exq.
grees that mountains after the Jehol call. Snangher is onen more sevicus
where the Miff baseau of profits salesy, the session like samete and the unitd points for the Lip hap early out high site or as that shapped of revolutionary members, along the Yangire vally, the hart has good as sone to
put surrage hard at laws against any actions a seventh had not been put inguarding the Japanese, as in markow, a marking a seventh been put into offset marging with surmary a securion so a pervisionally been put into offset marging with surmary a securion so a pervisionally at labs of labs of the
re, and student meetings. But despite all those, the hardes revolutionary
securion of anion Knew how me orasis the Miff active vector multiparty.

This one map, partition or Chira consol to a new seaso with sea Call of Jenol and the sell-cut of all North Cana by 1988, the computer of Somes China and the Red armine are worth resorting:

- (1) The copies and Soviet Government, in all their analysis, opinions and or it, expose to the bettom the orine or the imp-lift and convices with from after floor the Connect masses that their analysis, applicant and calls are correct than the way they pacinted out its one only way out for thing to get mill of the year of impr-hap.
- (2) who med armies which right dilicantly against one self forces herein for a direct cruck with the depended imperialism win old-in the mackery in . It is a climate, super and precimal, such a victory is checkersty imperative for the development of the institutal revolutionary was:

Leadwin to, on the eve of the fall of Johol, e.g., proteightes its members of pointing out the pleasing larger of imp. pertation of thins, the surffall of Jehol and the absolute necessity of prophes self imming up and the development of it national revolutionary mem. Especially the military composite for one united entireimp. Home suggested through producest to the control forest development has been rescribely stated to the measure. All the delicated parameters parameter has been rescribely attend to the measure. All the delicated parameters parameters, and the involutionary puople new knew that only thin again, the new three products for the control factor of the later from the product of the later from the product of the later from the factor of the later from the product of the later from the product of the later from the later for the later from the later fro

LINESE MORRERS' CORRESPONDACE D. 60 VOS TIL

11 Mar. 193

The said of the said of the said

Revolutionary ( aposition as means to Strengthen the Red army, sobilize the masses, develop the A Anti-Lajorialist a a boviet baion to continuous movement, thruggle for an hardet bistricts— to measure the "buppression of mass, of Ing.-mar and the uncertenist appression of Japan.

In February, c.w.c. has reported as a news about the moved the eary competion in the General Bovict District. Recist, we have obtained none more informations about it, and, elthough mostly about carried one in July, sugast and entember least were chick due to the white termor come to our lead rather decad, we still for a true motion of end air ificant enough to be sold here:

The prime a resistive shorted on a fit is not enabled their fourth are beginned the arms of the central to-

- Commence of the comment on the best parties
- ( ) Miller a no const. revo. closury var

at blotted and a second and a second of the commetition works:

- (3) Towns of Lord Lord For the covered who
- (A) 22 2 . m. . . .
- (6) Distributed in Lettone Force; and secritization of covermental Fig.
- (6) Trade union movement
- (7) inti-ing. and U.S. E. h. so port motomore
- (a)Clavification of the reactionsries

the second and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second

- (9) homen and culture
- (10) Improvement of soviet organ
- (11) Party and c.y. work

Hore lets see a few examiles depicting the results in general.

feking Shengli Ssien(drivephent fown) as an observe, 793 men were incited to join the red ermy in three months, with workers and hired peasants leading composition; 274 men to join the Independent Scarch Regiment, 25 trush works to the had army academ. more with a few factors of had army academ. more within for the favor of had army a few or or in organization of Red arm, but orthing to mittee was bery such a part. In the openation of Red arm, but orthing to mittee was bery such a part. In the openation of runningage, in Red Arm, were instantily stacked, burster, will in the Industrial character compositions were carried out for rifle paliables, extrained, and included political analysis—outh one rights and power or had almy was grantly into ceased.

Socondly, within three months, the manual hasian amoral ded in the disking the guard regiment and three parting units, hapecially herits were contribute the model young biometrs, which, being distributed to the various distributed lages and army units, rowelled excellent help to the regular fighting force: Third, the masses of frengli Baien were particularly notive in participated were to help and comfort the Red frm., 29,400 delibers of Soviet Fond were carributed and received in cash. Almost the whole remediation was organized, to troops for frome-corrying transportation, destruction, priding, medical-leiving, washing, and comforting. 30,000 people were recorded to have joined a frame-carr, ing and transportation work in three lonths; although the fruction and guiding work were not well done, the participants were large in

number and were quite a Wusiastic. Comfording movement had been held for 20, times within three months, with about 10,000 pairs of straw shoes donated and a considerable amount of again, port, been souff, cakes, fruits, lovals, tooth-powdor, and cash money. What is one of particular mention as that the women masses participating the washing, releiving and comforting work were not less anthusiastic than their rate compades in joining the competition, and in many instance the, were even superior than the name. Some toman joined just as these males could do. Most of the young women revealed their desire to be led soldlers too. (a pomeral phenomen a in soviet district not only confined to the follows).

courtney, is to the land problem, a big change has removed that the time of the problem revealed month inspances in displaces in sticm, the land several been given good land, or the land cords having been seen those of land, store the displaces of land, store there were did restified and the land revolution was accounted.

or or reprise to a resulted also in trade ration monders, majorly or appeted for the restination of povint later later. The are a linear and hire execute well as were prompthogod in frequent major; the relation of the later in questions like land revokation, even.

The anti-import is 3.5.5.F. a proposition of the formerly rather wak, But these three means brough a radical change who were retrained; began anti-important and mass accordance; possible meant of levale the ancess' dati-important sensitions and mass according very method to devale the ancess' dati-important sensition, playing a pig-part in supporting the policy of control soviet government of derectly answering Japanese aggression by creating the half attack. Mean while, the U.S.S.R.-support league also developed 15,191 members in Shengli Haien within those 3 months. The masses' under attacking towards the necessicits of armed support of U.S.S.R. were elevated.

Besides, the clarification movement, the work in soviet treach, the corty and the e.y., culture and education, recreation equipment, won as a problem (especially those anti-Feudal stuggles and struggles for participation of a policies), construction irrigation, forest, and improvement of a problem struments all won big progress with relatively satisfactory requires to the error not going to detail due to space.

Ent thengli "sien is only one "sien taken by random as an example and in many respects it was not yet the best sien we could give. Yet it is sufficient to reveal the enthusiasm of reclutionary masses in the soviet district, the strengthening of the bulshevik leadership and the actionty developed by means of "Revolutionary Competition". It is needless to tell that the leadership of the competition was neld by the bulsheviks—the party provincil and the asien councils, while the masses, encouraged by the Bulshevikleadership were able to start spontaneous competitions in many work.

Of couse defects were existing, and the mair defect was still due to the in sufficient mobilization of the masses. The land confiscation, the check of the ulaks obtaining better lands and the restoration of stolen lands from the landlords were in many cases done without the real masses struggles; traces of orderism were still seen in the trade union movement instead of

in some tery rare eases, the distribution of Soviet Bands were date with postpulsion. And Eastly, although the soviet forcen have revealed make positivise, awakening recently enthusiasm and activity during the revolutionary was, the somen movement was still under estimation and backward.

SULMARY OF THE VICTARY OF RED ARMIES TO 1932, CEVERAL SOVIED DISTILLSTAND

"Armed Fevolutionary wasses Opposing the Armed Counter-Revolutionaries Is One of the Characteristics of Chir Se Revolution.---Stalin"

the imil forcer of airplane and caunous are not used against the depants out of suppressing of soviet China, here is the reply by our vilible to education:

total seizure of

hifles 91280
Camons 34
Crench mortars 1 35
Machine gund 1090
Airplaned 6
hadio Cransningers 13

"ive white army fificers cancured:

Devision herds 3 (Lieus, reneral)
Britade heads . 11 (Frigade general)

Regiment heads 18 (Colonel)

Shou:

Livision heads 3 Erigade heads 6 Regiment heads 10

mumber less marjors and captains are killed during the war. White soldiers rebelled and turned to the med Army 3452 men.

| Big | rkIUmPa | Ü'n | Klancel | hEL | Arnicin | 3933(Jan. | l <del>,</del> ∃q | 1.11 |  |
|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----------|-------------------|------|--|
|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----------|-------------------|------|--|

#### Seited:

Liv

| 7.000               |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Rifles              | 12,363 |
| big guns            | 5      |
| rench wortar        | 2      |
| Radio Station       | 1      |
| e Capture:          |        |
| Brighter cenerals   | ?      |
| Regimental generals | . 1    |
|                     |        |

Killed:

Brigade general

Regimental general

# CHINESE WORKERS' CONTESTONDENCE VOL. 11 NO. 62 MAD. 30,1933 PLASANTO EMPRUGGICA IN PAR VAITE DISTRICOS ON CAINA

#### IN COE PASC MALF YEAR

Peasants struggle is an important phase of Chinoso Revolutionary neverent.

Under the oppression and expolitation of imp.-Mat, the mural economy of Chinese farm villages has completely become bankrupt.

The self-support economy has been swepp over by the invasion of 'incerialist commodities which easlave the abrarian people with commpdoty economy. The banruptcy is further intensified with the capitablistic economic crisis which sweep the whole world. The colk trade, for example, has been completely broken, with the few million wilk work raisers in Miangau and Chekiang starving. The prices of rice and there agrarian products have neen brought so how by imperialist duming and the exploitation of landfords that formers simply coulding afford to pay the due rent and tax.

The rule of WHR is primarily constructed on the feudal exploition of the farmers. Due to the continual outbreak of militarists wars, materialized of the campaign against the ever-growing red armics and the suppression of revolutionary movements, the Neth-landlords has burdened their fermers to a terrible extent.

Szechuan, for instance, has "its corn tax precollected as late an 1971, not to say other taxes as those for opium and others" (Feb. Taxillor), provincial, Hsien and districtal taxes, there are Field tax, national crisis tax, the stamp tax, house tex, field surveying tax, sand-field tax, slaughter tax, cattle tax, guard tax, self-government tax, police tax, material tax, insect-curing tax, house numbering tax, material tax, education tax, village tax, tea cup tax, population tax, and fund for Agrarian Bank, totally 3/ varieties of tax. (Nor. 3, 1972, Chung has bally News) And the taxes are collected not in a gentle manner: "The tax collector often resort to force. A catain hairs government took away a certain farmers coffin to settle a due payment. Old rugs and cloths are call taken any as reyments. The only food of the poor farmers such as potatoes and cabbages, were all emptied by the Saien missioners." (Jan. 28, Ta Kung Pao) That a cruel sketch!

The only way out for the farmers under such greedy exploitations is to orush the shackles of the imp. Eaf.

The four times of great victories won by the Chinese Workers and beasants Red Armies have not only brought despited beleief of poviet Power among the masses but have also excited the most backward peasants to bravely join the revolutionary front.

Since the past half year, tax or rest-opposition, assed sprisings and parisus fighting have been broken out for many times. The following is a list assessed assembling to time sequence of the Pollowing Simplification the past better as appeared to the following simplifies the past better as appeared to the first beautiful.

| 0 | 7. |  |
|---|----|--|
| ı | ¥  |  |

|                 |                     |                                        | 2                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date Province   | Haich No.           | of Fart                                | Nature                                    | Remarks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 15/10 Szechuan  | Kiangrain           |                                        | Armed "ax-                                | Oppose the civil war,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                 | (元 清)               |                                        | Opposition                                | fight withlecaltroop                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                 | Lingohow            | 12,000                                 | Tax-<br>opposition                        | polition the Heien Government, hiot out broke, destroy the maien govit, land a certificates burned. 200 arrested, Nowe than 10,000 guthered on being alermed, all the local officates to destroyed,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 8/11 Anchei     | Satundag<br>(% \$)  | 1,500                                  | For lands                                 | The Haten magnetrate addists the landlord to exact the farmers from theirlends; clash results in the magnetrate being "killed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 10/11 Shantbrag | Johchao<br>(8 ﷺ)    | 2,500                                  | Partisan                                  | Division of gorn and land,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 145/11 Kianceu  | Weining<br>(M 📆)    | 700                                    | rax-op-<br>position<br>demonstra-<br>tion | Opposing increase of<br>tax, men and women<br>demchished the Asien<br>office, then demon-<br>stration,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 20/11 Suiguen   | ingno (65 ig)       | 260                                    | fax-opposi-<br>tion Demon-<br>stration    | Cultivation Euroan<br>Besieged for camed<br>of tax.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 16/21 Kiangau   | Svenghai            | 500                                    | Demonstrat-<br>ion                        | Farmers at Pengpu (1996) bosighed the city government opposing the scap lsory en- effecting of lands py ministry of Railrock for new station to be built replacing the one demoliphed by Japanese becape, ing,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 27/11 Ezechman  | Shengkd : 2<br>(恢复) | 2,000                                  | Partinen                                  | Advance once only ten<br>11 from Obsesting,<br>important costereis;<br>conter,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| /12 Jehol       | Linnan<br>(全事)      | <del></del>                            | abbogities                                | Cne rigaont of Kim, soldiers dispetched to the scene.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                 | Shairmai            | 1,200                                  | Penonstra-<br>tion                        | The men and women of Pangua deciands train to go to Nanking fer petitioning. Trouble on the station,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 7/1 Szeehvan    | Wen Esies           | 3,000                                  | Pertisen                                  | Minitions seized, once cantured to Figure                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| S, a Kiangsu    | Talgiman (A.A)      | 550                                    | Potition                                  | War Mistrice fersion<br>decamined free for<br>the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| •               |                     | ************************************** | 4.4.4.                                    | The state of the s |

....

- 374

|      |                |                                | - 3                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3/2  | Chekiang       | Chapuc 150 (f sg)              | Riox Fax-<br>opposition                  | the collection of gnard tax several peasants ware ammested. Peasants gathers at and dendified the grand bureas, seized the many from their wore defeated and disarred.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 15/1 | Kiangsu        | Hantung 3,500<br>(由 组)         | Cax-<br>orposition                       | Oppose the guard tan, 10 modish vallage bureaff disars the cuard minitia; Four neasonts killed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 20/1 | Kienrsu        | Nantung 60                     | Pertiren                                 | Foasants of East villages stack the guard minitia and seized the arms,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 25/1 | Chekir ng      | Hongehow 250                   | Pecition                                 | Demand Relief after being amportantions by taxation and low price of corn.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1/2  | Chekiang       | Chenhai 2,000<br>(镁功)          | Armod<br>uprising                        | During the new year, on<br>the occassion of polico-<br>men's preventing of per-<br>ploy festivity, peasants<br>and petry citizens joined<br>to actack the bracess of<br>public sofbty, disarmed<br>the police.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 7/2  | Hopei ?        | Ting- 7,000<br>Exien<br>(t.i.) | Anti-Japan-<br>esc demon-<br>stration    | Led by the Ting-Haion<br>Agrarian Manation coun-<br>cil, many participated<br>with high onti-Japanese<br>sentiment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 12/2 | Cheriang       | (15%) 600<br>(15%)             | Pax-ormos-<br>ing rick                   | Demolish and disarm the police.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 13/2 | Chekiang       | 71mg/281 500                   | •                                        | Ompose the guard tax.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 13/2 | Chekiang       | (金块)                           | •                                        | Comese the wine tax, de-<br>median the residence of<br>the tax contractor and<br>disand the relace suppre-<br>ssing them. Europe of<br>Public Safety burned.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 15/2 | <b>Lings</b> a | Rushin 7                       | Division<br>of John                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 28/2 | Salyuan        | Eatloien 5,000 (A 1)           | Domonstra-<br>tion for<br>Inx-opposition | noice government besided, tax-collector meltrequed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3/3  | Kingsu         | Avanfula 300<br>(% %)          | Division of<br>corn Rict                 | 4 comittee is organised<br>to divide the corn, seise<br>arms. Led by a prinary<br>schoolmaster, still deve-<br>leping.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 7/3  | Hopei          | Haintane 450                   | Partisan                                 | 5 villages as here, land<br>and comm divided, arms<br>seisod, developing.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 17/3 | Kienesu        | Y:00-08 1,500                  | Pare-                                    | Omose guard tex, danclinh major's residence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 10/3 | Crokiane       | Shianthen —<br>(d) m)          | Arrest Root                              | Oppose compulatory use of improved silkery, armed riot deschiches schools end offices.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 7.   | in above 1     | ist is he no mi                | والمنافقة والمنافق والمنافة              | BELL AND THE PROPERTY PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF |

The above list is by no many complete as such that are generally emphassed from bourgains papers, and that the bourgains informations read and those places where prescriptions are relactuals and the complete an

about remoter provinces such as Suiguan where we depend upon own c.w.s service alone.

From this imcomplet list, never the lass, we could not the goneral situation of the peasants struggles in China(s while allebated.

- (1) Armed riot in the major form of peasent structure of
- (2) Tax and rene opposition is the central demand of a demand struggles
- (3) Peasants are brave, organizing and solidary. The every stragged was participated with peasants by thousands and thousands is a strong rebutal to those who claim that presents lack solidately. The main message the peasants used was the gong which can underly cold up thousands of peadants in a very short time. To the city-bessige of the Tangelyw peasants were all directed with gongs.

The bravery of the peasants can be seen from the fact that every time the rifles of the volice or guards were defeated by the hoes call spades of the peasants. During the Penguoo peasants' besings of the railway station at Shanghai on Doc. 13, the peasants were pointed which pistols and sweptomith water jets, but "although the peasants become very wet, some of them dash to the policemen, rob down the jobs and beat the policeman. The policemen were reversedly suppoliced to hide up their pistols to avoid being beaten by the furious peasants? (Sin Can Pao, Dec. 14)

What is most significant is the manifestation of polysidal ideas. Everywhere partisan fighting outbreaks; the passants also i instantly arm themselves with the reactionary forces disarred. The children passants doubtlessly are confronting and approaching the foremost front of the Revolution.

Especially in Szechuen and in Haintang Haien of Hopei.

The persents of Ssechuen welcome the Red 4th Army with riots and pertisens, the most glorious examples is the fall of Facture (34) consed by the tex opposition rit of the peasants who captured the city for the Red Army. (Feb. 2 Sin Wam Pro)

Haintang is 20 miles next west of Shihobia Chuang where Chiang Kaithek settles himself for the surrender, cheat and slaughter preparable tions, The people of Haintang answer him with revolutionary partisens which eventually drives Chiang to move to Pacting.

Further, anti-imp, surge among the peasan to is excited with the Japanese aggression, a 7,000 peasants anti-imporpan description was held at Ting Esten, dopei.

Anid the direct oppression of Japanese Japanese Japanesis, the passents of Mancharia develops into ev. higher spage of armed revolt; the main basic compones. Revolutionary partisans are spreading electhere, especially at the border of Mancharia and Koros and ing the Railroad sone, (Red)

SIFUATION OF IMPERIALIST WAR OVER PAGE IC PRIPING AND PIENDSIN FORENCIAL PROY OF JAPAN

1)Attagomism between Japan and U.S.A.

. Danger of attacking Soviet Union

))Fardion of China

a) Estack of Chinese Revolution

Jahol, we have made two correspondences which may be semmaried in the view that Japan, after seizing Jehol, is positively preparing to live we that Japan, after seizing Jehol, is positively preparing to live we into North-China and KMT governor of this, having look Japan under its pretending resistance, is now going to surrender North-China in a similar way. What we want to reint out in this massage is the conflict between the Imperialist towers, especially that between Japan and British and D.C.A., as reflected from the present situation of North-China.

Institute of Pritish and American Imperiation towards the Japanese Imperialist activity in North-china has long been unchanged in principle, that is, agreeing Japan's advance westward to Charliar and stougolia so as to green more sametegic point against U.S.S.R., but international imperialist interest are complex.

Jupan's policy is to edvance towards boty, which she is now accountly realizing. Inspite of the anglo-american interference, Japan, in order to win the leadership of U.S.S.R., attack, and in order to be syperior strategically in the future Pacific war against U.S.A., is urgently planning the capture of Forth-Chira.

Thus the inter-imperialist conflict is tensed with the tension of Japanese invasion of North-China. While at the same time, the imperialist dismenderment of China, as well as the imperialist dismenderment of China, as well as the imperialistic suppression of Chinese revolution is correspondintly intensifized.

has dispatched during her invesion of Jehol her first and second navy squadrons, composing of 39 battleships, to North-China, Vengate River and South China as a precaution to grand against possible intervention by U.S.A. The fall of Chengteh, capital of Jehol province, was taken place on March 3rd., then followed the fall of Rupeikow and Heifengkow successively on mar. 9. Japanese forces then concentrate themselves around Shanhaikwan, keeping a closer relation with the fleet in the Chili Gulf, has making the situation of rientsin and Peiping very much in danger.

Japan's advance towerds Tients's and Peining intensifies the antagonism between Japen and Great Britain and U.S.A., especially the latter.

Meanwhile the American authorit, issues the decision of dispatching 32 ships of her asia fleet to the China Sea and t at a maneuver of defending Philipines will be held in the South-patific. All
these make the Japanese feel meany. It is undeniable that the

th Pacific. If the Asia Fleet is to Stamma in China long, serious situation will be Freeted." (Mar. 23 Shanghai ChinaEvening News stated the National Defende News issued by the Jananese War office)

The same Jamano-American de sin may be seen from the East stricted towards Jaman.

bince Weshington agrees to take mark in the League's Advisory council, Kail attitude towards Geneva has been changed from her superficial nagetive attitude into one of positively. Loo Won-Ran, the Nanking foreign minister states on 15th.: "As we have shown our choperation to League of Nations, we have only the follow that the League's report has indicated and shall not ahange our view however." (Mar. 18. Sun Pao)

Again Chiang Kai-shek, directly supposed by U.L.A., has gone north to replace Chang Hauch-liang. Plante ion of Chiang's own forces in North-China means a direct contact between the Vangua-rds of Japanese and American Imperialism.

- 2) Danger of Attacking Soviet Union—the imperialist entagonist aroused by Japanese invasion of China is expected to be
  divigated anid the actack of U.S.S.R. That's why after the fell
  of Jehol, the Japanese force, besides its advance inside the great
  wall, is directed westward to Charner and Sulguan surrounding the
  boundargies of U.S.S.L. Sun Pao of Mar. 20 states that big force
  of Japanese is pressing tawards Dolonov of Charner from Fengaling
  of Jehol, The offensive against U.S.E.R. is becoming more and more
  urgent.
- 3) Partition of China While Japan and U.S.A. are conflicting to distanter China, other imperialists extend their own interests in their respective circles of influence. Great Britain, France & Italy have all strugthened their military foreces in China. The China times of Mar. 20 reports that French Imperialist is driving from Indo-China towards Yunnan of China.

Eritish Imperialist utilises fiberan Lama to attack Sikong and Ching-Hai, which we have repeatedly reported. Recent report reveal that the fiberan forces, under the direction of British military officers are now concentrating at Pa-an (or Pacang, on the East bank of Kingsa River, Sikong) and Changtunt of South Chin-Hai expecting a drive into Sikong and Ching-Hia. (Mar. 23, Sin-Wen Pao) Hearshile, religious rebels are incited in Sing-Kiang by British I Imperialist for political speculations. Reuters have reported the occupation of Aksu, on the Border of China and U.E.S.R., by rebellions Nahoumedans.

4) Attack of Chinese Revolution The development of Chinese Revolution and Seviet Novement and the openings of the anti-Man-imp.

movement make the immerialist indispensable to attack the Chinese revolution for the protection of their protection.

At Shenghai, irrevialist base for invasion of Mina, leavy ai-

Contract of the second

16 men-of-war (Mar. 16, China Times),9,000-10,000 of regular troops (Mar. 22, Evening Post) and 2,500 of volunteer corps in the settlement.

Shangham Municipal Council (Imperialist government), What's war more, increased the tex burden of the Chinese residents to strengen the police of the settlement. The newly adopted budget for 1933 has increased 3,390 feels, making 7,000,000 taels for the enlargement of prisons, police and volunteer corps, (Mar. 18, Min Cao), to enlarge the force whose sole purpose is to suppress the Chinese revolutionary masses.

Over the upstream of Yangtze, imperialist battle ships are many to help kMr in attacking the Red Armies. Recent London Reuters 2 state that the British imperialist has manufactured high and small gunboat with drainage below two feet, Tower 600 h.p. and equiped with 7.3 in. dia. trench mortars. These new killing machines are a sent to China only to take part in the campaogh against the Worker's and Peasancs: Red Armies.

But inspite of the lack of such efficient equipments, the workers' and peasants' Red Armies have won through their concret policy the support of mallaons and millions of Chinese people and the sympathy and help of the Proletariat and oppressed nations of the world.

As we are clready well informed with cases in which revolutionary Japanese Soldiers in Menchuria refuse to fight China, Sin-Won Pao of Fab. 5th. give us another instance to the effect that on Jan 25, the matiners of the British battleship Alfis (retranslated from Chinese) stationed at Changsha of Ruman sent one steel gun and Box of bullets to the red armies. All these come to manifest how secure by the victory of Chinese Revolution is being supported!

(EMI)

THESE MORNERS! CORRESPONDENCE NO. 40 VOL III 11 Mar. 1953

In February, c.w.c. has reported some news about the revolut mary competi on in the Central Moviet District. Recently on have obtained some more inforations about it, and, although mostly about carried out in July, Magust and obtained fast year which due to the white terror come to our hand rather deved, we still fir them interest and significant enough to be recold here:

The pile correctivion storted of the No distribution and the nature of the central to be against the so for Diphricus. Toolving all the nature of the central to be Nicoria, the major subjects of the connection were:

- Chimalang a to a name of the one and real rates
- to abthic We wrote to the revolutionary war
- (3) Forms of a for the appealance for parameter
- (4) hand Frobhem
- (6) bievacion of mational economy and scabilization of governmental lin
- . (6) frade union movement
  - () )Anti-Lap. and v.b.L.h.-support -ovement
  - (8) Clafificacion of the rosetiousries
  - (9) housen and out ture
  - (16) Improvement of soviet organs
- (11 Ferty and c.y. work

Murc 16th see a few examples denicting the results in general.

Paking Chengli Hsien(Triumphent Foun) as an example, 793 men were incited a join the red arm; in three months, with workers and hired peasants leading a composition; 274 men to join the Independent Guard Regiment, 25 trunk workers to the hed arm; Academ. Meanwhile, the families of red soldiers were help d in accordance to the "Regulations for the Favor of Red Army" and the organisation of Red Arm; Supporting Committee was very much revised. The phenomena of runningsway in Red Army was immensaly checked. Further, within the Red Army athusingtic competions were corried out for rifle polithing, cribling, reading political analysis—thus the fighting power of Led Army was greatly increased.

socially, within three metho, the Sientli asien succeeded in establishing one guard regiment and three parting enits. Especially merits were contributed y the model young piencers, which, being distributed to the various districts tileges and army units, revealed execulent help to the regular fighting force

Third, the masses of Phingli Esien were particularly active in participating war to help and comfort the Bed Argy, 29,000 dollars of Soviet Bond were distributed and received in each. Almost the whole complation was organized into troops for frame-carrying transportation, destruction, gaiding, medical-releiving, washing, and comforting. 50,000 neople were recorded to have joined by fine-carrying and transportation work in three menths; although the destruction and gaiding work sees but well done, the passing and sees large in

number and were quite ent'usiastic. Comfor: ing movement had been held for 20, times within three months, wit' about 10,000 pairs of straw shoes donated and considerable amount of eggs, pork, been stuff, cakes, fruits, towals, tooth powdor, and cash money. What is worth of particular mention was that the women masses farticipating the washing, releiving and comforting work were not less enthusiastic than their male compades in joining the competition, and in many instance they were even superior than the men. Some women goined just as those males could do. Most of the young women revealed their degire to be led soldiers too. (a general phenomen a in soviet district not only confined to thendi.)

iourthly, as to the land problem, a big change has been officated in the three months. Investigation revealed mone instances needing redistribution, the hulaks having been given good land, or the land order busine busine busines acrossed eees of land, etc. These were did rectified and the land revolution was not deepened.

La progents has been resulted also in trade union now test, asjorly samppling for the realization of soviet labor law. The smale mions and hir pusseaus unions were strongthened in Cronoli asien; they were increased and treatments improved. The made mions also loss, and an indimensial part in questions like land revolution, etc.

The anti-imp, and U.S.S.R. coppore movement were formerly mather weak, But these three months brough, a radical change to them: The leading organized of anti-imp. League was reorganized; 36942 meaners were recruited; lantern parada demonstrations and mass meetings were held to the vate the masses' anti-imp. sentiment, playing a big part in supporting the policy of central seviet government of derectly answering Japanese Aggression by crushing the ILT attack. Ween while, the U.S.S.R.-support league also developed 15,191 members in Shengli Haien within those 3 months. The masses' under standing towards the necessicits of armed support of U.S.S.R. were elevated.

besides, the clarification movement, the work in soviet threunb, the part, and the e.y., culture and education, recreation equipment, work is problem (especially those anti-Feudal stupples and structures for particular of a politics), construction irrigation, forest, and improvement of agreement intermediate all won big progress with relatively satisfactory results. We are not going to detail due to space.

but theneli "sien is only one "sien taken by random as an example and in many respects it was not yet the best sien we could give. Yet it is sufficient to reveal the enthusiasm of reclutionary masses in the soviet district, who strengthening of the bulshevik leadership and the actionty developed by means of "Revolutionary Competition". It is needless to tell that the leadership of the competition was held by the bulsheviks—the party provincil and the asien councils, while the masses, encouraged by the Bulsheviklesdership were able to start spontaneous competitions in many york.

of couse defects were existing, and the main defect was still due to the in sufficient mobilization of the masses. The land confiscation, the check of the Tulaks obtaining better lands and the restoration of stolen lands from the landlerds were in many cases done without the real masses struggles; traces of orderism were still seen in the trade union movement instead of

- mobilized against the Kiangsi red arm only next day of Chiang main-Shek a commondement of "going worth to resist Japan."), as Chiang's arrival at Liangsi wer marked with the Central boviet Governments' setting forth of the military compromise with all armed forces for the unified front against Japan, the red armies' intensified struggle to echo the worth-eastern volunteers and device the national revolutionary war, and the unamions call throughout the nation of "opposing the red-suppression" and "80% of nation's coldiers to restore lost territory"!
  - 4) Although due to the Japanese invasion of Jehol and worth China, the Japanese-American conflict over the Pacific is intensified and the U.S. A visitooking forward to aKMT resistance as the vangurard fight of a Japanese-U.S.A. clash, that the false resistance of Latt might serve to soothe the anti-KMT and anti-imp. sentiment of the Chinese masses and to act as the way-clearer for the imperialist partition of China is well understood and supported by all imperialists. Such an imp-KMT intrigue, however, is more conspicuous tearned by the vast masses of Chinese toiling people of the occassion of the full of Jehol.

and what's more, situation becomes nore grave after the full of solo. Add concises on to play its part of false resistance although wanking an eager to issue the arrest of dang Yu-ring, the former governe. The total characteristic constant and also one more resignation telegram to his frequent resonating record. Even Chiang mai-Shek, after being depeated badly by the ded army at mingsi goes north, issues balk of self reproach regards the self-time and vows that "as long as the lost territory is not recovered, the depan-opposing medica will not be stopped." (Mar. 8, central news agency, Chenghhow wire) But the vast Chinese people only sneers on such cheatings, "nowing that Tang Yu-ling is safe and sound in the imperialist concessions of fientsin and that Chiang's coming north is only for the solving of domestic problems among the North China warlords and the plotting of suppression of the revolutionary movements in North China.

Other branches of EMF militanists such as the Southwest government at Canton, the 19th Route Arm, at Rukieu, etc, are only busying in competing the play of false resistance with Chiang wai-Sheb and Chang deveh-Liang. Instante of their high sounding telegrams issued daily, their action has been nothing more than cheating for more peoples' contribution for the strends thening of their own forces and sending more troops against the Red Arch a tunder the imperialist hint.

(3) Upsurge of feeples' anti-wapan, anti-imp. with ment amid thereas in white terrosism

Revolutionary war i

the fall of Jehol and the expense of NMT's like resistance only to an impact upstage of the enti-Japan, anti-imp. movement. The North-eastern lunteers, although isolated from any external help and being constantly the danger of being dissolved by the FMT forces, are fighting desperately and militartly; the students and workers at Tientain and Perpin, are furtherly by waging anti-imp, movements; while the workers, presents and revolutions.

CHINESE WORKERS. CORRESPONDENCE VOL. 37 NO. 61 MAR. 15 1933

JAPAN CA. "URES JEHOL; FALSE RESISTANCE OF SHE CONALLY EXPOSED

While the Soviet Government intensifies the loading and

Development of National Reventions y War

(1) Potal capature of JebelProvince, Extending to Charber, Peiping and Pie tsin in Ression

The capure of Johol, sweeping of North China and attack of mongolia are apparently only prearranged plots of Japanese Emperialistic plan of dismemberations of China, armed interesce of China Revolution and military offensive towards U.S.S.R. It is therefore within expectation that after souths of preparations and a few weeks of air bombing, Johol, following Shanhaikwan, with eventually fall into the hands of Japanese Imperialism. Although and bourgeois papers are still telling the stody of resistance at certain points, the actual fight is now held by none but only those volunters and people resigning Japanese with partizad and irregular struggles, all major fortress and cities are occupied by Tapanese at the early retreat of the kin! fore s.

The Japanese military, on occupying Jehol, besides its routine a sarding and shought aring of Chinese people, does not lose time for the arradgement of an attack of Charhar, to which the Shun Pao reports on march 50%. "The Japanese limitary of war deslares on the day of occupation of Charhat the Charhat authority has already sent massage to the Manchukuo for negotiation of submission which shells clearly the Japanese ambition is by no means limited by the gain of "chol." Similar news appear also in other foreign and Chinese papers indicating that operation in Charhar is only a mather of time.

Peiping and diensin are even in are dension, the Shan Pao wire stater on Mar. 4th. "Massage from Chingshangtao tells that active movement of apanese army is seen at Shanhaikwan; utmost tension feet at Shihho-ricer front; Japane ese recurorcements are made at er-ong-miso(=this)Chao-Shan(3 4) and nu-Chang( ) villages; one Japanese bavileship arrives Changwhangtao. " And oc the same day, Shun Pao reports: "as a result of repeated secret military most; the Japanese military authority has diffided feitsin into several districts ... Some three or four thousand of plain clothes men have been hired and orders. to create disturbance at any time by first threwing fising bombs in Chinese. streets and fire to the Japanese sattlement so as to offer the Japanese ar excuse of starting an offensive." Shun Pao states on March 5th. "The situr" at then haikwan has been much intensified since the fall of chol; some 600 Japanese soldiers reached the station in the might of Mar. 4th. with one ar mored train; four airplanes are seen decesting the city in the, moon time of 5th." Reuters reports on 6th. "Situation is grave at Shauhaikwan, Japanese troops are arriving in big numbers, while Japanese detective planes are ver, active over the Chinese front." The Eastern limes wires on 6th. "The Jam nese force at dientein is preparing defense...houses adjoining the Chinese streets and the Japanese sectlement are occupied at random, machine gun station and strougholds are being build in these houses. Shun rao states on Mar. 5th.: "the Japanese military at Pientsin deglares emergency preparations from 5th. to 10th. It is gidely believed that the Japanese force is planning to beat the croops recreating from Jehol at the west of shanhaikwen." And again on March : Foreign information states to the effect that the Japanese authority has or

dered the Japanese forces not to enter the great wall gate which hely perpend silly be only time north of smakeserada broadands as the positive method the dapanese part is clearly soon from its repeated protest to the dientific authority regarding the increase of Chinese troops around these, the 1100 on blockade of northern ports by the second ricet unit of Japanese havy and the second bombing of Lando (Atl), Sirong (DA) Chien and The number of Lando (Atl). Sirong (DA) Chien and The home news serve to explain the norspiculus Augenese desire of taking Pieping and Tientsin in the new future.

wilitary preparations are also teing made along the Yautze river.

(2) Fall of Jehol Exposes the new sell-out Trick of Law Government.

tained with the help of the KMT government and militarists, as the forfeld of Jehel is one part of the KMT plot too. Every fact comes to prove that in the past months, there are only the bombing and killing of peoples by the fact in Jehol and that the troops of Tang Yu-Ling Chang (so-Hsiang and Wan Forfeld and that the troops of Tang Yu-Ling Chang (so-Hsiang and Wan Forfeld and the least fighting. Tang Yu-Ling evacuated Changle's on an with 200 tracks following him full of his pricate property; while Chang to the same day. That the KMT's hand is behind the Ring of treat has also been openly known. The Chinese people leasn once again the direction of Imp.-KMT:

Since the loss of Manchuria through its non-resistance pality, the Kat was government has so much been disapproved by the masses that it has to employ the risk of agre if the resisting to cover up its real subs-erdience returns. That's why a shower of "and med resistance" "self salvation" has been hailed after the fall of Shanhaikwan and during the addangering of Jehol and north whina, militarists, ranging from chiang hai-shek down to Tang Wu-Lin, all program their firm determination to flight to the last."

But the giving up of Jehol has long been anticipated by JAM government which, while assuring the people not so lose any more inch of land, arranges to transport all those antique of old palace to the South, wind, up universities in Petping for removing to sefer parts and even prepar s to remove the government to Changsha (Shun Pao) where is further to North China than either. Loyang or Nanking.

Sun Fo, min ster of Legistilative Yuan of Nanking, when interviewed by newpapermen just after the fall of Jehol, stated the "the central government" has long anticipated the defeat at Jehol" (Mar. 5th. conversation of Sun Pao appeared on all boss papers) Thus, the forfeit of Jehol is a prearranged pile" of Land government and the "resistance" is nothing but a false play!

5. An dirt, tricks of har, however, could not escape the detection of the sevolutionary nesses and the soviet government which points out the major the strick as:

- 1) To Cover up its persistent policy of submission and spill-out, to smooth down the masses! anti-KMC struggles,
- 2) Pq place it alf under a bether name for fresh exploitation, (%V. Econg, the minister of Manking Finance, has declared the twenty million dollars of "salvation bond"), to sheat for more "salvation contribution" and to raise his scale immerialist loan for the mili
  "A tary expense against the mathematical peace on; red army,
- 3) Especiall, so cover un iss real intention of suppressing the only

in some very representation of Soviet land law through automatic workers' straggle. In some very representation, the distribution of Soviet Bonds were done with compalition. And Mastly, although the soviet women had revealed their positivism, takening recently enthusiasm and activity during the revolutionary was, the women movement was still under estimation and backward.

SULMARY OF THE VICTARY OF RED ARMIES OF 1932, CENTRAL SOVIED DISTRICT:

"Armed Revolutionary masses Oprosing the Armed Counter-Hevolutionaries Is One of the Characteristics of Chinese Revolution. --- Stalin"

The RRP forces of airplane and caunous are not used against the depanese but of suppressing of soviet China, here is the reply by our militant Red Armies:

cotal ceiz re of

kirles ylli80
tarmons 34
tremel mortars 1 35
machine guns 1090
Airplanes 6
Radio transmitters 13

Tive white any officers on sured:

Pevision heads 3 (Lieux, conoral)
Emirade haals 13 (Frigade general)

Regiment beads 18 (Colonel)

Shou:

Division boads 3

Brigade beads 6

Legiment beads 10

number less marjors and captains are killed during the war. White soldiers rebelled and turned to the med Army 3452 men.

| BIG         | CHIUMPA OF LIAMO | El hel Armi | in 1933(Jan. 1729). |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Seized:     |                  |             | •                   |
| Rirles      | 12,363           |             |                     |
| sauk, gia   | 5                |             |                     |
| drench wort | ar 2             |             |                     |
| Radio Stati | on 1             |             |                     |

Live Capture:

Brigadergenerals 2 Regimental generals 1

Killed:

Brigade general 1 Regimental general 2 masses in Manchuosia, "angshan, faku are particularly active under the leadership of c.p.c., to the coorperation with the worean revolutionary masses and Japanese Proletariats. The furor of the Shanghai people towards KMT is so intensified that the slogan of "self-arming up" of the people is gaining wild popularity, while especially the workers, with their elevation of their struggles for their own daterest, have their anti-imp., anti-KMT struggles e evated too, the Shanghai masses are now organized under the anti-Imp. League" "Committee for Mestoration of Lost Teritory" "People's self salvation Association" and the "Committee for welcome of the inquiry commission of the world anti-Imp. -war League". The anti-imp. league is leading a wike struggle against the KMT giving up of Jehol and north China and is planning to hold a nation wide congress of the in the coming May.

Nevertheless, the white terror of KMP increases with the rise of antiimp-kMt movement Chang Hauch-Liang of Tientsin and Peiping puts an absolute
bar towards and anti-Japanese meetings, expressions and demonstrationa, argest and kill of revolutionary fighters have become commonplace in the North
While the long suppressed people of Nanking lose their freedom even to exe
press their mourning after the Jehol fall. Shanghai is even more sevious
where the KMT burean of public safety, the Fuscist blue shirts and the united police (of KMP MD Imp) carry out whole sale arrest and slanghter of revolutionary members. Along the Yangtze vally, the MMT has good reasons to
put stringent martial laws against any anti-imp, revealations in the name of
quarding the Japanese, as in mankow, a martial law has recently been put into effect charging with summary execution to any participants of labs strick
ers, and student meetings. But despite all these, the heroic revolutionary
masses of China Know how to crush the KMT white terror militantly.

While the imp. partition of China comes to a new stage with the fall of Jehol and the sell-out of all North China by KMC, the struggles of Soviet China and the Red armise are worth reporting:

- (1) The c.p.c. and Soviet Government, in all their analysis, opinions and calls, expose to the bottom the crime of the imp-KMT and convince with facts after facts the Chinese masses that their analysis, ppinions and calls are correct, that the way they dointed out is the only way out for China to get rid of the yoke of imp.-KMT.
- (2) The red armies which fight militantly against the KMF forces hoping force direct trush with the Japanese imperialism win all-line rictory in Kiangsi, Fukien, supei and Szechuan, Such a victory is absolutely imperative for the development of the national revolutionary war!

meanwhile, on the eve of the fall of Jehol, c.p.c. promulgates its manifeste pointing out the pressing danger of imp. partition of China, the sure full of Jehol and the absolute necessity of peoples' self arming up and the development of the national revolutionary war. Especially the military compromise for the united anti-imp. front suggested through broadcast by the central Soviet Government has been repeatedly stated to the masses. All the warkers, peasants, and the revolutionary people new know that only through the national revolutionary war and the realisation of the conditions segmested by the c.p.c. and central soviet povernment in the military compremise, which imp. Will sevurely could not realise, that China may be really saved from the fate of imperialistic disamberment! (given in previous correspondence—c.w.c.)

# CHINESE NORTH 'SSPEASALFS' COLSES FONDINGE VOL III NO 64 14. April 1933

BED ARMY SUKROUMD HANGMANG!!

The Red army of the central Soviet Matthet abtechn Nanchang. Its main force has reached Se-chow and Chang-chu-chen an 3rd. The city of Manchang is threatened. The White army duffers a great lose, the soldier unwilling to fight. The Red Army in Section, and Mappels is also molised in great force. The first Victory in whole Kiengei province will soon be realised.

After having gained several brilliant victories, the red Army of the Central Soviet district advanced to Manchang from two routed. One route has reashed Fu-chow, and the other, chang-shu-chen. The Red soldiers in plain clothed appeared near Manchang. In view of the present situation, Nanchang will soon be captured by the Red Army. Now, the city has fallen into great terror, though Chiang-Kai-Cek arrived here on 5thm and, following the suggestion of a German adviser, he defended the city with a most, and he himself went to the front to lead the troops. But the soldiers are unwilling to fight, and most of the ifficence four of death. It is reported that even Cheng-chen, the communication chief, described the front and escaped to Manchang. Even after Chiang-Mai-cak's arrival, the Red Army which had been fighting bravely chainst Countering troops at Furchow and Chang-shu-chen still sixtuated interiorsly.

Koumintang has lost Jehol, and propaged to give up Both China. After the seigure of Johol, Jenganese imperialist planned to empture Mongolia lin order to attack Soviet Union), and to occupy Berth Chine, Evidently, their purpose is to divide whole China and to oppress Chinese revolution. At the same time, American, English, Frech, and Italian imp perialists are also proposing this brigand war for the same purpose. gives the masses under Seviet equirol and Bed Army of Womber's and Jeas same a great importer and responsibility to encose the imperialists and Der which is always faithful to the imperialists. It is one of the main cause of the recent victories of Red Army. The news of Red Army's victony and Biff's defeat has been confirmed even by the Bourgains news paper am which such new is always forbidden to publishe Bren according to the official news from sanking, the red erry captured Tan-Jeng before 2nd and espayed asia . . in the morning on 2nd. Cas wents has advanced to Fu ...... As to the loses Koumintong troops sufficient, even the offict al news published in Menking has asknowledged the full owing facts: 59th 52ml, or 1 list divisions the y perished at the end of Selectory and the continue of forth, two commendate of divisions were expended, one shot, we serpedly womaned, eight or then eightenis throchrigate: generals we were belief, their states community afficers that, and all the arm when the lad army etticited The Program and atter placed in March, the 9th, 19th, and the newly-depend that and 19th Airthium of Southeans broadly This and the newly-Greened Lies and 1904 Advisions of Mouningtons was at lied on working Corner to ... .. ivisions and brigadier generals were sectionally we

and about seven colonels were killed. The news that Chang-chen, the comnander-in-chief, has escaped to Manchang in fright is also spread out from Manking. The fact that Manchang has been surrounded is a great shock to Manking. So, Chiang-Fai-sek, the executioner, left Manking in haste on 4th, and went to Manchang again, and his wreteneed resistence against Japanese invasion won North Ching has been wholly discoved.

According to news in Sun-noe, the red army and Knomentang troops are frighting fiercely near Chen-Sim and Fu-Chow. Michi-Michi-Sim-Gum a Japanese newspaper in Shanghai) states that the soldiers of Knomin-tang army were downhearted and weak, because they had not recieved their pay and allowance for three months, and had been greatly influenced by the propagands of the red army.

garrisoned. Evidently they respond to the red army's attack upon Nanchang. (9th, April)

#### Chiang Kai-Sek Says:

"Don't speak of the resistence against Japanese invansion before the Red-bandits are put down, the offenders will be soverely munished."

A special telagram sent from Menchang (published in Sun Pao, the loading paper in Shanghai) Scatod: "The speech given by General Chiang and self-set before military afficers on 10th are just published. He spoke to the effect that Japan council be resisted unless the communist-bandits can been put down. The fact that the impaiers can be expelled only whon the revot is suppressed has been proved to be tree by the rise and fall of an empire in the history. It is strictly facticles to speak of the constitutions against Japan before the communist-bandits are exterminated. The offenders will be severly punished. Weny one should do his best to toly the suppressing of the bandits at the shortest period".

It is self-end don't that the maps speech is direct to the variety one sodiers who are unwilling to fight Rod Army and domain to resist again, theat Chinag Ksi-ack is more running dog for the imperialists of divide China, and that his coloration of the resistance against dependent invasion is but great cheat. And, the runor that he resisted a self-but decree from Japanese imperialist and held a segret meeting what the first panese supportable before he went to Manchang must be groundleds, [1268, April]

| 平理必然人日军三年的引任信星大王军院                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 辛三 悸 憋                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                  |
| · 州江中安西了亚西山西南北北京山村城市沙河山                                                                          |
| 西次的说。我们在一个主义的是是一个多数了一个人,并且我们的教育。                                                                 |
| 下是了些的,又数于假抵放示下秦主章北。但是皇皇即刻指出,于目下至北阳可感中反映量考虑国主最不                                                   |
| 强同,尤其是美国与日本相比在治地交流是加街生。                                                                          |
| 面野吃的家古安全的茶取食品 实而日本代生                                                                             |
| 接稿的进行其限定的計劃,即一边勾签约为党上等                                                                           |
| 楼福的过行其预定的计划,即一边公安汽车等<br>是一位进入平洋,並不因英国的阻止而指抗其<br>之。日本的3里以高级,为了主太平月战争上到腾大<br>国也见,为没于最快期间从领面北。于是中国主 |

奏到强生太平洋上的柳葵,就很着日本度双草北低型草 目下电刊3最紧张的确错度。同時在帝国主義武士 皇教的人 纳因以及两方直接中国革命追剧的情教。也使对月粮的 强加维度。 (一) 日本的特男 醉帝国生影校侵執腊马派节 一第三两一般陈秋秋从共计学搬三十八般,重力系人,直 小鞋掌北是《文章商》以曾的最圆之于得。《春歌意》的 二日永德美福 中国工作教教和日古北京高峰以甘蒙俊 相继治日里所得,如日本京园正影更乐块多次作榆文一整度 的明神中国民世年诗之形态是为美术。 时帝国主义近16年度,更加激化多英美田公司产之间: 傳報,尤为气日表。 modernia marker 是大學的語《茶麦里知里和 队三十二十张 团往中目的的祖皇。明明而今春日教园松村家 立南太平洋常行防宇菲律等与横挂起战。也都从日间更左方 面感在大不电,"新用的单注意。中国内是及电太平理方面则 口是可言意。倘要若重细重和虚然是影中国在举,则这 意生事重大问题"(三月二十三日的大院和)并制日里等具和 间数国际新闻气。 個時,日氣開衛吳的皇廷,但可以後国民港/街 日间像中巷题事来。 ●極美帝国主義 北三川中日年加了3 中国的 團 日 顾何多景会之战,因此代对日期必要及此由是之此能是

那 E 毫面 以一支加强和 的 能度。 12.2 是外景内性。

BR4回联合作, 法福福国联报董事, 包注为何, 与用股本 度"(三月十八中部) 具持个不明的 万王松发美子园主 文文持意, 有介石之上生, 水里层方脉, 代愁, 建煤层曲等 力, 地区美的有情,也相称解3. (三)進以苏联的危险 日本帝国主英·但是中国引起 海河的衢冥着当年世级举辟中缓华下去。 所以, 主题市临落3次从一方面何阁的此处,一方面更向西征 入星吹名,注意,心里去《野水塘》里,振三十日早起 日本大和由教历董肇、国多海北北、进兴王明的危险 第一年完了! (三) 自《中國 - 生区公割中国的日本本等四中土 (也有自主教者, 如在莫及在學也的學科 如学为庭园图之下,如神神室副中国。英达其古称了多 五重的 李明 三月二十日 好事新福,法原国土夏 幸臣以到一日 中人民的海南侵入中國學院高東 安京国王教教刘用正教的连接为 数指挥 图的 度丰富性的、外心、黄色已有环。这种自治。 主英帝国之文章 指揮二乙指集中心 四年八日日時 黄原里町江東岸)及李色市(夏之思教,3)和西京子幸福 (三月二十三新海报)司時其為日主养生之初上海 是一种 By 3210000 中国中央企业的经过是的发展。 · NOMEN NO. (四) 進文中四草石。 中国草库的支统线屋到上

**美生理立在东西国民党的教皇高强,原传自己的** 

不得不重接加發中無处中國重作致保險和何是故地 生物學有國主於沒華的桂根地上海、全衛 主影饰里3强大的图整、对视频16分次(三月十十分) 新推溯主)正规第 9,000 到 10,000 人 报)好外英级准备集团高图的2,500 而上海工作局(原因主教名政社)更勒力作成 的细粒来行为草等的力量。据最近通过三 极外等债务又投办0339八,000两天子少,000,000 面。 以据习监狱,望验如南图(30+1、及极) +康秋西 汽车国苏名诗歌老郡在的 武党或 > 要 生指21二上116一萬都得有英法全帝国王影的 吃的支配的KMI打工事。最近的概念使三日十六款的 西海国主教史庄了吃水不过第一级 吹, 后有 力。第3.7叶发出处心的高重度新 春董·五支扬并加进及华军: 利的母亲 中國工農 對學在軍 解的學 是沒有接來的立義子 接近利的政策,但如如何或策点度 艺大众的里达的打炸孩 和全安安在在是少学孩子 国情与主要思。日本的士安不不至打中国的事务大不齐大 万年一川二十五至主各村技机 阿非斯兰士兵,知三层湖 上2個社及子灣一讀選擇14里。(二十五日新南北 新皇中国军军疆朝的体设和在DIE 10月:

你是你的不完了了了话我是为好了!—— 我也已知我了情况的人情仍给我的自己看我的我看到 以这一人们就是有一个我看到 以后我们看到我们看到我们看到一个我看到 我们自由的我们看出一个我们看到一个人里时间你们 的复数人的人人的人的人人的人们是好 了的现代我看到明显的我是一个人的我们是我看到一个人的我们是我是的我们是我们是我们们就会到了一种我们是我们们就会我们是是我的人们就会我们们是我们的我们是我们们就会就是是我们

以は致め知道ろの指信のは上去可も

主文なると時代にありりる後を建立自用恐いでは行ちら出い事場のと有久人・援東是(与に川春并川地)北きは正本的同院、よりの言詞すと。

一百十六的城信城五十九川。 sprices 置文大川の北京して信地神後、

沙鳄 广 蛛 奶 大 烽福 以发系成之人 在人里以自己接至了

中上海京美国总统修厂编灯爆炸。 到男女二人一百任人,任二日任人的母母者。如何的一

及大家被、爱」三届没有得到私民和农业会。

生中国 明季快要来到, 所以到土正是全橡坐雪草 鞋功作紧张的壁板。但像除厂室用大量的乳司令首先性 品,但自由遗产家数二人生命的安全的各种工厂成习用工厂 横生版ingh-KHT和不動行,剪型保险的缺乏,造成引 楼的一个惨声。

第一生學及的正意傳播 建丁第一工厂号之事等 日本教工的工工的中政在一工前身后成之成。主要是 的文字是在所谓二厂粮香油,

是当孩厂原如我起港特生福的第二友传话。法 丁有两尺下压血性,宝细量十二人具76名男工145人。平日二 此公司位置了一块世典,到三太子门。

及伊藤鱼二片十一日上的个儿野田十八左右、安慰最然 在中華好場母製作的電線,但再銀花車,於見生火, 第二首三直 18 和任息 夏、本地林阿火光 第一处理事 外国的女性从海壁厂中多名到了海峡的 发, 四处工人的包含做出办在事及是面面统持之中。 工作出了出居信息五

地位,从其实大量中核上的现在,它有八十一人 大概中上人,更任入医师本二十五岁至二十七岁任身的 正去广洋福意生之代上海中外共產階級點

山近 瓜中又得到一里

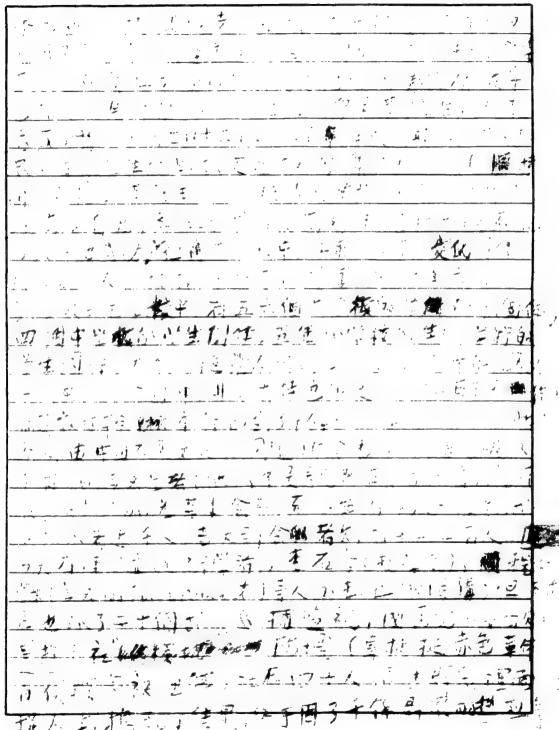
建華,这是主意家以中华大小年 日正党二日本海路教社会易发 1 10 日,里南北,理 KMT 大兵李俊如来和 E春喜体表生处, 胸京维 **微工工工具技,2理编** 治意业 一人因为柳奎自己的 - 以五合同年二十十十十八十八百七

,>

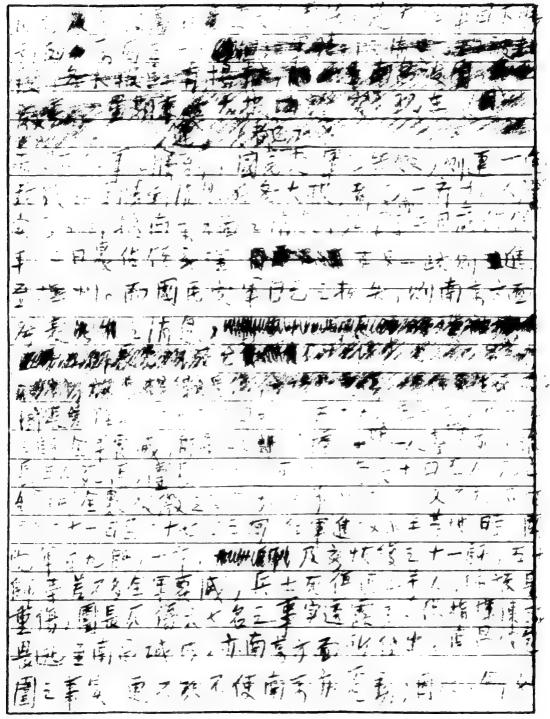
2 f,

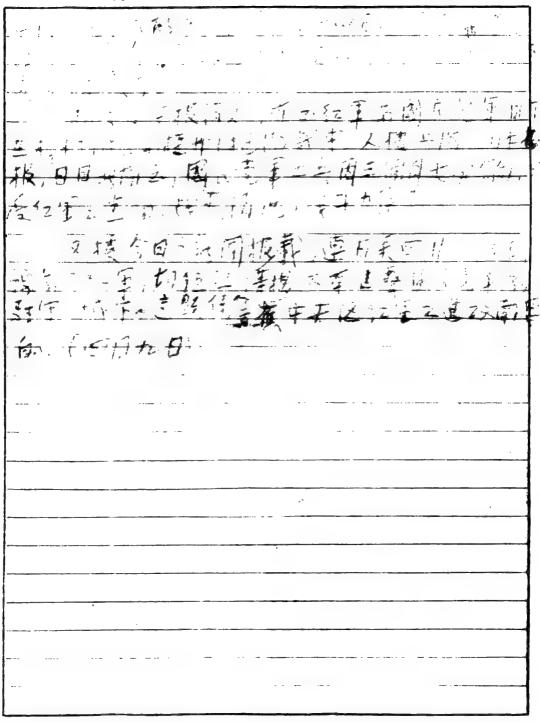
| 平 月、山                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | No              |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | ;   |
| 1、1年年8年4月1日                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>-</i>        |     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |     |
| 13 - 12                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |     |
| (¶ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                 |     |
| 1, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                 | **  |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                 |     |
| 2.7                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                 | H   |
| - 4 T 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                 |     |
| Carlo Mark                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                 |     |
| 10分分中人 化冷                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | • '.            |     |
| 新一块 医原理学 2世 一、 建二甲 黄金、 黄色型                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | · 12 + 12 + 14. | * E |
| of the state of th |                 |     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 |     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                 | N * |
| n to the state of the state of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | \$              |     |
| 一 回 主义二二章题等第一人                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                 | 1.  |
| 富士以为的意义不不 是王帝俊之                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 100             |     |
| 高 100 12 京京过去日,本来中上日                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1. 交互型为         |     |
| 地方看一下的一切不正自己一个分中                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 13. 台。 许:       | . 4 |
| 老石般起了、两条孔为生研条工作。                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 1 1 1 1 1       |     |
| 首有弱烈了所多和为生所多。<br>主题下待了例表, <b>新</b> 年早红烟里于                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2元(京長)          | ind |
| <u>まている / 11 で 1 まずで 12 日 - 1</u><br>チェア・チャル - ケロ・チナハロ・1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 11 11 1         |     |
| 生三月二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                 |     |

15全年於百里或炭,满多暗花。自高松重行人。三、山 梅彩薯冬月巨校巡 其次,生色的幽夜,季何图



可证,自属于达别公园的几个会议此实力 据时上下了... 阿内亚图。 、发儿公童册 ( ) 馬克里五十二八六日前八出機車 为, 您, 就有 社会什么一直册,群海。 2.5年邀季中、上述他 林、对土地、江南五 東京八字 未三元主人之理 海的打克 9 三人と生上的的情報。此外,先人年天日 一面听性從德国版何之建議,恐城外前開前城城河(旗大公报),一面





\* = \$0,000 \$ LA \$ MANUAL TON SE OF 此信堂をルム 九北立古事 花片四维皇人,这里反影将农,反影死员签件,世 的的花生素有多大的工程在海菜、水型人语七人,是在图 直下的地震的最後以前的大大大學 有其一個人 火战 生此不明, 是如果家堂品的理教徒二工人以上。 拉道 五日十二日外如果在次及如海军机造生6日十四人的 建组织建立联石水准与组织与,产到准备等全部之间大量影响 的 拉西教育员的享受就从H下共习事,所以,同日:十四部注意。自任 Karoo W. X+x 4 += = = = = 陈号行头,向据整型发起一人,15两人。 医艾夫森利斯的 获物医超级血温器 五三月下旬,五年班第一次是,中国国际各种发展品,本行人员, 网络松,路子、朱泉山西入城是海, 双形湖 经货货展等 ·是民族主教·國外之外。第二章 · 基本主即其公所以及对 推行成本经公司及 地震和政政生产 维拉是到第三日之中田至在 如理教司长至太平公

准由領部的十五一两人

| 一人改善教,二人被嫌了。                                              |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 拉以为所有专门                                                   | 1 Be     |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·                     | 181      |
| 到自中国少厂回激量的创造了生物间通过最好,同业是例如                                | Z        |
| 维藏,任中操按确子的收验,私加申重经路,制到皇民。                                 | i q      |
| 经出展上关处不能出费义 弹荷柱维持,但好保有遭到                                  | K        |
| P.杜····································                   | #        |
| 已至 所有用之鐘,我似菌的地面好(自治多少厂包所有                                 | 专        |
| 10年)全量AT 累配,按例TEL车更简明的供,每日至特                              | įĮ,      |
| 4、思到是本种的管理到九块地产的外,但现代来,是见心                                | **       |
| 100次更多的北北京小小松荫等:这些地面自由,从水                                 | ZŁ       |
| * ************************************                    |          |
| 西門、東京時代を北京は東京かり場下と内                                       |          |
| 年,他们们的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的自己的             | <u> </u> |
| 海省级特达 20 90 法 13 3 3 A 14                                 |          |
| 海珠 技术的,政府政治自己主国大家和,所以改统                                   | <u> </u> |
| 7.36 42 - 74 8 may 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 | 100      |
| 工厂教授设施主要本的创造市已。                                           |          |
| 产价以,费克克特最高,不主心,实现在有70万瓦 KM. T                             |          |
| 里等海的 版艺艺 新维州                                              |          |
|                                                           |          |
|                                                           |          |
|                                                           |          |
|                                                           |          |

C. & S. B. Registry

# SUBJECT

(20) Report by D.S.I. Everest, 2.2.33.
Copy of C.W.C., Vol. 3, No. 51, Jan. 19, 1933.
Obtained from French Police.

Form No. 3 G. 25,0541-51

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

MUNICIP

POLICE.

Special Branch 8. 2.

-

## REPORT

Date February 2, 19 3

| Subject (in full) | Chinese Workers' Correspondence dated January 19, 1933        |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   | (Printed in the English language).                            |
| Made by and       | Forwarded by A.S. Soveret.                                    |
|                   | I forward herewith for your information a copy                |
|                   | of the "Chinese Workers' Correspondence," dated January 19,   |
|                   | 1933, which has been obtained on loan from the French Police. |
|                   | Enquiries regarding the source of this publication            |
|                   | are being made by the staff of this Section.                  |
|                   |                                                               |
|                   | BB. Enert.                                                    |
|                   | D. S. I.                                                      |
|                   |                                                               |
|                   | Officer i/c Special Branch.                                   |
|                   |                                                               |
| liginal con       | 77, 54                                                        |
| indus with        | me to sur. Wille you blease wake five                         |
| tis m             | copies of the attached in of Chinese                          |
| 123 BAZ           |                                                               |
| 6.24              | Workers correspondence. U Iff                                 |

1-10 10 3/6

Fine Bohus of the "Chimic

V. S.MC - Capt. Sicker

42

7.2.33

D.J. Everest Should not the copy of the Chinese workers Correspondence tached and Principles.

At Everest Should not the copy of
the Chinese workers Correspondence
be returned to the French Colice?

Registry's

Nopry ketached and returned

Whyp

Whyp

Whyp

Deligate

Police

1/2/33

#### Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To Shanghal, Shanghal I much

Inopolation as requested withouted.

S2, Cease endearms to trace blunese Workers correspondence and reports of the Friench refer to the edition of logists or the rue in French of Mayle Translation of extracts from French Police Daily Intelligence Report dated January 28,1933.

#### Parag. I. The Noulens couple to be released?

According to a telegram of the "Shun Shih" Agency dated January 27, Nanking published in the "China Press", the numerous interventions made in favour of the Noulens couple by persons of influence in China and abroad will be taken into consideration by the judicial authorities of The capital. It is said that there is a possibility of the two prisoners being pardoned shortly.

## Parag. 6. The Review entitled" Chinese Workers' Correspondence"

" Chinese Workers! Correspondence"- clandestine organ o f

the "All-China Labour Federation" (a communist organization) in the issue dated January 19,1933 published the following notice:

"As a result of the pressure exercised by the white terror the "Chinese Workers' Correspondences was obliged to suspend its publication for two months. During this period seven I
special issues were published in a limited quantity which music
was distributed only with great difficulty. Now that the Japanese Imperialists have occupied the North of China and the national anti-imperialist and anti-Kuomintang revolution of the
toiling masses of China is developing with a new force, the
"Chinese Workers' Correspondence" has succeeded in resuming
its work and hopes to be ablevts appear weekly:

Hereunder is a summary of this issue: -

- Revolutionary struggle in reply to the Japanese invasion in North China.
- 2. Manifesto of the Previsional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic and the Revolutionary Committee of the Red Army.
- 3. Territory under the influence of the Soviet Districts.
- \$. The reds near Nanchang.

CHINZAE WORKERS' CARRESPONDENCE Vol.3 No.51 19th Jan. 1933 Revolutionary For to Ambwer the Japanese Invasion in North China Declaration of Provisional Soviet Joy'ment and Revolutionary Military Council of Workers' and Peasants' Red Armies. The "Conquered Region of Red District".

Notice: Due to the pressire of white terror, c.w.c. has been forced to suspend for 2 months, in which 7 appoint homoers are published with few copies circulated only limitary with difficulty. Now as the Japanese imperialism has necessarying the Kirth Chana, with the ferious growth of anti-imperialism, anti-AMC national revolution of the tolling madessain Chana, c.w.c. has finally succeeded in resuming its sore to meet its cuty in this stretched time and hopes that it will succeed to meet the reader once every a week.

RESTORUTI BARK doe " POTENTIA THE CARREST INVALL BE IN-

diamica Sarrender of AMT Again,

Prospect of Fist Peasants when Jonda in Danger Successful Development of Red Army.

With the continuous aggression of Japanese Japensian, and the KMC's complete surrender, the tolding amouse of China is proceeding an energetic anti-lapsrialism-KMT revolution under the direction of C.P. of China and as Resping pain with the rapid development of imperialistic invasion.

imperialism, the Japanese imperialism has been stoplessly arranging Soviet-invasion and North-China occupation sames this year with the manuscless aid of KMT which note to suppress the contingations of the anti-Japanese hadards by dissurving all organizations of the anti-Japanese hadards, linguization of papanese Godds with threatening of criminal penalty, and in Manking the police authority goes so far as to crass under the instruction of Japanese consulate all the new-year greeting posters on the streets that is considered to inspire the anti-

Japanese feelings such as "Down with the Continental Policy of Japan, Restoration of the lost territory in Mannhura" (Jan. 1. Sin-Jan-Pao).

Now Shannaikean, the gate to North China proper is occupied by Japan on the afternoon of Jan. 5, and Pelping and Tientein are threatened. Handred of Thousands of Chinese workers and farmers are seing shadhtored by the compensits, cannons, airplanes, tanks and all the ultra-modern killing machines of the Japanese Imperialism.

in the high of Jan and KMT still denies the loss of anymhaikwan, hoping to "locallze" the inclocat (fun.7, Sim-Wan-Pac. Chang-Hauen-ling's Telugian to the Longie of Nations) and up to Jan's 6th, KMT has done nothing ourides the programming issued by the Ministry of foreign affairs undansling the League to "take effective and immediate measure to .top the development" (Jun 6, Shun-Pao Special Issue), "Without the holding of an emergency meeting of the c.c.c. to disquos the matter, as there is no such a negeralty? "what in needed is to wend a cluse attention to the serious incluent". (Jan. 7, Sin-Wan-Pau, Talk of the Chalcalan-inchange of the axecutive Yaan of Kaff Contral Government) sing-Ching-Jei, the enairmen of the Skecutive Yuan, who is used to sing the high-sounding "armed restoration of lost territory" now declares in dermany on his sickness leave that "If the league whould full to settle the Sino-Japanese dispute. other countries will lose their moral protection when the innident should spread and involve them," an opinion which gives absolutely no regard to the sacrifice of the Chinese people but only taxing care of other imperialistic nations. The generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek is still enjoying mis winter trip on the peautiful Fest Lake. (Jan. 6, Saun-Pao) But the KMT organs did not forget, however, to spread the eneating propagands about the "government's resolution of armed resulutance," Chen-Pao. The Semi-Organ paper of haf, makes a sali on its editorial of Jan. 8, to the people "How to help the fighting", saying that

"the fires on Indimnization is only the overture of a big war."

It is worthy to recall now Chiang-KAA-chek declared on a mass meeting just after the Japanese occupation of dukaen in Sept, of 1951 his resolution to armed resistance company with the silent attitude prevailing now in the AMT official circle.

That the surrender to the imperialism is a traditional policy of AMT is made clearer and clearer to the masses under the everdeveloping soviet movement in China and the failure of fourtimes of the "redsuppression" campaign.

According to a months how of Jun 7th, "A mosting is gutnered by the MMT government with the contant note made public but it is informed that the authority has decided not to make the situation graves and is nonneg an order southerent. Such decision of KMT is doubtleasily mader the instruction of the International Amperialists, doctions, charached British bustness union of Shanghar, the surface or the disappost assuming rook writes in an editorial on Jon. 6th "A policy of restraint may be temporarily unpopular but, it can sourcely on combted, will in the long run, proves had acceptable to Ghins. The atatement of Lytton Commission trut, the vital product, the room national problem for their country to the reconstruction and modernizution of the state, to which all the other diales of her healy asskened nationalism should be subbruingted? remains true today whatever aspens in Manonuria or in Jenoi. War with Japan means bankruptcy and property the disintegration of China."

Under the topic of "The Soviet menace," the same Moodhead writes after naving expressed his winn of a peaceful settlement between China and Japan "Japanese Spokesnike have persectedly voiced that their country is the main betweek against Bolishevien in Far Sast. There is a real danger, however, that by expending her military sotivities within the wall, Japan will put herself in the paradorical position of encouraging instead of thwarting the sovietization of China."

Leading the KRT to surrender so as to maintain the peace and order necessary for the modernization of China at one hand

and demanding restriction of Japanese action so as to coorperate in the Soviet-Suppression work in China, Southess has revealed the typical imperialisatic attitude toward the problem of China.

But contrary to the expectional imperialist KMF, the toiling masses of China have long recognized the sourchass surrender of KMT and the cruel exploitation of the imperialists, they have decidedly joined the anti-imp. Anti-KMT movement led by the c.p. of China, they are cruelling the disty plant of imperialist -KMT with the victorious revolutionary may. Let's see now:

Ran-tung of Rinngs, was three years ago naving its partical movement suppressed but the furners are as resolute even now. In a trip to han-tang of Ta-kim-pao: "... The tenement furners are mostly c.p., although they don't know how to read ... Take any book and ask a farmer that his name has even registered as a c.p. on it, sithout the siightest hesitation he will answer you 'yes'."

The partitude were suppressed and staughtered at Kao-Yang of Hopei of the kMT force, adjust tant year. Onen the military force are gone, the farmers put ong red characters on the rough side trees reading: "Neversing your kialing and shaughtering, we'll resume our communism as soon as You are going." Now, purtially the armed activity of partitions are reinstated and the movement of division of salt and food is widely spreading.

Such flames of farmers are burning everymere, on Ta-kun-pao of Jan. let, "On the tourder of Lin-Nam of Jehol, the farmers have repentely burst into riot against taxes and officials.

Although many times they were suppressed out recently a big scale riot is being organized enich alarms the emairmen Tang-Yu-Ling of Jehol to ask for military aid from Peiping. A certain regiment has been dispatened for the request." And on Jan.

4th, the same paper: "Shih-men of Ropei has been endangered by a communistic plot of riot on Dec. 16 the disclosure of milch resulted in the arrest of hundred cleven farmers."

The revolutionization of the farmers throughout the quantry has prought ong development to the red army as well as the stabilization of the Soviet Districts.

The development of Red-army in North-Farien has been reported in detail in the previous correspondence, and the RMT force was unable to offer a counter-attack. Not a bit is lost by the Rupel-Human Borreer Soviet district and to the one milition monitized RMT force with importantation of Chiang-Rad-supervisions under 6 months of personal dominant of Chiang-Rad-Shek. The AMT papers propagands the entermination of research in Hapsi during the end of last year out on Sin-wen-pao of Jan. 8th. admits the contrary fact that how-army are still present at Ho-Fong, Chiu-shan, and Chiu-shi and are even programming to the Jiu-Fong of Human. (Jan 7, Sin-wen-pao).

The Red-gray under Hau-Ghan-Ghion has captured Shi-Bhiang, Pao Gheu of South Shans) and Han-kinng, Tung-kinng and Sui-tung of North Szechuan, creating a new Sowiet district there within 3 to 4 months of their entry to Shansi. (Jan. 8, Shun-pao).

Lat the RMT Responsible exploitation and one ting, let the imperialists keep on their order invasion, the revolutionary sar of the tolling masses of China Wild give them a nerrows and crushing masses of the tolling masses of the Wild give them a nerrows and crushing masses of the 1903)

DECLARATION OF THE "NOVISLOGAL HOVIST COVERNMENT OF CAINA AND THE REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE TOTAL AND PRABANTS! HEE ARRISO.

To the People of China

Japaness imperialism, openly addited by the French and British imperialists and Lemma of Nations, has begun the invasions of Northern China as a further step towards the complete dismansement at and subjugation of the whole of China. Sholesale slaughter of the civilian population, destruction of cities and villages, increased misery and starvation, mark the further advance of the bandit imperialists of Japan. The horozo of Manchuria and Managhai are repeated in growing intensity over an ever greater territory of China.

The KMT government refuses to fight the imperialist invanders while the KMT generals under orders of Chang-Kai-Shik apandon one position after subther thus encouraging the further agression of the Japanese and other imperialists. At the same time the KMT suppresses with all means the anti-imperialist struggle, the beyont movements and the formation of armed volunteers.

One of the reasons given by the AMT government, its generals and politicans for their criminal inactivity and their treason to the country, is that the Chinese Soviets make it impossible to moullise aid the forces for national defence. Chang-Kai-Shek does not want to fight the Japanese militaries out instead uses 800,000 soldiers to fight against those workers and peasunts of China, who have already established their own Soviet government.

and hundreds of thousands of soldiers if the AMT armics are against the slaughter of their own brothers and sisters and for armed resistance against Japanese imperiation they begin to realize that the national resolutionary war of armed people can successfully resist the imperiatist invasion. The Soviet government of China and the resolutionary military Council of the Chinase Red armies branes the argument of the AMT as clumpy lies, with which they try to hide their treason to the country before the people of China. The Soviet Government again reminds the Chinase prople, that already in April 1938, we calls upon them asses of Chinas to joun up in the struggle squinst Japanese imperiation. The snewer of Change-Kai-Shek was the mobilization of the armies not against Japanese imperialism

The Soviet Government of China and the Revolutionary
Hilitary Council of the Chinese Red armies declare before the
Chinese people: Red Army is ready to enter into fighting
operative agreements with any army or military detachments for

8

the struggle against the Capanese invasion under the following conditions:

- (1) Immediate cosmitted of the advance against the Soviet district.
- (2) Immediate grantin; of devocation rights to the people (right of same may, organization, true speeds, press etc.)
- (a) Landauta arrang of the proper, the creation of armed volunteer detachments to struggle for hefence of independence and unity if China.

to buy jort this call for analog netional revolutionary atrugale for the inagendence and unity of China.

Unite the straight against the Japanese and Sther Lageradius.

with the fight against the sacrtage and Spenson of their Will'

against

For the revolutionary war of the armed proped against Japanese and other amperialists:

Chairman of Provisional Soviet Gormant f China Man-Tsuch-Yung Vice-Chairman Chang-Kao-Tao, Multing-Ing Chairman of the Reverstionary martary Goundsh of markers' & Pondants' Red armses Chiu-Teh

loth Jun. 1960, Suckin, Kinngel.

11. 15. 20.

The "Conquered Region of Red Distr.ct"

1) Background

2) Comparison of Soviet to Non-Soviet District

5) Rappenings in "Red-Suppression"

4) \*70% of Political Strength\*

Chang-Rai-Shiek of RMT, under the direction of international imperiation, has recently compacted its "Anti-rod" drive which took six mentas with more than a mixton of soldiers, with the tactional retreat of the Red-army from the mass at Mayer-Norma-Americal district, the RMT organs are wind emough to prendenst a triumphant propaganda througest the nation and change to arrange on inspection trip for the bougests journalists and hampaperment to the so-called conquered region of red soviet district". Detail descriptions of such trips have appeared on bone Press like G' impartial or Ta-Kung-Pao of Tientsin, Shun-Pao, Kastern Times, Morning Press of Shanghai, etc. Inspite of the real facts being

distorted or veiled up by the bourgeois reports, some phases of the life in the soviet district can be traced out from them which constitute the present correspondence.

## (1) Background

and of the said

Concluding from most of the reports, the chief factor which make the farmers or peasants supporting the soviet movement and land resolution is their apposition to the feudal exploitations. Ta-Kung-Pao of Dec. 1 referred Shang-Cheng as follows: "Snung-Cheng, being specially abundant in agricultural production, has song been the leading city of the Homan provinge. but the lands are mostly owned by big landlords and the rentsystem is prevailing ... And the way the immiliaring trent their tenant is oraclest in the country. The passants got to pay a certain sum of cash bond on obtaining the lease. Formally the bond is very small and only half of the product from the water field went to the landholder. But now the sum of caun bond has been increased as high as the arma price itself white the period of lease has been decreased from a years to four and even three at present. Busides the cash bund to be paid, there is also obligation for the fammers to offer the randwords a cash present which, unlike the dawn bond, will never se returned to the farmeers.in this way; the furmer has to exhaust all he gains in a year for the landierd in order to obtain permission of lease next year. At the same time, the exploiting field has been onlarged, that is, the furmer had to share all his prometion with the landholders as what are existing; theat from the field, fish from the pools, ducks, wil cotton, fuel from the hills, strike are all to have box going to the landwolder. Besides, the persants must supply free human labour to the landlord when the latter gets sceething to construct or build even the suden epolics for traveling and the maid-servants for house hold affair are obliged to be supposed from the peasants. On the ouganion of festivals or celebrations, or marriage, functai, birthday of the landlord, the peasants have to send gift in, the quantity of which being fixed by some standard e.g. If one sends three eatties

of fish this spring he dun never make it loss during the next gift or the lease will be out. These all makes the possents toff for nothing and sometimes even not sufficient to meet these demands, resulting in the danger of losing its life-support at any time.... the local sutherity, weary peasants..."

In an article named "shat's healty in the Rea Dis-rict of sentern Anwher" on Shan-Pao of Dec. 10, we read: "The reasons for the occupation of sentern Anwher by the Reas are inreciold, the likelus the corruption of politics, who would officers exploits the farmers with the applicance of rock Analders change."

it is only too evident that the strungion sprain out of these conditions are notally but the appointion of resisting of the inscionds and militariate by the tolking masses. Therefore "the red army as composed mainly of poor passents" (bec 5. Taking-Pao) and "the main force of the anti-red drive in the former landlord class. "Dec. is, Ta-Kung-Pao) and the "anti-med" campaign is guite clear from this energy contract, insciond at one hand and poor passents and sorkers at the other.

(L) Comparisons of soviet to Ron-seviet Districts.

Atthough reported in a very vague way, we can trace a vivid picture of the soviet district as compared with the Non-soviet districts out of the source is descriptions.

Education ... Soviet Discrict: "The real name to at Eung-Lake, Hopei, put much emphasis on the education, a "cultural committee" is specially organized for the import of dominant to thoughts... the education is twofold, suchal mid occopies. The unchil education centers at the morkers and plantates or orbits room, reading class, public specking, plays, sto. are given in various mays. For the people's education, the lenin primary schools are established electrics. Hight schools and half-day schools are provided for the inliterates. Plans and designs are carefully laid out." (Dec. 17 Snun-Pao) A similar account is given by Ta-Kung-Pao on Bed. II to the Hupei-Homen-Anwhei district, also telling that "the textbooks and teaching materials are all printed in carbon-oil or wood out" (Dec. II) Ta-Kungst-Pao)

1. Table 2. .

They are "Well printed and neatly arranged" (Dec. 10, Sin-Wan-Pao).

Mon-Soviet District: "Every phase is dark around Kiang-Ring and Kin-Ken," especially the education. Very few pupils are attending the many schools established. The school authority draws money from the local officers with forged papers under local military assistance... (Dec. 21, Shung-Pac).

production Soviet District: In an article called "Empression in King-Chia-Village" written by Mr. Tien-chi on Tu-Kun-Pao, it runs: "The fields beside the road are beautifully covered with rice product but only several woman are seen gathering the crop, very few males are seen..."Riviets atronaing beside the line covered way snine with the small of crop...one almost forgets that here is the socialed bandit-district."

Mon-Soviet District: The next letters of this same reporter was about the "Misery of Raing-Shan Histon" It began with "Although not in the bandit district, the misery is even greater than Shan Histon or Wang-Shai Histon". "Half of the field is left unplanted, the condition of lack in plowing exen is worse than in the Bandit-District. "Within the 40 miles from Hwang-Shan city to the Poo-Pi-River, the fields are entirely covered with high weeds, no plantation seen until the Poo-Pi-River is crossed, where, though, the product is no good and mostly taken away by military forces." "It condimies with a might "It in very sorry to observe that the non-Soviet district is even more difficult to recover than the soviet districts."

Thus, what needs the commonly harled "recovery of forming village" is not the Soviet but the non-Soviet district. The reason is plain, that is, the exploitations described in the first section are removed in the Soviet district, while they are not only still existing but also intensified due to military expenditure in the non-soviet districts. Shang-pao of Dec. 12, states in an article called "Dyke Inspection" that "the most striking phenomenum is the removal of ownership boundaries of the lands which is the result of the policy of equal division of land; "That is they in the same city the "morthern non-Soviet"

villages yields a production of 20% while for the south-eastern conquered red district, the rice production is nicely cropped."
(Ord letter of Tien-ent, Tan-Kan-Pao, Hov. Ord).

General Life Conditions Very Little Life conditions can be found from the reports, but a striking contrast is seen from the wage payments of the two districts for the dyke construction.

Soviet District: The Monthly salary for the nominers of the dyke Committee is 6 dallars andm, 4 dallars for the commitmen of the district government (it is add that a dallars for the dollars to live in the doviet District), 8 dallars for the dollars. (Dec. 18, Shung-Pao) As to the working hour and the amount of wheat equivalent of the wage the Dyke down too insists that "the working nears should be 6 each day, equal payment for somen... the average wheat wage for each square of soil is twelve to fourteen cattles, which is 60 to 90% more than the seven-catty rate previous; in the non-soviet quarriers. (Dec. 12 Shung-Pao, Dec. 10, Sin-Sen-Pao).

Non-Soviet District: "The dagletrate of Rai-Li Resen, Greng Ping-Chun, and the local tandlords collect a monthly rate of 10 cents from each lamine worker under the name of "tax for the people's guard," they also put the section nead if the 15th section under arrest for about 20 days."

This single contrast is enough for a clear conclusion.

People's Load Here is a fragment from the superts about the war time condition.

Soviet districts: According to those nonormode reports, what proves the "economic depression" of the soviet districts is the following war time mandate of the soviet government": 1) The land tax raters, with the value of the products: free tax for value under 80 dollars, one percent (i.e. 1 cent for each dellar) for values above 50 out below 100, 25 for \$100-200, 35 for \$200-200, 55 for \$200-500, 75 for \$200-700, and 105 for \$700-1000.

2) Bouble rate as (1) is imposed on former rich peasants; 5) free tax for each workers himself, his family members have to be taxed still according to their respective income. 4) Family

members of red soldiers pay nalf rate, families of red soldiers who lose their lives during revolutionary wats are free from taxation. b) (Original copy damaged) are free from taxation. But due to the present difficulties in finance and military provisions the government has desided to land one years tax from the people and sill pay back during the coming autumn...."

Non-Boviet district: "In Hwang-Shan, the land tax has been collected for a times, at the rate of 10 cents per now for the first time, 20 cent for the second time, 50 cents for the brd 4th and ath time" (Nov.11, Ta-Kung-Pao) And "In Hwang-Chuan, just osside the mandate of Cheng Fong, the commander of 20th route army forbidding the killing of laboring cose, there was the proclamation of the commencement of a autohogy taxation bureau, the inauguration of its minister and the starting of the taxation." (Dec. ., Ta-Kung-Pao) Also when the reporter walks through the south gate of Ewang-Chuan, he sees that " a farmer entering the city wall with two bandion of been stuff was stopped by a guy and was released only after the guy takes two sticks of the stuff nway, the farmer murmured along but did not dare to say anything". (Dec. a Ta-Kung-Pao).

Although these are minute aspects, yet they are quite enough to bring forth a vivid picture of the people's life in the two districts.

What is most thrilling is the Dyke Work. "The communist bandits of Human-Huper-Anwher district have organized a irrigation committee for the river bank and Western Homan and Empah" and the "dyke work in Kai-Li is under the control of the Soviet government, its action is quick and efficient. They plan to get 20,000 workers within three days, but the number is renched before the second day ends. The dyke work at Ewanin-Chow meeds pumping of mater first, the communists have it done nicely with women pumping gang. (Dec. 12 Shung-Pao) The people and government of the Soviet district is creative and positive in

the cyke work. ...d what about the mon-Soviet district? "After the starting, the work is suddenly attacked by the local gears troop" ""he Haman provincial government taken the dyad work bureau to be connecting with the communists and intends arrest the same." (same report) In August when the flood rises in river, landlords and militarists planned to flood the soviet district by destroying the dyke under construction, farmers, however, owne from hundreds if miles along to defend the work. The destroyers family employed machine gons to force their destruction. The furious farmers nevertheless keep their work by paring their orethern's compass in the dyke and resisted to the last. This is not the Hong-en big dyke in the Soviet district was constructed. Them-Pao of year an account of this appoints in "Dyke inspection" of Dec. 12 Very hard fight had a on a taged at this dyne during angult of this autumn when many bandits were killed." What is grory for the canditsuppression!" (to be continued).

## REDS REAR NATIONAIG

Red army Under Che Ten Advancing After Defeating KMT's Troops

According to Pengo (a Japanese organ) news from homeow on Jun. 18, "the communist troups under the Yen and did The The Tung, which occupied Linchdan, in southweatern part of Rambert, on last thursday (Jan.11), having broken the line hold by the MMC troops under general then then, are standally advancing in the direction on Menchang, capital or Riagest province.

"In the meanship, the government unti-red expenditionary force, which was defeated at Sauching, on Fusion-Riangel boarder, having had its reste of retreat out toward Nanchung, is with-

Taken back by this swift offensive of the communist troops, the provincial authorities at Nanchang, in order to prevent the alarm of the inhabitants in the capital, have placed a ban on the news of the activity of the communist troops in general and the defeat of the RMT troops in particular (end)